Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

THE CHEMICAL MARKET AUTHORITY

July 14, 1958

Published In Two Sections

Section I

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

JUL 14 1958

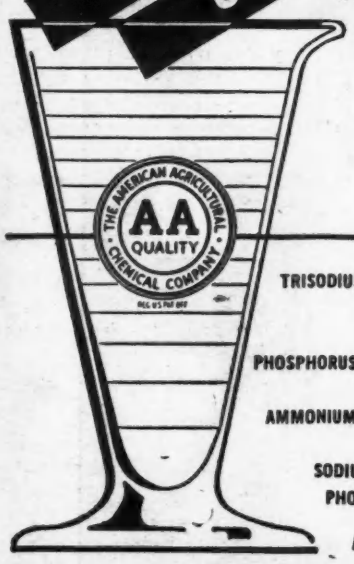
ENGINEERING LIBRARY

For PURITY UNIFORMITY

"AA QUALITY"

CONTROLLED CHEMICALS

Tested from raw material to finished product, you can count on AA Quality Controlled Chemicals always—to give you highest possible quality and uniformity. Write today for further information and Free samples. Backed by over 85 years of experience.



TRISODIUM, DISODIUM PHOSPHATE, Anhydrous & Crystalline
PHOSPHORIC ACID 75% Food Grade
PHOSPHORIC ACID 85% N. F. Grade
PHOSPHORUS PENTASULPHIDE - PHOSPHORUS SESQUISULPHIDE
PHOSPHORUS RED AMORPHOUS
AMMONIUM, MAGNESIUM, SODIUM and ZINC SILICOFLUORIDE
POTASSIUM SILICOFLUORIDE
SODIUM FLUORIDE and AMMONIUM FLUOBORATE
PHOS-FEED® BRAND DICALCIUM PHOSPHATE

Phone or Write Chemical Sales Division

The AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL CHEMICAL Co.

100 Church Street, New York 7, N. Y. • BArclay 7-1400
P.O. Drawer 2458, Detroit 31, Mich. • Vinewood 2-0146

'SHARPLES' brand

SECONDARY ALKYLAMINES

DIETHYLAMINE — DIBUTYLAMINE
DIPROPYLAMINE — DI-sec-BUTYLAMINE
DIISOPROPYLAMINE — DIISOBUTYLAMINE
DIAMYLAMINE

For further information, write to Dept. O:

INDUSTRIAL DIVISION
PENNSALT CHEMICALS CORPORATION
3 Penn Center • Philadelphia 2, Pa.

Pennsalt Chemicals
ESTABLISHED 1850

Baker

CUPRIC CHLORIDE

CUPRIC NITRATE

J.T.Baker CHEMICAL

J. T. BAKER CHEMICAL CO.
PHILLIPSBURG, N. J.
New York • Chicago • Philadelphia • Los Angeles

Salt Cake

PRIOR CHEMICAL CORPORATION
420 LEXINGTON AVENUE
NEW YORK
CABLE: PRIORCHEM NEW YORK
PHONE: LExington 2-9811

INDUSTRIAL and PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMICALS

R. W. GREEFF & CO., INC.
10 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N. Y.
1721 Tribune Tower, Chicago, Ill.

BORESTER®
Boric Acid Esters

Write for Composite Data Sheet

Boric Acid Esters in a wide variety: Straight Chain Branched Chain - Ring and Cage Structure including Stable, Solid and Liquid Forms

U. S. Borax & Chemical Corporation
PACIFIC COAST BORAX COMPANY DIVISION
50 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N. Y. 630 Shatto Place, Los Angeles 5, California

solvents make a BIG DIFFERENCE

for
better
lacquers...

USE

CARBIDE'S SOLVENTS

Whether you use esters, ketones, alcohols, or glycol-ethers—the CARBIDE technical representative will give you unbiased help in selecting the best solvents for your use.

Two solvents, ethyl acetate and isopropyl acetate, are low-boiling or fast-evaporating esters that have served the lacquer industry faithfully for many years. Ethyl acetate combines high solvency with low lacquer viscosity. In addition, it has a pleasant odor. For a slower evaporating solvent, with relatively high blush resistance, choose isopropyl acetate.

for Further Information

on ethyl acetate or isopropyl acetate, ask your nearest Union Carbide Chemicals Company office for the book "Esters" (F-4766). If you want information on all of CARBIDE's solvents and plasticizers useful in lacquers ask for "Solvents" (F-7465). In Canada: Carbide Chemicals Company, Division of Union Carbide Canada Limited, Montreal.

UNION CARBIDE

CHEMICALS

Union Carbide Chemicals Company
Division of Union Carbide Corporation
30 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N. Y.

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Vol. 174 No. 2 30 Church St., New York 7, N. Y. July 14, 1958

Caprolactam Firm Formed

Ohio River Chemical Company, a new organization established for the sole purpose of manufacturing of caprolactam, has been formed by Spencer Chemical Company, Kansas City, Mo., and Industrial Rayon Corporation, Cleveland, Ohio.

The company will construct and operate a $20 million pound caprolactam plant near Ashland, Ky. The initial cost of the facility is expected to be approximately $10 million.

Industrial Rayon presently uses caprolactam in the manufacture of nylon staple fiber for floor covering and various other textile applications. The company's nylon plant is located at Covington, Va.

Spencer uses caprolactam to make molding resins for sale to plastic processors. Spencer also intends to sell a portion of the caprolactam produced by Ohio River Chemical Company in the open market.

Spencer will be responsible for the supervision of engineering, construction and operation of the new plant. Construction will start this fall with completion estimated for early 1960. The plant will be constructed under license agreement with Dutch States Mines whereby Ohio River Chemical will use the Dutch company's process to manufacture caprolactam.

Hayden B. Kline, president of Industrial Rayon, said: "Industrial Rayon's interest in Ohio River Chemical will enable our company to integrate its sizable nylon staple production with its own raw material source. The opportunities for continued product improvement and technical advances consistent with our company's record in the synthetic fiber field will be considerably enhanced."

Spencer's president, Kenneth A. Spencer, said: "Because of our interest in the Ohio River Chemical Company, Spencer will be able to integrate for maximum efficiency our nylon activities which now include the Henderson, Ky., plant where nylon molding resins are produced from caprolactam."

HEW All Sweet Agreeableness After Deciding It Will Go Along With Industry on Colors Bill

After months of pulling and hauling, Department of Health, Education and Welfare is now ready to go along with industry on a new coaltar colors bill. HEW's sweet agreeableness stems from its acceptance of a modification of the poison-per-se rule as it applies to the use of coaltar colors in foods, drugs and cosmetics. According to a report on the Curtis bill (HR 8945) submitted last week by assistant HEW Secretary Elliot L. Richardson to Rep. Oren Harris, chairman of the house interstate commerce committee, the department is in rapport with industry views on two key features of the legislation.

HEADS ARMOUR PHARMACEUTICAL: Robert A. Hardt, who has resigned as executive vice-president for marketing of Hoffmann-La Roche, Inc., to become president of the Armour Pharmaceutical Company (formerly known as Armour Laboratories) and vice-president of Armour & Co., the parent organization, as of September 1.

Key Points of Agreement

HEW concurs with industry that the law should give the secretary the authority to determine the degree of harm involved in the use of coaltar colors and dyes. It feels that he should also have the right to fix tolerances for those colors that might otherwise be ruled off the market because of danger to health.

The Curtis bill, which aims at a rewrite of the coaltar color certification section of the food, drug and cosmetic act to give it flexibility by providing tolerances for harmful coaltar colors and dyes, does not win Mr. Richardson's complete endorsement.

He thinks that the measure as written should be modified in certain substantive and technical respects. However, he says that the concepts of the permanent provisions of the legislation "are basically sound" in view of:

"(a) The inflexibility of the present law.

"(b) The resulting threat to the continued availability of color additives suit-

—Continued on page 46

FDA, Though Not Enthusiastic, 'Can Live With' New Additives Bill

The new food additives control bill reported by the Williams subcommittee of the house (HR 13254) is acceptable to the Food and Drug Administration. While officials of the agency are careful to point out that they are "not enthusiastic" about the changes made by the subcommittee, they say of the modified version that it is "one that we can live with." Industry's view of the new bill, however, is not so clear. Some chemical men are said to be willing to go along with the proposal as probably the best that can be hoped for, but reportedly there are others who favor seeking a delay of congressional action in the belief that they can force further changes favorable to industry.

SUN ASS'T GENERAL MANAGER: Herbert J. G. Frost, appointed assistant general manager of its chemical group by Sun Chemical Corporation, New York.

Other industries who have a major interest in the measure—such as food processors and canners as well as bakers and millers—are not ready to comment. First, they want their lawyers to take a good look at the changes wrought.

Substantially the FDA's Bill

The bill now awaiting action by the full house interstate commerce committee is, with certain modifications, substantially the same measure as offered by FDA. Only a few of these revisions are of a substantial nature.

The one change that is arousing the greatest interest has to do with the matter of the functional value of additives. The subcommittee struck out the requirement that a petition for clearance of an additive contain "all relevant data bearing on the fundamental value of such additive" and, in the case of poisonous or deleterious substances, that the additive have a functional value if it is to be cleared.

Substitute language was adopted stating

—Continued on page 59

Witco Chemical Will Make First Public Stock Offering

Witco Chemical Company, New York, expects to make the first sale of its stock to the general public around July 30, and last week registered 200,000 shares of common with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

The offering will be underwritten by an investment banking group headed jointly by Smith, Barney & Co. and Goldman, Sachs & Co.

Of the 200,000 shares to be put on the

—Continued on page 63

Lever Bros. Asked: Wash Hands of 'all'

Lever Brothers Company, New York, which acquired "all" detergent from Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo., a little over a year ago, has been asked by the federal government to wash its hands clean of the product.

The Department of Justice has requested the Federal Court in New York to declare the transfer in violation of the Clayton act and demand that Lever divest itself of the detergent.

Immediately after the complaint was filed last week, officials of both companies issued statements in which they said they

—Continued on page 54

Chemical P.A.'s See Slow, Steady Upturn

Here are a few of the things the buyers of chemicals see for the future. A complete report is in section II of this issue of OPD.

The fourth quarter looks pretty good to the country's chemical purchasing agents. They don't foresee anything sensational but they expect a slow and steady upturn in business.

Representatives of the Chemicals Buyers Group of the National Association of Purchasing Agents have just completed another survey of the business scene. Opinion is nearly universal that following the July and August vacation period things will take a slight upturn.

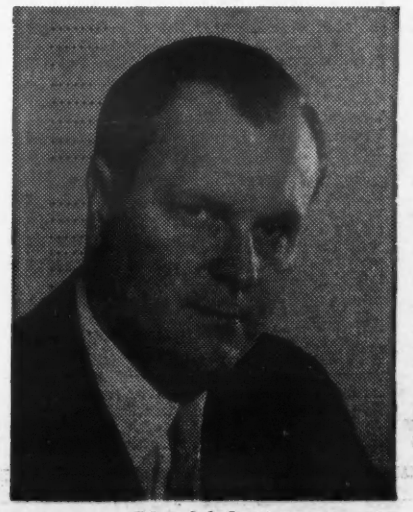
For one thing, the buyers expect consumers to be a bit freer with their money. They don't see any spectacular spending ahead but they do expect some solid business increases, coming from the sale of automobiles and other hard durable goods.

The bulk of the chemical buyers, with half of the year behind them, say that production and receipt of new orders in June

—Continued on page 49

ATLAS POWDER REVAMPS ITS TOP ECHELON: Ralph K. Gottshall, president of Atlas Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., elected to the additional post of chairman of the board succeeding Isaac Fogg, who is retiring August 1 after nearly forty-six years of service. Mr. Fogg will continue as a director, member of the finance committee and chairman of the committee on audit. Edward J. Goett, elevated from senior vice-president to executive vice-president. Edward J. Massaglia, general manager of operations of the Atlas chemicals division, who has been elected vice-president and general manager of the newly-consolidated chemicals division.

Ralph K. Gottshall



Edward J. Goett

Edward J. Massaglia

Trade Bill, in Chemical Favor, Is Unacceptable to White House

A trade agreements extension bill, all tricked up with some surprise changes and now adapted to the liking of the chemical industry, will soon be placed before the senate for action—probably this week. But, like a splash of cold water, word has already gone out from top Presidential advisers that if the bill reaches the White House in its present form, congress can expect it to meet with a veto.

Secretary of Commerce Sinclair Weeks left no doubt about his feelings last week. He said the senate version is "completely unacceptable."

The changes were made in the house-approved bill by the senate finance committee over strong protests from the administration.

What the Changes Are

In line with the recommendation of spokesmen for the chemical industry at hearings a week earlier, the bill has been cut back to a three-year extension of the trade law; the President's authority to disregard relief recommendations of the Tariff Commission has been more effectively curbed; additional standards have been written into the national security section, and provision is made for a new long-range study of foreign economic policy.

The three-year extension will allow for further reduction in tariffs of 15 percent below the rates in existence on July 1, in stages of not more than 5 percent in any twelve-month period up to June 30, 1961. Any unused authority may not be carried over. The house bill provides for a five-year extension and new tariff-cutting authority of 25 percent, with not more than 10 percent usable in any one year.

The relief provisions were changed by the committee to provide that Tariff Commission recomendations in all escape clause cases shall become effective unless a disapproval by the President is confirmed by the majority vote of both houses of congress. In the case of a tie vote by the commission as to injury, the affirmative finding would be considered the findings of the commission.

The house bill provided that in cases where the President disregarded the recommendations of the commission, he could be overriden by a two-thirds majority vote. Chemical industry spokesmen had noted that this was little more than

—Continued on page 54

Aspirin for Washington Shipped by the Carload

There must be an awful lot of headaches in Washington!

Peoples Drug Stores chain, which is certainly canny to the aspirin market, has just bought a full carload of the drug from the National Brands Division of Sterling Drug, Inc., New Yorrk.

It represents the largest shipment of aspirin ever sent into the District of Columbia—9,187,200 tablets.

That, it seems, should be adequate to carry the Washington citizenry through any number of investigations, scandals and other types of legislative shenanigans.

Trademark Board Bill Wins Passage in House

The house has passed a bill (HR 8826) to set up a Trademark Trial and Appeal Board within the Patent Office to handle contested trademark cases. The aim of the bill is to relieve the Commissioner of Patents of the responsibility of hearing the appeals, which number between 200 and 300 a year, in addition to his other duties of running the patent office.

Under present law, appeals to the commissioner are made from two sources:

From a refusal of the examiner of trademarks to register a trademark.

From decisions of the examiner of interferences when one party contests another's right to register a patent.

The bill would abolish appeals to the commissioner in contested trademark cases and would leave the only decision to a panel of three members of a Trademark Trial and Appeal Board, membership of which would be made up of specially qualified persons in the Patent Office with the commissioner and assistant commissioners serving as ex-officio members.

Appeals from the decision of the board would be made in the usual manner to the Court of Customs and Patent Appeals.

Allied Names Yarborough

Allied Chemical Corporation's National Aniline Division, New York, has appointed William B. Yarborough assistant to the division president, Chester M. Brown. Mr. Yarborough's duties will be in the research, development and engineering fields.

Frontier Changes Policy On Pick-Up of Solvents

Frontier Chemical Company, a division of Vulcan Materials Company, Wichita, Kan., has discontinued its practice of allowing plant pick-up of all chlorinated solvents. Since July 1, the firm has been shipping these products from its plant only by Frontier trucks or authorized common carriers.

The policy change applies to bulk and drummed material, including methylene chloride, chloroform and carbon tetrachloride. The full freight allowance to common carrier destination is still being granted, provided it does not exceed the lowest published tariff rate. All other conditions of sale on these products remain unchanged.

The Week's Price Changes

Copra, Bay, Orange, Peppermint, Sandalwood Oils Advanced. Benzene, Benzyl Acetate, BHC, Citronella Oil Reduced.

Prices Advanced

Bay oil, West Indian, 5c. per lb. (p. 50).
Coconut oil, ½c. per lb. (p. 56).
Copra, $2.50 per ton (p. 56).
Cottonseed oil, crude, ¼c. per lb. (p. 56).
  Refd., ½c. per lb.
Fennel seed, Indian, 2c. per lb. (p. 50).
Ginger, Cochin, ½c. per lb. (p. 50).
  Nigerian split, 1c. per lb.
Grease, choice white, ½c. per lb. (p. 56).
Lard, cash, 2/5c. per lb. (p. 56).
Orange oil, Florida, 25c. per lb. (p. 50).
Pepper, Lampong black, ½c. per lb. (p. 50).
  Sarawak black, ½c. per lb.
Peppermint oil, natural, 10c. per lb. (p. 50).
Safflower oil, ½c. per lb. (p. 56).
Sandalwood oil, 50c. per lb. (p. 50).
Soybean meal, $2.50 per ton (p. 56).

Prices Reduced

Amyl salicylate, 2c. per lb. (p. 50).
BHC, ¾c. per lb. (p. 36).
Benzene, coaltar, 5c. per gal. (p. 40).
Benzene, petroleum, 5c. per gal. (p. 35).
Benzyl acetate, 7c. per lb. (p. 50).
Benzyl alcohol, 7c. per lb. (p. 50).
Cassia, Batavia/Korintje "A," 2c. per lb. (p. 50).
  "B," 2c. per lb.
  "C," 1c. per lb.
Citronella oil, Ceylon, 4c. per lb. (p. 50).
  Java type, 4c. per lb.
Cocoa butter, 2c. per lb. (p. 56).
Corn oil, crude, ¼c. per lb. (p. 56).
  Refd., ½c. per lb.
Lavandin oil, 22-24%, 15c. per lb. (p. 50).
  Abrial, 30c. per lb.
Nutmegs, East Indian, 5c. per lb. (p. 50).
Pepper, Malabar black, ¾c. per lb. (p. 50).
Rosemary oil, 5c. per lb. (p. 50).
Soybean oil, crude, ½c. per lb. (p. 56).
  Refd., ¼c. per lb.
Tin, ¾c. per lb. (p. 32).

OPD Price Index

THE OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:

(100—1949 average)

July 11,1958	July 3, 1958	July 12,1957
110.07	109.99	110.22

Paint-for-Planes Idea Spreads

Aircraft may soon be as colorful as birds and just as unlikely to fly into each other in midair. Such a development could result from the fledgling efforts now taking place in the paint and aeronautics industries as well as in the military. Today, for instance, there is an effort being made at a meeting in Washington to encourage, or even require, the use of high-visibility paints on civilian and military aircraft.

As another step, the air force is providing a colorful new look to more than 13,000 of its non-tactical aircraft by increasing descernibility under all daylight conditions.

Meeting Today Sponsored by CAB

Today's meeting in Washington is being held by the Civil Aeronautics Board. Among those attending are representatives of major airlines, aircraft owners and operators' associations and the military.

After a discussion of high-visibility paints there will be a demonstration of their application. A fluorescent dye, dispersed into the paint, is the key to the safety factor.

Switzer Brothers and Sherwin-Williams Company, both of Cleveland, Ohio, have been active in the field.

As part of the air force program, the 13,000 planes will be painted a blaze orange on the tail and nose sections and

—Continued on page 42

Victor Chemical to Enlarge Facility at Morrisville, Pa.

Victor Chemical Works, Chicago, will start immediately on an enlargement of its Morrisville, Pa., plant. It is Victor's third epansion project within the current year.

This will double capacity for phosphorus pentasulfide. The new production will augment that of Victor's Nashville, Tenn., plant, which has made this product for a number of years.

PENNSALT DEPARTMENT HEAD: Robert R. Pierce, appointed manager of its corrosion engineering products department by Pennsalt Chemicals Corporation, Philadelphia.

Carter Building Plant

Carter Products, Inc., last week began construction at Cranbury, N. J., of a $3.5 million plant, its second in New Jersey, as Gov. Robert B. Meyner turned the first shovel full of earth at the 150-acre site. Completion of the building is slated for late summer of 1959.

Index to News and Market Reports

Association News

Consultants Will Meet 7
Drug Law Unit Names Speakers 7

Government News

Aspirin for Capital Sent by Carload 4
Citrus Makers Benefit From Study 51
Coating Materials Subject of Report 54
Cyclics Output in '57 at Record 35
FDA Approves Additives Bill 3
FDA Asked for Sweets Code Okay 51
Flemming HEW Secretary 51
HEW Goes Along on Colors Bill 3
Kanamycin Found Potent Against Staph. 5
Lever Told to Sell Interest 3
Louisiana Lands Offered 39
Nat'l Lead, Dresser Deny Charges 8
Paint-for-Planes Idea Spreads 4
Fertilizers Ruled Not Preservatives 5
Research Plan Offered to USDA 5
Trade Bill Opposition Seen 4
Trademark Board Bill Passes in House .. 4

Industry News

2-Aminobenzenethiol Offered 45
Ashland Buys Anderson-Prichard Unit .. 7
Caprolactam Firm Formed 3
Carbide to Have Tenents 34
Carter Building Plant 4
Chemical P.A.'s See Slow Upturn 3
Cottonseed Crush: May 57
Dow, German Firm Form Company 8
Frontier Changes Policy 4
Gallium Alloys Now Available 35
Gen'l Mills Sets Up Offices 38
Gulf Reformer in Full Operation 46
Lilly to Start Unit 54
Magnesia Unit Slated 5
Mica Produced from Big Deposit 45
Nat'l Carbon Expands Unit 49
Oils, Fats Derivatives: May 58
Petrochemical Nutshell Offered 5
Plastic for Missile Use Developed 34
Polyurethane Foam Licensing Modified .. 38
Sun Chemical Buys Coatings Firm 8
US Plastics Output Higher 7
Vanilla Synthetics Available 51
Victor to Enlarge Facility 4
Witco to Make Stock Offering 3

International News

Coaltar Imports Rise 7
Europe May Make Fluorocarbons 7
GATT Concessions Off 42
Koppers Pact Points to Ethylene 7
SD Plans Japanese Unit 5
USSR to Expand Plastics Output 7

Personnel News

Allied Names Yarborough 4
American Can Names Presidents 53
American Plastics Manager Named 7
Armour Pharmaceutical Names Hardt .. 3
Atlas Revamps Top Echelon 3
Callery Names Development Manager ... 7
Cyanamid Appoints Sales Manager 8
Dr. Mattia Appointed by Roche 8
Girdler Fills Research Post 8
Hooker Fills Export Post 38
Jobs & People 47
Lucidol Appoints Andrews Gen'l Manager 38
Nopco Appoints Kingsley 38
Pennsalt Appoints Two 47
Pennsalt Department Head Named 4
R-N Corp. Appoints Executive 47
Shulton Names Manager 51
Sun Names Ass'n Gen'l Mgr 3

Market Reports

Acids 32
Agricultural Chemicals 36
Aliphatic Organics 37
Aromatic Chemicals 60
Botanical Drugs, Gums 44
Coal Chemicals 40
Coatings Materials 53
Drugs 44
Essential Oils 50
Fats and Greases 56
Fertilizer Materials 36
Fine Chemicals 44
Heavy Chemicals 32
Industrial Organic Chemicals 37
Lacquer Materials 53
Leather Chemicals 43
Naval Stores 52
Oil Cake and Meal 56
Oils 56
Paint Materials 52
Pesticides 36
Petrochemicals 37
Petroleum Derivatives 55
Protective Coatings Materials 53
Spices 50
Textile Chemicals 43

General Features

Advertising Index 63
Association Meeting Dates 7
Bookshelf 62
Classified Advertisements 62
Coal Chemical Output 40
Crude Oil Stocks 55
Current Market Quotations 9
Data Offered 34
Editorials 30
Imports 48
Jobs & People 47
Obituaries 59
OPD Price Index 4
Washington Talks It Over 30

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, Vol. 174, No. 2, July 14, 1958. Published weekly on Monday except semi-weekly the last week in February and the last week in August, by Schnell Publishing Company, Inc., 30 Church Street, New York 7, N. Y., U.S.A. Subscription prices—United States and possessions, $6 a year; Canada and Newfoundland, $7; other countries, $10. Second class mail privileges authorized at New York, N. Y.
Copyright, 1958, Schnell Publishing Company, Inc.

IN GIRDLER RESEARCH POST: Melvin R. Arnold, named associate manager of research and development for Girdler catalyst in the chemical products division of Chemetron Corporation at Louisville, Ky.

Sun Chemical Buys N. J. Coatings Firm

Sun Chemical Corporation, Long Island City, N.Y., has purchased Coating Materials Laboratories, Nutley, N. J., a manufacturer of a diversified line of industrial coatings and finishes.

Julius E. Spector, vice-president of Sun and general manager of its paints and finishes group, said that the acquisition of Coating Materials Laboratories, a cash purchase, is a part of Sun's long-range expansion and modernization program.

The newly-acquired company, which grossed more than $1 million in sales last year, will be operated as an autonomous division in Sun's paints and finishes group.

Dr. H. A. De Phillips, president and general manager of Coating Materials Laboratories, and his entire staff will continue on under the new management.

"In Coating Materials Laboratories, Sun Chemical Corporation has acquired an outstanding finishes company with national distribution and top quality equipment," Mr. Spector said. "It is one of the leading manufacturers of metal decorating coatings, wood finishes and specialty finishes for the plastics, recording and textile industries," he added.

Sun also acquired many patents developed by Dr. H. A. De Phillips and his staff.

Scientific Design Plans Japanese Chemical Plant

Scientific Design Company, New York, will create an ethylene oxide-glycol plant for Mitsubishi Petrochemical Company, Ltd., Yokkaichi, Japan. The plant will approximately double Japanese ethylene oxide production, and will be the second to be erected in Japan using the SD direct air oxidation process. The first Japanese ethylene oxide plant went on stream in May and is operating at full capacity.

SD will supply the process under license to Mitsubishi. In addition to engineering, SD will oversee construction and initial operation of the Mitsubishi plant. The special catalyst required for the process will also be supplied. The new Mitsubishi venture will represent the seventh Japanese petrochemical plant to be designed by SD.

Mitsubishi Petrochemical Company, Ltd., will produce ethylene oxide, ethylene

—Continued on page 62

Research Plan, All Beefed Up To Find Farm Goods Outlets, Is Peeping in USDA's Window

A beefed-up research program that would find new industrial uses for the products of the American farms is peeping in the window of the Department of Agriculture. A program is being boosted along by the senate agricultural committee and, if proponents can get the house committee to follow suit, the plan can be put in motion this year. Basis for the new effort is found in a bill (S 4100) just reported by the senate committee and now awaiting passage on the senate calendar.

The bill is a composite of a half-dozen proposals advanced in this and prior sessions and has reached the senate floor via a unanimous vote of both the Republicans and Democrats on the committee.

More Than Research Legislation

S 5100 is more than an agricultural research bill. If carried to its broadest terms, it could place the government into the manufacturing business or subsidize the manufacture of an agricultural product in order to introduce it into the market. It is the outgrowth of the recommendations made a year ago by the Presidential Commission on Increased Industrial Use of Agricultural Products.

Grounded on the theory that the surplus problems of agriculture will never be solved until ways are found to make use of these products by industry or until new crops are provided to replace those in excess supply, the bill establishes an Agricultural Research and Industrial Administration within the department with direction to coordinate and expedite efforts to develop new markets for the farmer.

The agency would be headed by an administrator, subject to general direction and supervision of the Secretary of Agriculture, but appointed by the President and confirmed by the senate, for a six-year term, with compensation at the rate of $20,000 a year. There would be three deputy administrators drawing salaries of $17,500 each and ten positions for especially qualified scientific or professional personnel at rates not to exceed $19,000 a year.

These are the specific acts the agency would be authorized to perform:

Use existing power available to the Secretary of Agriculture and facilities of federal departments and agencies, land-grant institutions, and experiment stations (maximum use of pilot plants, regional

—Continued on page 33

Nat'l Lead, Dresser Deny Barytes Antitrust Violations

National Lead Company, New York, and Dresser Industries, Inc., Dallas, Tex., have denied Federal Trade Commission charges that they acquired competitors in the barytes industry in violation of antitrust laws.

Dresser and its subsidiary, Magnet Cove Barium Corporation of Houston, Tex., deny that Dresser directors and controls Magnet Cove's business policies.

These two firms and National Lead deny the commission's charge that they acquired domination and control over former competitors with the intention of eliminating competition or giving themselves a monopoly in the barytes business.

They further deny that their acquisitions may lessen competition or tend to create a monopoly in violation of the anti-merger law.

In addition, Dresser and Magnet Cove assert that FTC does not have jurisdiction over the acquisition of Canadian Industrial Minerals, Ltd., of Toronto, which Magnet Cove absorbed in 1955. This is the first time FTC has challenged a foreign acquisition under section 7 of the Clayton act.

CYANAMID SALES MANAGER: John C. Bennett, named sales manager of its agricultural division by American Cyanamid Company, New York.

Magnesia Unit Slated By Michigan Chemical

Michigan Chemical Corporation, St. Louis, Mich., has completed plans for the construction of a new seawater magnesia plant at Port St. Joe, Fla. The new plant, with a design capacity of 125 to 150 tons a day and a subsequent enlargement to 300 tons, will provide industry with high-purity chemical and refractory grades of magnesium oxide for use in manufacturing basic brick and other refractory products, for rubber and neoprene, paper, textiles, ceramics, insulation and building materials, catalysts, and for many applications in chemical processes.

The facility will have access to rail, ocean, and Mississippi River barge shipping. The plant site includes land available to industries which use magnesium oxide.

The new seawater MgO plant will enable Michigan Chemical to serve industry over a wide area, augmenting extensively its Michigan magnesia operation which will continue to produce caustic magnesias and specialties.

Kanamycin Found by FDA To Combat Staph Infections

Concentrations of kanamycin as dilute as two parts in a million will kill germs resistant to penicillin, according to a report made in New York last week by a group of four Food and Drug Administration scientists headed by Dr. Henry Welch who is director of the FDA's antibiotic division.

In tests against *Staphylococcus aureus*, most frequently involved in hospital epidemics of antibiotic-resistant germs, ten strains isolated from ill persons were

—Continued on page 42

Pesticides Ruled Not Preservatives By House Group

Pesticide chemicals are not chemical preservatives, says the house interstate commerce committee. In so ruling, the congressmen concur with the thinking of the fresh fruit and vegetable industry.

The lawmakers, therefore, are of the opinion that it shouldn't be necessary to inform the public of the fact that such chemicals may have been sprayed on the produce to retard mold bacteria when the residues remaining are not amounts that would be hazardous to health.

The committee's views are contained in a bill (HR 9521) which it reported last week to amend the definition of the term "chemical preservatives" as used in the federal foods, drug and cosmetic act.

Under the terms of the measure, this definition "will not include any pesticide chemicals used in or on any raw agricultural commodity which is the produce of the soil."

Stems From FDA Ruling

The issue of whether a pesticide is, in fact, a chemical preservative requiring mention on a label stems from a ruling of the Food and Drug Administration.

If used prior to harvest of a crop, says FDA, the chemical needs to comply only with the requirements of the Miller pesticide law and must be within the limits of the residue tolerance provided for it.

However, if the chemical is applied after harvest, it then becomes a preservative and fruits and vegetables must be labeled to show that they have been so treated.

The fact that a safe tolerance or an exemption has been granted for the pesticide chemical under the Miller law does not, in FDA's opinion, affect the labeling requirement of section 403(k) of the food and drug act.

In its report on the bill, the committee says that the fresh fruit and vegetable industry has shown that this labeling requirement is impractical in so far as such produce is concerned.

Such labeling would be difficult, if not impossible, to enforce, the committee feels, because of the vast scope and complexity of the production and marketing of fresh fruits and vegetables and the multiplicity of pesticide chemicals that might be used.

"It may cause buyer resistance to the

—Continued on page 63

Dr. Mattia Is Appointed Manager of Roche Labs

Dr. V. D. Mattia, jr., has been named general manager of Roche Laboratories, division of Hoffmann-La Roche, Inc., Nutley, N. J. The appointment is an outgrowth of the resignation of Robert A. Hardt as executive vice-president for marketing of Hoffman-La Roche to become president of Armour Pharmaceutical Company (see picture story on page 3).

Dr. Mattia, who has been director of medical research for Roche, will assume his new post immediately with Mr. Hardt serving in a consulting capacity until September. Dr. Mattia joined Roche last year as director of medical information. This January he was named director of medical research.

Dow, German Concern Form Acetylene Company

Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., has reported the formation of Dow Badische, a Delaware company to be owned jointly by Dow and BASF Obertzee N.V., the overseas subsidiary of the German chemical firm, Badische Anilin & Soda Fabrik of Ludwigshafen, West Germany.

The new company has a capitalization of $6 million. It will build a plant in Texas to produce acetylene sometime in the future, according to Dow.

Petrochemical Nutshell Is Offered for the Cracking

Information on what has gone before and what is likely to take place in the petrochemical industry has been put together in a kind of nutshell by a New York investment house for the enlightenment of all who may be interested. Pointing out that last year petrochemicals accounted for a production in this country of about $4.8 billion, Harris, Upham & Co. feels that a good many people may be interested and is therefore offering to anyone who will write for it to the firm's headquarters, 120 Broadway, Department S.

After explaining that petrochemical output last year represented 50 percent of the $8.8 billion chemical output in the country, the brokerage company points out that the industry's growth stems directly from World War II.

Almost overnight with the outbreak of hostilities in 1941, the conventional materials such as steel, copper, aluminum, rubber and lumber were placed under strict allocation. A search for alternate materials thus was strongly stimulated and the task of providing substitutes largely fell to the synthetic organic chemical industry which depends primarily upon the petroleum and natural gas industry for its crude raw material, says Harris, Upham.

The firm observes that "the most dramatic example of a substitute replacing the natural material during World War II was in the rubber industry whose requirements were virtually all provided for by synthetics, after the natural rubber supply was cut off."

"Natural rubber never again regained its position and today nearly two-thirds of all rubber consumed in the United States is synthetic. Although plastics did not attain the importance of synthetic

—Continued on page 62

CHEMICAL BUYERS REPORT IN SECTION II OF THIS ISSUE
TURN TO PAGE 28a

NEW AMP FLOOR WAX EMULSIONS

Develop Water Resistance Fast!

Cost Less!

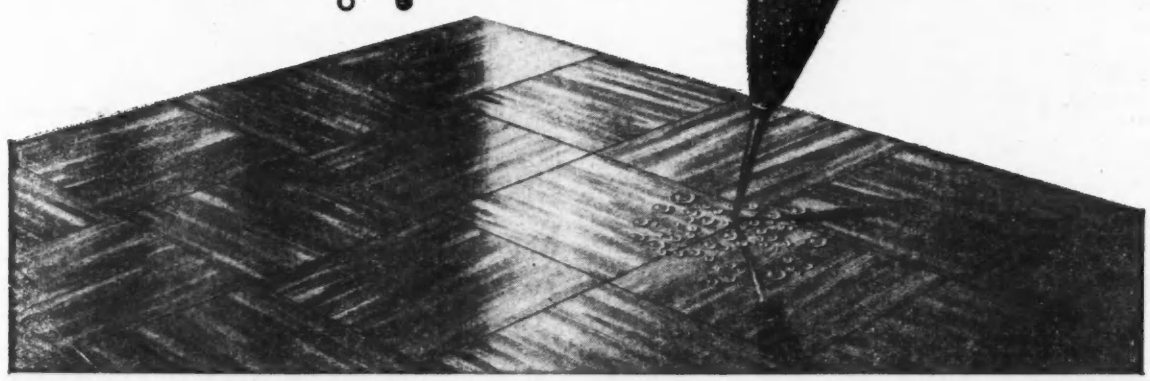
A new method for using 2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol in floor wax emulsions, developed by CSC's Research Department, has opened the way for a greatly improved product. The new method consists of slightly reducing the AMP content and incorporating aqua ammonia. The result: wax with excellent water resistance which develops very rapidly after the wax film is laid down.

In addition to the rapid development of water resistance with the new AMP-ammonia formulations, considerable savings in costs may be expected since less AMP is required. Other performance characteristics of the AMP-ammonia formulations such as shelf-life, freeze-thaw resistance, leveling, and gloss were fully equal to the best commercial formulations.

Proved By Performance Tests

In a series of tests, the new AMP-ammonia formulation attained "excellent water resistance" in less than *two-thirds the time* required, and at *one-third the cost for amine* when compared with a typical formulation using morpholine. A new technical data sheet describing these and other tests made with typical commercial formulations is available on request.

DISCOVER THE NITROPARAFFINS!



INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS DEPARTMENT

COMMERCIAL SOLVENTS CORPORATION

260 MADISON AVE., NEW YORK 16, N. Y.

Atlanta • Boston • Chicago • Cincinnati • Cleveland • Detroit • Houston • Indianapolis • Kansas City
Los Angeles • Louisville • Memphis • Milwaukee • Minneapolis • Newark • New Orleans • New York • Pittsburgh
St. Louis • San Francisco • IN CANADA: McArthur Chemical Co., Montreal, Que. • IN MEXICO: Comsolmex, S.A., Mexico 7, D.F.

US Plastics Output Higher

Total US production of all plastics and synthetic resin materials as a group (except cellulosics) amounted to 4,328 million pounds last year, according to the Tariff Commission.

This compares with 3,977 million pounds turned out in 1956. A small part of the increase in 1957 is accounted for by the inclusion of data for companies which did not report in 1956.

Sales of these plastics and resin materials totaled 3,783 million pounds, valued at $1,232 million, in 1957, compared with 3,465 million pounds, valued at $1,142 million, in 1956. Production of all cellulosic plastics last year totaled 146 million pounds.

In 1957, as in previous years, vinyl and vinyl copolymer resins was the group of resins produced in the largest volume. The output of these resins amounted to 887 million pounds in 1957, compared with 760 million pounds in 1956. About one-half of the reported increase in 1957 over 1956 is accounted for by production of companies not previously covered.

Sales of vinyl resins amounted to 797 million pounds, valued at $267 million, in 1957. In 1957, polyethylene resins ranked next to the vinyls in volume of output, having displaced styrene resins in this position.

Production of polyethylene resins in 1957 amounted to 708 million pounds. Sales were 662 million pounds, valued at $215 million. Styrene resins ranked third in volume in 1957 with a production of 673 million pounds.

The output of phenolic and other tar acid resins in 1957 amounted to 532 million pounds, compared with 563 million pounds reported for 1956. Production of urea and melamine resins in 1957 was, 349 million pounds.

Sales in 1957 were 321 million pounds, valued at $98 million. Other important plastics and resins produced in the United States in 1957 were acrylic, alkyd, epichlorohydrin, polyester and polyamide resins.

Coaltar Products Registered Rise In Importations During Past Year

Last year saw the imports of coaltar chemicals increase by 5.2 million pounds and the arrivals of finished coaltar products increase by 1.5 million pounds, says the Tariff Commission after analyzing the invoices for the period. Imports of coaltar chemicals amounted to 11.9 million pounds during the year and the incoming shipments of the finished products climbed to 6.6 million pounds. The chemical arrivals increased by $5.9 million and the finished products by $2.9 million. Chemical shipments were worth $10.7 million and finished products arrivals $13.3 million.

CALLERY DEVELOPMENT MGR.: Charles J. Wiley, appointed market development manager by Callery Chemical Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Most of the intermediates imported in 1957 were declared competitive (duty based on "American selling price"). More than two-fifths of all the intermediates imported in 1957 came from West Germany; imports from West Germany in 1957 totaled 4.9 million pounds, compared with imports of 3.2 million pounds in 1956.

In 1957 sizable quantities of intermediates also were imported from the United Kingdom (1.4 million pounds), Canada (1.2 million pounds), Denmark (1.1 million pounds), Italy (835,000 pounds), Belgium (816,000 pounds), Switzerland (780,000 pounds), the Netherlands (446,000 pounds and France (359,000 pounds).

Much smaller quantities came from

—*Continued on page 58*

Consultants Will Meet

The Association of Consulting Chemists & Chemical Engineers will hold its thirtieth annual meeting on October 28 at the Biltmore hotel, New York.

Ashland Oil Acquires Anderson-Prichard Unit

Ashland Oil & Refining Company, Ashland, Ky., has acquired the Ohio division of Anderson-Prichard Oil Corporation, Oklahoma City, Okla.

The division includes plants engaged in solvents and chemicals distribution in Cincinnati, Dayton, Cleveland, Akron, Columbus and Bellaire, Ohio, and in Indianapolis, Ind.

USSR, Making Most Things US Is, to Expand Plastics Output 10 to 20 Fold in Six Years

At hand are two new reports on chemical activities behind the Iron Curtain—one American and one Russian—which confirm the growing suspicion that Soviet plastics technology is moving ahead at a rapid pace. Thomas J. Kinsella, president of the plastics and coal chemicals division of Allied Chemical Corporation, New York, says that plastics and chemical plants in the Soviet Union are producing most of the things we are—at least in semi-commercial volume. Dr. S. E. Bresler of the Institute of Macromolecular Compounds in Leningrad predicts that production of many important plastics and synthetic fibers in the USSR will be expanded ten to twenty fold over the next five to six years.

Just back from a four-week tour of the Soviet chemical industry, Mr. Kinsella reports that compression molding by the Russians of the conventional plastics (phenol-formaldehyde, urea-formaldehyde and polystyrene) "is surely equal to ours." What's more, he adds, Russian plants are much larger.

Injection Molding Slow in USSR

"Injection molding," the Allied official goes on to say, "appears to be slow, probably at half the rate in this country, and the quality of the laminating is poor.

"They have a cumene-phenol plant at Grosny, which appears to be producing slightly in excess of 40 million pounds of phenol per year. The plant is now being enlarged. It was started in 1949.

"No coaltar is being burned in Russia. The coke and by-product plants are very modern. At the present time, no attempts are being made to recover wastes at any of the plants, and fire protection devices, such as modern sprinkling systems, are almost non-existent.

"Toys and items of household use, normally made from vinyl and polyethylene in this country, are being produced on a large scale in Russia from celluloid and acetate," Mr. Kinsella notes.

Says Dr. Bresler, in this country to attend the Gordon Research Conference on Polymers, the USSR will spend some $10 to $20 billion to expand its current chemicals and plastics manufacturing facilities.

According to the Soviet polymer authority, a great deal of emphasis will be placed on the production of plastics raw materials, such as ethylene and propylene, and other monomers derived from petroleum and gas.

New processes to make isoprene are also being developed by the Russians and re-

Continued on page 39

AMERICAN PLASTICS MANAGER: Elmer Smith, named sales manager of American Plastics Corporation, a subsidiary of Hayden Newport Chemical Corporation, New York.

Europeans Believed Ready For Fluorochemical Plunge

Europeans are about ready to make the plunge into the fluorochemicals field in a big way, reports Dr. Robert S. Aries of Aries Associates, Inc., Stamford, Conn.

Just returned from the Achema chemicals engineering meeting in Frankfurt, Germany, Dr. Aries points out that while the Europeans are some five years behind us in the commercialization of many processes, they have always been well advanced in processes for heavy inorganics such as hydrofluoric acid.

"In the last five years," he reports, "production of hydrofluoric acid in Europe has approximately doubled as it has in the United States. It is anticipated that

—*Continued on page 63*

Drug Law Unit Slates Gov't Men for Talks

Government officials from the United States and Canada will be on hand at the August 26 meeting of the Food, Drug and Cosmetic Law Division of the American Bar Association to discuss the latest legal trends and problems.

The meeting will be held in Los Angeles at the School of Law of the University of Southern California.

After introductory remarks by Charles Wesley Dunn, chairman, and Edwin L. Harding, secretary, the food, drug and cosmetic act will come in for discussion from:

Gilbert H. Jertberg, United States District Judge for the Southern District of California; John L. Harvey, deputy Commissioner of Food and Drugs in the De-

—*Continued on page 54*

Koppers Argentine Pact Seen Leading to Ethylene

Industrias Plasticas Argentinas Koppers, S.A., a partially-owned subsidiary of Koppers Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., has signed a contract with Yacimento Petrolifero Fiscales (YPF), state-owned oil company of Argentine, which may ultimately result in the construction of ethylene and polyethylene plants at La Plata, a town just south of Buenos Aires.

George M. Walker, executive vice-

—*Continued on page 63*

Association Meetings

American Association of Textile Chemists & Colorists, national convention, Conrad Hilton hotel, Chicago, October 30-November 1.

American Chemical Society, national meeting, Chicago, September 7-12.

American Soybean Association and National Soybean Processors Association, joint annual meeting, Fort Des Moines hotel, Des Moines, Iowa, August 18-20.

Antibiotics Annual Symposium, sponsored by the antibiotics division of Food and Drug Administration, Washington, D. C., October 15-17.

Association of Consulting Chemists & Chemical Engineers, annual meeting, Biltmore hotel, New York, October 28.

Canadian Agricultural Chemicals Association, annual meeting and conference, Fort Garry hotel, Winnepeg, Canada, September 15-17.

Chemical Market Research Association, French - Lick - Sheraton hotel, French Lick, Ind., September 24-26.

Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, Commodore hotel, New York, December 9-11.

Drug, Chemical & Allied Trades section of New York Board of Trade, annual meeting, Sagamore hotel, Bolton Landing, Lake George, N. Y., September 11-14.

Drug, Chemical & Allied Trades section of the Young Men's Board of Trade, annual Young Man of the Year award dinner, Park-Sheraton hotel, New York, October 16.

Electrochemical Society, 114th meeting, Chateau Laurier, Ottawa, Canada, September 28-October 2.

Federal Wholesale Druggists' Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., September 7-10.

Federation of Paint & Varnish Production Clubs, annual convention and show, Cleveland Public Auditorium, Cleveland, Ohio, October 5-8.

Food, Drug and Cosmetic Law Division of American Bar Association, annual meeting, University of Southern California School of Law, Los Angeles, August 26.

National Agricultural Chemicals Association, annual meeting, Bon Air hotel, Augusta, Ga., October 29-31.

National Chemical Exposition, sponsored by Chicago section of American Chemical Society, International Amphitheatre, Chicago, September 9-12.

National Paint, Varnish & Lacquer Association, annual convention, Shoreham and Sheraton-Park hotels, Washington, D C., October 27-29.

National Plastics Exposition, sponsored by Society of Plastics Industry, International Amphitheatre, Chicago, November 17-21.

National Wholesale Druggists Association, annual meeting, Americana hotel, Bal Harbour, Fla., November 8-13.

Parenteral Drug Association, Statler hotel, New York, October 22-24.

Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry, chemical sales clinic, Roosevelt hotel, New York, October 20.

Society of Chemical Industry, annual meeting, Queen Elizabeth hotel, Montreal, Canada, September 14-15; Royal York hotel, Toronto, Canada, September 16-18; Guildwood Inn, Sarnia, Canada, September 19; General Brock hotel, Niagara Falls, Canada, September 20; Chateau Laurier, Ottawa, Canada, September 21-22; Montreal, Canada, September 23.

Society of Chemical Industry, American section, chemical industry medal dinner, Royal York hotel, Toronto, Ont., September 18.

Society of Plastics Industry, annual national conference, Morrison hotel, Chicago, November 17-21.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, monthly luncheon meeting, Roosevelt hotel, New York, September 9.

LACTOSE: APPLICATIONS UNLIMITED

MILK SUGAR

LEADING drug and food manufacturers have discovered hundreds of uses for Lactose (milk sugar). Almost every day this versatile material demonstrates its product-improving potential in dramatic new applications.

REMARKABLE PROPERTIES OF LACTOSE

For example, Lactose serves as an excellent filler and excipient for hypodermics and compressed tablets. It is soluble, uniform and does not react with active medicinal ingredients. Lactose preserves microbial cultures in a high state of viability. Its slow fermentation creates a nutritional stress on molds, promoting maximum yields of penicillin and other antibiotics. And Lactose is a mild, almost tasteless triturate for patent drugs.

ONE FULL LINE SUPPLIER

Only Western offers you all forms of Lactose in unlimited supply...5 grades...10 basic granulations (custom granulations, too). Orders filled promptly from plant or warehouse nearest you.

UNIFORMLY HIGH QUALITY

The world's largest producer of Lactose, Western maintains rigid production control standards to assure unvarying high quality and purity. Exclusive Western techniques and equipment provide maximum particle uniformity...superior results for you as a user of Lactose.

Find out how Lactose from Western can help improve your products. Write Technical Service, Department 21 G, telling us the application you are considering.

WESTERN CONDENSING COMPANY

Appleton, Wisconsin

WORLD-WIDE SUPPLIER OF HIGH-QUALITY MILK DERIVATIVES

FOREMOST lactose

Distributed nationally by **Chemical Department, McKESSON & ROBBINS, INC.**

CHEMICALS AND RELATED MATERIALS

All matters under this heading fully protected by copyright.

Current MARKET Quotations

Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, July 11 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views. An index to the weekly market reports is to be found on page 4.

A

Abies siberica oil, cns..... lb. 3.60 - 4.25

Acacia (see Arabic gum).

Acenaphthene, below 92.5 C. m.p., dms., works lb. .40 - —

Above 92.5 C. m.p., bbls., dms., lb. .41 - .50

Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .12 - —

dms., l.c.l., works..... lb. .13½- —

tanks, works ..... lb. .10 - —

Acetaldol (see Aldol).

Acetanilide, tech., flaked, bbls., bgs., c.l., frt. alld.. lb. .32½- —

bbls., bgs., ton lots, frt. alld. lb. .33½- —

bbls., bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld. lb. .36½- —

USP, bbls., 225-lb. dms. any quantity, lots. lb. .79 - —

100-lb. dms., any quantity. lb. .81 - —

Acetic acid, comi. or redist, 28%, bbls 100 lbs. 4.80 - —

50%, bbls. ..... 100 lbs. 8.25 - —

70%, bbls. ..... 100 lbs. 9.95 - —

80%, bbls. ..... 100 lbs. 10.45 - —

Acetic acid, glacial, syn., CP, dms., dlvd 100 lbs. 22.00 -23.00

tech., dms., c.l., dlvd.... 100 lbs. 13.75 - —

dms., l.c.l., dlvd..... 100 lbs. 14.25 - —

tanks, dlvd. ..... 100 lbs. 10.00 - —

USP, cbys., incl., dlvd 100 lbs. 31.00 -32.00

Acetic anhydride, aluminum ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. E.. lb. .16½- —

aluminum ret. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .17½- —

tanks, dlvd. E. ..... lb. .14 - —

Acetoacetanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .80 - —

fib. dms., l.c.l. dlvd..... lb. .81 - —

Acetoacet-o-chloroanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.35 - —

fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. 1.36 - —

Acetoacet-o-toluidide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .82 - —

fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .83 - —

Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd.... lb. .11 - —

dms., l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .12 - —

tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .06½- —

Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works.... lb. .45 - —

dms., l.c.l., works..... lb. .45½- —

Acetophenetidin, USP, dms., works, frt. equald lb. 1.22 1.24

Acetophenone, cns., dms..... lb. 1.30 - 1.60

Tech., dms., c.l., works..... lb. .37 - —

dms., l.c.l., works..... lb. .37¾- —

tanks, works ..... lb. .35 - —

N-Acetyl-p-aminophenol, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.75 1.85

Acetylene black, imp., bgs., c.l., duty and freight extra lb. .19 - —

cs., l.c.l., ex whse ..... lb. .24½- .30

Acetylsalicylic acid, USP, special, makers, primary distrib., bbls. 1,000-lb lots, point of shipt lb. .63½- —

USP, standard fine, cryst. gran., (30-40 mesh) powd., (80 mesh) bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .58½- —

Freight equald, shipt identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich. Chicago and St. Louis.

Acetyltributyl citrate, tech., non-ret dms. c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .35½- —

non-ret dms. l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver.. lb. .36½- —

tanks, frt. alld E. of Denver. lb. .33 - —

Acetyltriethyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver. lb. .39½- —

non-ret dms. l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .40½- —

tanks, frt alld E of Denver lb. .37 - —

Acids

Acid quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Acid, cresylic, may be found in the C's under Cresylic acid.

Aconite root, bls ..... lb. .50 .55

Acrolein, tech. dms., c.l., works lb. .47 - —

dms., l.c.l., works..... lb. .47½- —

tanks, works ..... lb. .46 - —

Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald lb. .30 - —

dms., l.c.l., t.l.l., frt. equald.... lb. .31 - —

tanks frt. equald ..... lb. .27 - —

Adeps lanae (see Lanolin).

Abies Siberica Oil—Ammonium Bicarbonate

Adipic acid, bgs., c.l., dlvd..... lb. .32½- —

bgs., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .33 - —

Agar, USP, Kobe No. 1, strip, bls. lb. 1.90 - 2.00

powd., 30 mesh., fib., dms lb. 2.50 - —

dl-Alanine, dms., works..... lb. 8.50 -11.00

Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble).

light, dms. ..... lb. .65 - .85

Albumin, egg, edible, cryst., powd., bbls. lb. 1.15 - 1.17

flake ..... lb. 1.11 - 1.13

tech., cryst., bbls..... lb. 1.08 - 1.10

Alcohols

Alcohol quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Alcohol, furfuryl, may be found in the F's under Furfuryl alcohol.

Aldol, 95%, dms., works ..... lb. .23 - —

Denaturing grade, dms. ..... gal. 2.15 - —

Aldrin, tech., fib. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .90 - —

fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .95 - 1.05

Aletris root, bgs. ..... lb 1.75 - 1.85

Algin (see Sodium alginate)

Alizarin (see 1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone).

Alkali blue dry, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies ..... lb. 2.38 - —

Alkali blue toner, litho flushed, 125-lb bbls., same basis. lb. 1.35 - —

Alkali blue prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.

Allethrin, 90%, dms., frt. alld lb. 28.80 -28.90

Soln., 20%, dms., 200-2,000 lb. lots, frt. alld lb 6.50 6.55

2½% dms. frt alld..... lb. .95 1.10

Allspice oil (see Pimento oil)

Allyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd ... lb. .32½- —

dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .33½- —

tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .30 - —

Allyl bromide 55-lb. cbys. 5,005 lbs. or more works lb 1.47 - —

55-lb. cbys. 1,045 to 4,950 lbs., works lb 1.52 - —

55-lb cbys. 55 to 990 lbs. works. lb 1.57 - —

Allyl chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. .. lb. .17½- —

dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .18½- —

tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .15 - —

Allyl isocyanate (see Mustard Oil, syn.).

Almond oil, artif., bitter (see Benzaldehyde).

Almond oil, nat., bitter, f.p.a., bots lb. 2.75 - 3.45

NF, bots. ..... lb. 3.00 - 3.30

USP, sweet, cns., dms..... lb. .90 - 1.40

Aloe, Cape cs ..... lb .50 - —

powd., cs..... lb. .75 - —

Curacao, kgs. ..... lb 60 - —

powd., kgs ..... lb .80 - —

Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs. .... lb. 3.25 - 3.75

Alphanaphthol (see a-Naphthol)

Alphanaphthylamine (see a-Naphthylamine)

Alphanitronaphthalene (see a-Nitronaphthalene).

Alphapicoline (see a-Picoline).

Alphaterpineol (see a-Terpineol).

Alphatocopherol (see a-Tocopherol).

Alum, ammonium, gran., bgs., works 100 lbs 4.30 - —

lump, dms., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.05 - —

powd., dms., works..... 100 lbs. 5.20 - —

USP, burnt, dms ..... lb. .20 - .21

hydrous, dms. ..... lb. .07¾- .08

Alum, potassium, gran., bgs., works. 100 lbs 4.55 - —

lump, dms., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.30 - —

powd., dms., works..... 100 lbs. 5.45 - —

USP, burnt., dms ..... lb. .20 - .21

hydrous, dms. ..... lb. .07¾- .08

Alum, potash-chrome, dms ..... lb. .17 - —

Alumina, calcined, bgs. c.l., works. lb. .047¾- —

bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .05 - .077¾

Aluminum acetate, basic soln., 24%, bbls. l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —

Aluminum chloride, comi., anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .13 - —

dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .15½- —

cryst., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 16.00 - —

dms., l.c.l., works. 100 lbs. 16.50 - —

soln 32°, cbys., c.l., works lb .044½- —

cbys., l.c.l., works..... lb. .052¾- .129¾

tanks, works ..... 100 lbs. 3.45 - —

NF, gran., dms., works..... lb. .31 - .32

Aluminum fluoride, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .17¼- —

bgs., l.c.l., works. lb. .18¼- .20¼

Aluminum fluoride in fib. dms. 0.35c. per lb. higher

Aluminum formate, basic soln., dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —

dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .12½- —

Aluminum hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .033- —

bgs., 20,000-40,000 lb. lots, same basis lb. .036- —

bgs., 2,000-20,000 lb. lots, same basis lb. .046- —

bulk, c.l. same basis lb. .031- —

Aluminum hydroxide, dried, USP XV, fib. dms. works lb. .82½- —

fib dms., contract, works lb. .79½- —

Aluminum hydroxide, gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .22 - —

9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works. lb. .19 - —

fib dms., contract, works. lb. .18 - —

Aluminum hydroxide, tech., powd. (See Aluminum hydrate).

Aluminum metal, 99%+, ingots, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .261- —

pigs, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld. lb. .24 - —

Aluminum oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, calcined).

Aluminum paste, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. .68½- —

Standard grade, dms. ..... lb. .46 - —

Aluminum powder, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. 1.09½- —

Standard grade, dms. ..... lb. .79½- —

Aluminum paste and powder prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. per lb for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10 lb. can and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs. and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs or over.

Aluminum resinate, precip., 2.1% t.t.l., dms lb. .36¼- —

Aluminum stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l lb. .39 - —

ctns., l.c.l ..... lb. .40 - .44

Monobasic, ctns., c.l..... lb. .39 - —

ctns., l.c.l ..... lb. .40 - .44

Tribasic, ctns., c.l..... lb. .39 - —

ctns., l.c.l ..... lb. .40 - .44

Aluminum sulfate, coml., grd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton. 41.00 - —

grd., bulk, c.l., same basis ton. 40.00 - —

lump, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 44.00 - —

Coml., iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 3.55 - —

bgs., l.c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 3.95 - 7.95

USP, gran., dms., works..... lb. .29 - .39

powd., dms., works ..... lb. .36 - .37

Aluminum sulfate prices $1 per ton higher in the South.

Aluminum trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate, heavy).

Ambergris, gray, bots ..... oz. 6.50 - 7.50

p-Aminoacetanilide, frt. alld. .... lb. 1.57 - —

Aminoacetic acid, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 - 1.75

Aminoazotoluene base, bbls., 100% basis lb. 1.03 - 1.18

p-Aminobenzoic acid, tech., dry, dms., works. lb. 1.72 - —

Aminoethyl ethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .475 - —

dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .485 - —

tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .45 - —

2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .44 - —

dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. ..... lb. .45 - —

tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .42 - —

m-Aminophenol, dist., dms., ton lots. lb. 2.05 - —

dms., smaller lots. ..... lb. 2.50 - —

p-Aminophenol, dms., frt. alld.... lb. 1.15 - —

Aminophylline, USP, 100-lb dms lb. 3.55 - —

p-Aminosalicylic acid, dms., 100 lbs. or more, frt. adjusted lb. 3.70 - —

Ammonia, anhyd., fertilizer, tanks, works, frt. equald. ton. 88.00 - —

refrigeration tanks works, frt. equald ton. 90.50 - —

Aqueous, 29.4%, tanks, works, anhyd. basis. ton. 91.00 - —

Ammoniacal liquor (see Ammonia, aqueous).

Ammoniac, sal, gray, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.25 —

bgs., l.c.l., same basis. 100 lbs. 5.65 -12.65

Ammoniac, sal., white (see Ammonium chloride, tech.).

Ammonium acetate, purif., dms lb. .40 - —

Ammonium benzoate, USP fib. dms. ton lots, works lb. 1.00 - —

fib dms. 1,000-lb lots, works. lb 1.03 - —

Ammonium biborate, gran., dms., c.l., works ton. 334.50 - —

dms., ton lots, ex whse. ton. 407.50 - —

dms., smaller lots, ex whse ton. 412.50 - —

Ammonium bicarbonate, dom., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 7.00 - —

dms., l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 9.00 - —

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

alld.	allowed
amorph.	amorphous
AMP	American melting point
anhyd.	anhydrous
AOAC	Association of Official Agricultural Chemists
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid
approx.	approximately
artif.	artificial
ASTM	American Society for Testing Materials
Atl.	Atlantic
Be.	Baume
bbls.	barrels
bgs.	bags
bls.	bales
bots.	bottles
b.p.	boiling point
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime
b.r.	boiling range
bxs.	boxes
C.	centigrade
cbys.	carboys
CD	completely denatured
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight
cks.	casks
c.l.	carlots
cns.	cans
coml.	commercial
conc.	concentrated
CP	chemically pure
cps.	centipoises
cryst.	crystalline
cs.	cases
ctns.	cartons
cyls.	cylinders
d-	dextro
dbl.	double
denat.	denatured
dest-dist.	destructively—distilled
dl-	dextrolaevo
dist.	distilled
distr.	distributor
djns.	demijohns
dlvd.	delivered
dms.	drums
dom.	domestic
E.	east
e.p.	end point
equald.	equalized
exp.	expressed
Ext.	external
F.	fahrenheit
ferment.	fermentation
f.f.a.	free fatty acid
f.f.c.	free from chlorine
fib.	fiber
f.o.b.	free on board
f.p.a.	free of prussic acid
frt.	freight
gal.	gallon
gran.	granular
grd.	ground
i.&a.	iron and aluminum
i.b.p.	initial boiling point
imp.	imported
incl.	included
indust.	industrial
kgs.	kegs
l-	laevo
lacq.	lacquer
lb.	pound
l.c.l.	less than carlots
t.t.l.	less truckload
liq.	liquid
mfrs.	manufacturers
m-	meta
m.a.p.	mixed aniline point
min.	minimum
m.p.	melting point
N-	nitrogen
n-	normal
nat.	natural
neut.	neutral
NF	National Formulary
NNR	New and Nonofficial Remedies
No.	number
nom.	nominal
o-	ortho
ord.	ordinary
oz.	ounce
p-	para
Pac.	Pacific
pf.	proof
phos.	phosphate
photo.	photographic
pkgs.	packages
powd.	powdered
precip.	precipitated
prod.	producer
pt.	point
pulv.	pulverized
purif.	purified
redist.	redistilled
refd.	refined
refy.	refinery
reg.	regular
resub.	resublimed
ret.	returnable
SD	specially denatured
s.d.	single distilled
S. E.	southeast
sec.	secondary
secs.	seconds
s.g.	specific gravity
shipt.	shipment
soln.	solution
s.u.	standard unit
syn.	synthetic
tanks.	railroad tankcars
tech.	technical
tert-	tertiary
t.l.	truck loads
t.w.	tank wagons
USP	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
vis.	viscosity
VM&P	varnish makers & painters
W.	west
whse.	warehouse
w w.	water-white

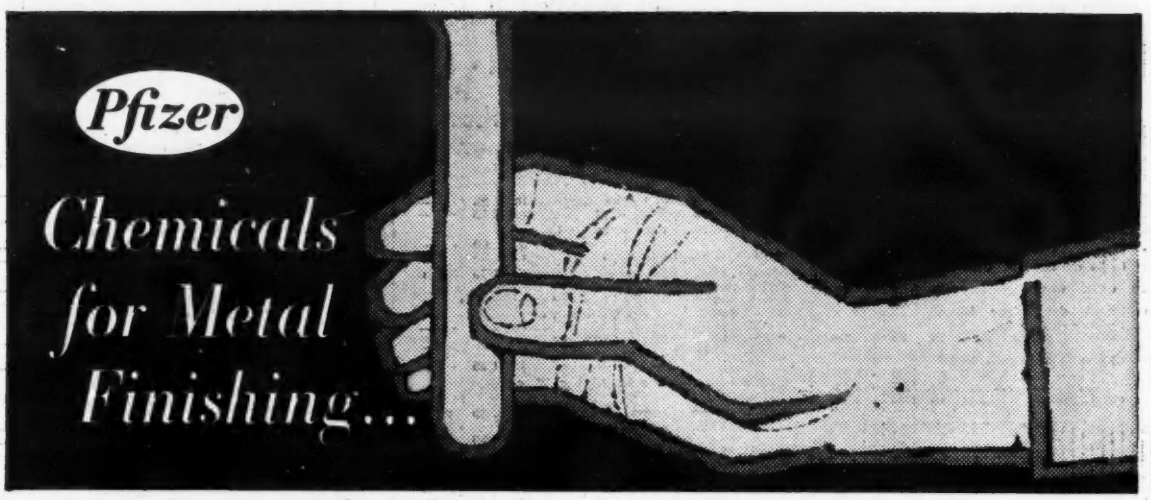
A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

Ammonium bichromate, dms., works, lb. 42 .43
Ammonium bifluoride, dms., dlvd lb. .2145- .2245
Ammonium bromide NF, gran., bbls, lb. .45 - —
Powdered ammonium bromide 10c per lb higher
Ammonium carbonate USP, lump, dms., c.l lb. .15½- —
Ammonium chloride, tech., fine gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.75 - 8.20
USP, gran., fib. dms lb. .17¼- —
Ammonium citrate, dibasic, bbls lb. .77 - —
Ammonium dichromate (see Ammonium bichromate).
Ammonium fluoride (see Ammonium bifluoride).
Ammonium gluconate, tech., dms.lb. .45 - —
Ammonium hydroxide (see Ammonia aqueous)
Ammonium iodide, NF dms., bots, lb. 4.26 - 4.38
Ammonium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .20 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .18 - —
Ammonium linoleate, 80%, dms., works lb. .50 - .55
Ammonium molybdate, CP, cryst., fib dms., 15,000 lbs., works lb. 1.22 - —
fib. dms., 2,000-lb. contracts, works lb. 1.23 - —
single fib. dm., works lb. 1.24 - —

Ammonium nitrate, dom., fertilizer grade, 33.5% N, bgs., western works frt. equald, base price ton.72.00 - —
Imp., Canadian, 33.5% N, eastern, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. equald to $8 ton base price ton.72.00 - —
western, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. cars, Los Angeles ton.79.69 - —
with dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va ton.49.75 - —
Ammonium oxalate, tech., fine gran., powd., dms lb. .28½- .34½
Ammonium pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.193.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse ton.284.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots, ex whse ton.289.50 - —
Ammonium pentaborate powder $10 per ton higher.
Ammonium persulfate, tech., dms., 10-ton lots or more, works lb. .18 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .20 - .23
Ammonium phosphate, comi., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .09¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .10 - —
Ammonium phosphate, dibasic, NF, V bbls. dms lb. .48 - —
Tech., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald, lb. .09¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .10 - —
Ammonium silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .11¾- .13¼

Ammonium sulfamate, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .19 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .20½- .27
Ammonium sulfate, coke-oven, bulk, producing ovens, base price ton.32.00 - —
purif., dms., works lb. .10 - .10½
Syn., bulk., c.l., works ton.35.00 - —
Ammonium sulfate, tech., bulk, c.l., t.l., works ton.52.00 - —
bgs., c.l., t.l., works ton.56.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., l.t.l., works 100 lbs. 3.20 - 7.20
Ammonium sulfide, liq., 40-44%, tanks, frt. equald., 100% basis ton.160.00 - —
Ammonium sulfocyanide, tech (see Ammonium thiocyanate)
Ammonium thiocyanate, tech., cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .22 - .26
Ammonium thioglycollate, comi., chys., 100% basis lb. 1.35 - 1.65
Highly purif., chys. 100% basis, lb. 1.70 - 1.96
d-Amphetamine hydrochloride, di-basic bots lb. 18.00 - 28.00
dl-Amphetamine hydrochloride, di-basic bots lb 4.50 - 6.00
d-Amphetamine hydrochloride, mono-basic, dms lb. 17.50 - 21.00
d-Amphetamine phosphate, fib dms. 100-lb. lots lb. 15.00 - —
dl-Amphetamine phosphate, dms lb. 4.20 - 5.00
d-Amphetamine sulfate, fib dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 15.00 - —
dl-Amphetamine sulfate, fib. dms., lb. 4.20 - 5.00
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dist., from 125° to 150°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .18½- .19
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .19½- .20
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - .16½

Amyl acetate, ex pentane, reg. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .16½- —
Amyl acetate, syn. exo process, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .21¼- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .17¼- —
Amyl acetate, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd, lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14½ - —
Amyl alcohol, ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil refd.).
Amyl alcohol, ferment., refd., 128°-132°C., dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .43 - —
refd., ACS grade, dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .45 - —
Amyl alcohol, ex pentane, mixed, amyls, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld lb. .19½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .16 - —
primary, dms. c.l., frt. alld, lb. .20¼- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .21¼- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .17¾ —
sec-synthetic, dms. c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .20 - —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
tert-synthetic, dms. c.l., frt. alld E lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld E lb. .19½- —
tanks, frt. alld E lb. .16 - —
Amyl alcohol, 1-pentanol (syn. normal), dms., c.l., works lb. .41½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .42½ - —
tanks, works lb. .39½- —
Amyl alcohol, 2-pentanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .65 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .70 - —
tanks, works lb. .60 - —
Amyl n-butyrate, dms lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Amyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. 1.75 2.20
o-tert-Amyl phenol, dms. c.l., works, lb. .49½ —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .50½- —
tanks, works lb. .47 - —
p-tert-Amyl phenol, dms., c.l. works, lb. .26¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .27¾ - —
Amyl salicylate, cns., dms. lb. .80 - 1.10
Amyris oil, dms lb. 1.30 1.40
Anethole, USP, cns., dms lb. 1.25 - 1.70
Tech., dms. lb. .85 - .90
Angelica root, dom., bls lb 60 65
Angelica root oil, bots. lb. 120.00 130.00
Angelica seed oil, bots lb. 120.00 130.00
Aniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .21 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .18 - —
Aniline oil (see Aniline).
Aniline salt, dms., c.l., truckloads, 20,000 lbs. min., frt. alld. lb. .33 - —
dms., l.c.l same basis lb. 35 —
Anise oil, USP, dms lb. 2.00 - 4.05
Anise seed, Mexican, bgs lb. .17 - —
Spanish, bgs. lb. .18½- —
Anisic aldehyde, dms lb. 1.85 - 2.20
o-Anisidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .80 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .82 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .78 - —
p-Anisidine, dms., works lb. .97 - —
Anthracene, 90-95%, dms., c.l., t.l., f.o.b., works lb. .42½- —
dms., l.c.l., minimum shipment 1,000 lbs., same basis lb. .45 - —
Anthranilic acid, 99%, 150-lb. dms., dlvd lb. 1.15 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls., c.l., frt. alld lb. .83 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .86 - —
Electrical grade, bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.10 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride).
Antimony metal, bulk, c.l., mines lb. .29 - —
cs. c.l., mines lb. .29½- —
Antimony oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .24½- —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .26 - —
Antimony sulfide, approx. 65%, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots., dlvd lb. .23 - —
bgs., smaller lots, dlvd lb. .24 - .26
Antimony trichloride, annyd., solid, pails, c.l., works lb. .41 - —
pails, l.c.l., works lb. .43 - —
Antimony-potassium tartrate, tech., powd., 250-lb. dms lb. .69½- —
USP, powd., 250-lb. dms. lb. .74½- —
Antipyrine, NF, 200-lb. bbls lb. 3.50 - —
Apomorphine hydrochloride USP 25-oz. lots oz. 35.60 - —
Apricot kernel oil, USP, dms lb. .85 - 1.10
Arabic gum, amber, sorts, bgs. lb. .21 - .23
USP, powd., bbls. lb. .26 - .29
Areca nuts powd., bbls. lb. .13 - —
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots., tins oz. 4.50 - 6.00
l-Arginine, free base, dms., 10-kilo lots or more kilo. 90.00 - —
l-Arginine glutamate, dms., 10-kilo lots or more kilo. 60.00 - —
l-Arginine monochloride, dms., 10-kilo lots or more kilo. 60.00 - —
Arnica flowers (true Montana), bls. lb. 1.40 - 1.50
Arsenic, crude (95%), bulk, c.l., works lb. .016 - —
bbls., c.l., works lb. .031 - —
Arsenic trioxide, USP, dms lb. .48 - —
Arsenic, white, powd., bbls., c.l., works lb. .04½- —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .06½- .07¼
Arsenous acid, tech (see Arsenic, white).
Arsenous acid, USP (see Arsenic trioxide).
Arylid maroons, deep shades, bbls. lb. 3.70 - —
Light shades, bbls lb. 2.85 - —
Maroon shade bbls lb. 3.70 - —
Asafetida gum, cns. lb. .40 - —
Powd., bbls., dms lb. .85 - —
Asbestine (see Talc fibrous, New York).
Asbestos, Canadian crude,
6D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.86.00 - —
7D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.75.00 - —
7F, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.71.00 - —
7H, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.61.00 - —
7K, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.50.60 - —
7M, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.44.00 - —
7R, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.43.00 - —
7RF, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton.44.00 - —
7T, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton.44.00 - —
7TF, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton.44.00 - —
Asbestos prices are in Canadian funds; l.c.l. lots $4 per ton higher.
Ascorbic acid, USP dms., 25-100 kilo lots kilo. 10.00 - —
dms., 10-kilo lots kilo. 10.35 - —
dms., 5-kilo lots kilo. 10.75 - —
bots., 1-kilo lots kilo. 12.00 - —
bots., 500-gram bots kilo. 12.50 - —
Ash black (see Barium sulfide).
Asphalt, gilsonite, black jet, bgs., c.l., mines ton.40.00 - —
ex-whse, N. Y., N. J. ton.86.50 - —
seconds, 300°-390°F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton.35.00 - —
select, 350° F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton.41.00 - —
270°-295° F. fusing pt., bgs. c.l. mines ton.40.00 - —
Asphalt, manjak No. 10 crude, dms., works lb. .07 - —
Asphalt, petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tankwagon, refy. gal. .09 - —
emulsion, tanks, tankwagon refy. gal. .09½- —



	Cleaning	Polishing	Pickling	Electroplating	Electropolishing	Non-Electrolytic Depositions	Electrolytic Oxidation	Etching	Gold Coloring of Aluminum
Citric Acid	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Sodium Citrate	✓	✓		✓		✓			
Ammonium Citrate	✓	✓	✓	✓					
Gluconic Acid	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓	
Glucono Delta Lactone	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓	
Sodium Gluconate	✓	✓		✓				✓	
Oxalic Acid	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	
Ammonium Oxalate	✓	✓		✓					
Ferric Ammonium Oxalate									✓
Tartaric Acid	✓		✓	✓				✓	
Tartar Emetic				✓					
Rochelle Salt			✓	✓					
Cream of Tartar	✓			✓					

Citric Acid...
Nontoxic, mild, yet chemically active against scale and tarnish. Used extensively in the formulation of general metal cleaners and polishes, particularly household products.

Sodium Citrate...
A preferred ingredient in electroless nickel baths, resulting in a brighter plate. Also finds wide use in electroplating processes.

Ammonium Citrate...
Especially useful for the removal of rust in near neutral solutions. Extremely mild and safe to handle.

Gluconic Acid...
An excellent sequesterant in alkaline derusting solutions; provides rust-free, clean surface ready for further treatment.

Oxalic Acid...
The most effective chemical for use in automobile radiator cleaners. Also finds wide use in electropolishing and as an ingredient in general metal cleaners.

Ferric Ammonium Oxalate...
Used extensively in the production of light-fast gold colored aluminum.

Tartaric Acid...
Excellent complexing agent for copper in electroplating.

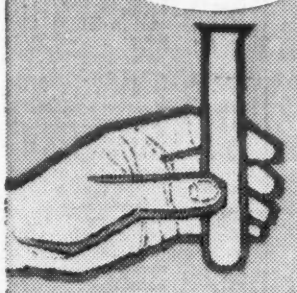
Tartar Emetic...
Used in electrolytic baths for deposition of silver and antimony alloys on brass, copper and steel surfaces.

Rochelle Salt...
Increases efficiency and yields finer-grain deposit in alkaline copper plating.

Cream of Tartar...
An excellent additive for brass cleaning compounds. Its crystalline structure acts as an effective abrasive in paste polishes. Chemically active against tarnish.

Manufacturing Chemists for over 100 Years

Pfizer



CHAS. PFIZER & CO., INC.
Chemical Sales Division
630 Flushing Ave., Brooklyn 6, N.Y.
Branch Offices:
Chicago, Ill.; San Francisco, Calif.; Atlanta, Ga., Dallas, Tex.

Asphalt, petroleum, steam-refd., 50-80 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refy.....ton.21.00 • —
85-300 penetration, tanks, tankwagon refy ton.20.00 • —
Aspirin (see Acetylsalicylic Acid).
Atropine, NF, tins.....oz. 5.75 - 6.50
Atropine sulfate, USP, bots.....oz. 5.00 - 5.50
Avocado oil, cns.....lb. 3.00 Nom.

B

Bacitracin, bulk, 1,000,000,000 or more units 50,000 units. .65 • —
less than 1,000,000,000 units, 50,000 units. .70 • —
Balm of Gilead buds, dried, bgs. lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Barberry root bark, bgs ..... lb. .28 • .30
Barbital, NF, 100-lb. dms..... lb. 4.50 • —
Barbital sodium, NF dms ..... lb. 4.75 • —
Barium carbonate precip., bgs. c.l. works. ton.111.50 • —
bgs., smaller lots, works. ton.126.50 • —
Barium chlorate, dms. works lb. .32 • .41
Barium chloride, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works ton.176.00 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works..... ton.186.00 • —
Barium chloride, NF, cryst., 100-lb. dms lb. .22 • —
Tech. cryst., bgs. c.l. works. 100 lbs. 7.00 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.00 • —
Barium chromate, bgs., frt. equald. lb. .38 • —
Barium dioxide (see Barium peroxide).
Barium hydrate, cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald. ton.208.00 • —
bgs., l.c.l., t.l., frt. equald. ton.218.00 • —
Barium monoxide (see Barium oxide)
Barium nitrate bbls. c.l. t.l. dlvd. lb. .16 • —
bbls., l.c.l. t.l. dlvd ..... lb. .17 • —
Barium oxide grd., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton.275.00 • —
dms. l.c.l. t.l. frt equald ton.285.00 • —
Barium peroxide dms. frt equald.lb. .20 • —
Barium stearate, ctns. c.l., frt. alld, lb. .41 • —
ctns., l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .43 • .44
Barium sulfate, tech. (see Barytes and blanc fixe)
Barium sulfate, X-ray, dms. ... lb. .15 • .15½
Barium sulfide, dms., c.l., works. ton.100.00 • —
dms., l.c.l., works..... ton.110.00 • —
Barytes, southern off-color, bgs. mines ton.25.00 • —
95-75% bgs. mines ton.25.00 • —
white, water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., St. Louis ton.55.00 -55.25
paper bgs., ex whse, New York ton.79.85 • —
Battery acid, cbys. c.l., works, f.o. 100 lbs. 2.35 —
cbys., l.c.l., works E.....100 lbs. 2.65 -10.95
Bauxite, bulk, mines ..... ton. 7.00 -10.00
Bay oil, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns .lb. 2.10 - 3.05
55-60%, cns. ..... lb. 2.50 - 3.05
West Indian 50-55% cns. dms., lb. 2.30 - 3.00
Bayberry wax, bgs. ..... lb. .45 • .47
Beeswax, crude, African, bgs....lb. .56 • .57
Brazilian bgs. ..... lb. .67 Nom.
Central American, bgs..... lb. .60 Nom.
Chilean bgs. ..... lb. .67 Nom.
Refd., USP, bleached, white, bricks, 100-lb. ctns...lb. .73 • .75
white, slabs, 100-lb. ctns ..lb. .72 • .74
yellow bricks, 100-lb. ctns..lb. .65 • .67
yellow slabs, 100-lb. ctns....lb. .64 • .66
Belladonna leaf, bls. ..... lb. .30 • —
Belladonna root, bls ..... lb. .30 • —
Bentonite, dom. 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines ton.14.00 • —
imp., italian, white, high gel., bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse ton.91.00 • —
bgs., 1-ton lots ex whse. ton.94.00 • —
low gel. bgs., 5-ton lots ex whse ton.89.35 • —
bgs., 1-ton lots, ex whse ton.92.35 • —
Benzal chloride, cbys. works.... lb. .44 • —
Benzaldehyde NF dms..... lb. .80 • .86
Tech., cbys. dms., t.l..... lb. .43 • —
cbys. smaller lots ..... lb. .44 • —
Benzene, coaltar, pure or nitration, tanks, works:
Bethlehem, Pa. ..... gal. .31 • —
Birmingham district ....gal. .31 • —
Chicago district ..... gal. .31 • —
Cleveland district ..... gal. .31 • —
Geneva, Utah ..... gal. .31 • —
Johnstown, Pa. ..... gal. .31 • —
Lackawanna, N. Y. ....gal. .31 • —
Lone Star, Tex. ..... gal. .31 • —
Lorain, Ohio ..... gal. .31 • —
Minnequa, Colo. ..... gal. .31 • —
Philadelphia district ....gal. .31 • —
Pittsburgh district ....gal. .31 • —
Sparrows Point, Md. ...gal. .31 • —
Syracuse, N. Y. ..... gal. .31 • —
Terre Haute, Ind. ..... gal. .31 • —
Youngstown, Ohio. ....gal. .31 • —
Benzene, petroleum, Houston, Tex., tanks gal. .31 • —
Benzene hexachloride, 25% and 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane).
Benzene hexachloride, tech. high gamma, dms., c.l., dlvd. gamma unit-lb. .00825- —
dms. l.c.l. works gamma unit-lb. .009 - .0099
low gamma, dms., c.l., dlvd. gamma unit-lb. .00825- —
dms., l.c.l., works. gamma unit-lb. .009 • —
Benzidine hydrochloride, bbls., c.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.19 • —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. 1.21 • —
Benzidine sulfate, tech., bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis..lb. 1.21 • —
Benzidine yellow AAA, bbls., dlvd. lb. 2.30 • —
AAOT, bbls., dlvd. ..... lb. 2.55 • —
Lightfast, bbls., dlvd. ..... lb. 3.40 • —
Benzocaine dms ..... lb. 3.48 - 3.50
Benzoic acid, tech., bbls., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .37 • —
bbls., dms., ton lots, same basis. lb. .41 • —
1,000-lb. lots, same basis .... lb. .43 • —
USP, bbls., dms., ton lots.....lb. .48 • —
bbls., dms., 1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .50 • —
Benzoin gum Sumatra cs..... lb. .33 • —

Benzol

Benzol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may be found under Benzene.

Benzophenone, dms ..... lb. 1.40 - 1.70
Benzotriazole, tech., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 2.28 • —
Benzotrichloride, cbys., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. equald lb. .21 • —
cbys. smaller lots, frt. equald lb. .23 • —
Benzoyl chloride, cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .22 • —
cbys. l.c.l. same basis lb. .23 • —
tanktrucks, dlvd., Metropolitan area. lb. .21 • —
Benzoyl peroxide, purif., fib. dms., 50 to 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .98 - 1.08
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns., dms..lb. .58 • .79
Benzyl alcohol, NF, dms. .....lb. .58 • .80
Tech., dms., dlvd. .....lb. .47½- .63
Benzyl benzoate, NF, 40-lb. dms., lb. .68 • —
Benzyl chloride, tech., cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .22½- .25½
cbys. dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .23½- .25½
tanktrucks, dlvd. Metropolitan area lb. .21 —
A 2½c. differential is quoted on benzyl chloride in 5-gal cbys. In steel dms. prices are ½c. lower.
Benzyl cinnamate, cns.....lb. 3.30 - 3.60
Benzyl dimethylamine, dms., works. lb 2.25 • —
Benzyl formate, cns.....lb. 1.85 - 2.10
Benzyl isoeugenol, cns. .....lb. 9.85 • —
Benzyl propionate, bots. .....lb 1.35 - 1.65
Benzyl salicylate, bots .....lb 1.60 - 1.85
Benzylidine acetone, bots .....lb 1.75 - 1.80
Benzylidine chloride, (see Benzal chloride).
Berberine bisulfate, cns. .....lb.35.00 -36.25
Berberine hydrochloride, bots. .lb.35.00 -36.25
Bergamot oil, nat. NF Italian, cns. lb.12.75 -13.75
Betagammapicoline (see b,g-Picoline).
Betahydroxynaphthoic acid (see b-Oxynaphthoic acid).
Betaoxynaphthoic acid (see b-Oxynaphthoic acid).
Betamethylnaphthalene (see b-Methylnaphthalene).
Betanaphthol (see b-Naphthol).
Betanaphthylamine (see b-Naphthylamine).
Betaphenylethylamine (see b-Phenylethylamine).
BHC (see Benzene hexachloride, tech.).
Biotin, cryst. bots .....gram.10.00 • —
Biphenyl (see Diphenyl).

Birchtar oil crude cns.....lb 1.50 - 1.90
Rectified, cns .....lb. 1.75 - 1.85
Bismuth chloride, tars ..... lb 5.11 —
Bismuth hydroxide, dms .....lb. 4.60 - 4.65
Bismuth metal, bxs. ton lots ..lb 2.25 —
Bismuth nitrate, cryst., dms...lb. 2.08 - 2.17
Bismuth oxide, anhyd. dms lb 4.47 5.05
Bismuth oxychloride, dms. lb 4.37 4.42
Bismuth subcarbonate, USP dms lb 3.20 • —
Bismuth subgallate, NF fib dms lb 3.15 • —
Bismuth subiodide, fib dms lb 5.37 • —
Bismuth subnitrate, NF dms lb 2.65 • —
Bismuth subsalicylate, USP dms lb. 3.50 • —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd. tars lb 4.22 • —
Bisphenol-A, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .30 • —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .31 • —
Blackberry root bark, bls.....lb. .50 • .55
Black haw root bark, bls..... lb. .63 • .65
Black haw tree bark, bls..... lb. .45 • .50

Black Pigments

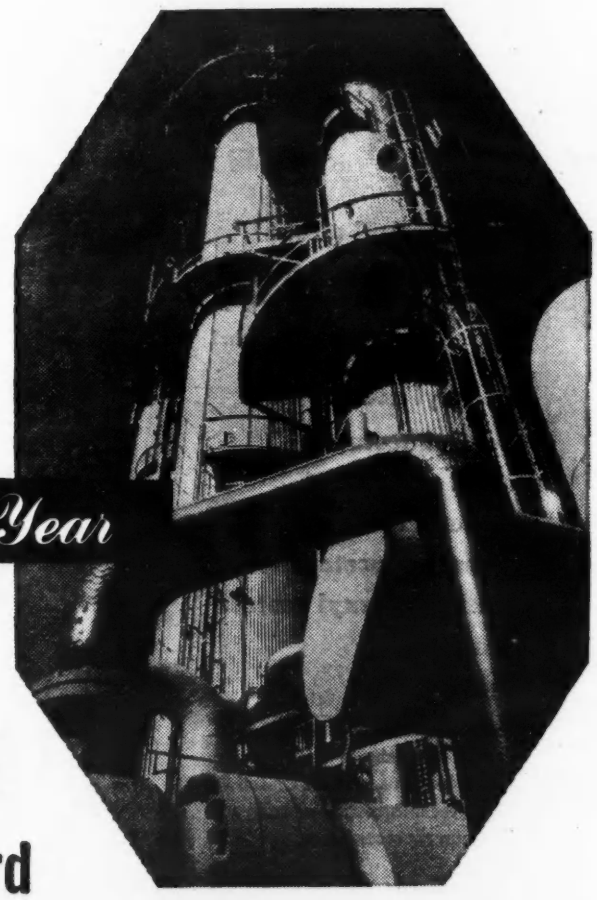
Black pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Black, acetylene, may be found in the A's under Acetylene black.

Blanc fixe, direct process, bgs., c.l., works ton.115.00 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works..... ton.125.00 • —
bgs., l.c.l., New York whse ton.169.00 • —
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammonia, New York unit-ton. 6.75 • —
high-grade unground 16-17% ammonia bgs. Chicago unit-ton. 7.50 • —
Blood, dried, soluble, bgs., c.l lb. .13 • .14
bgs., t.l. ..... lb. .15 • .17
bgs., l.t.l. ..... lb. .15½- .35¼
Bloodroot, bls ..... lb 48 .50

Blue Pigments

Blue pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Blue, ultramarine, may be found in the U's under Ultramarine blue.

Blue dyes (see Dyes)
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulfate).
Bois de rose oil, Brazilian, dms. lb. 2.60 - 3.75
Peruvian, dms. .....lb. 2.10 - 2.55



On Stream One Year

DELHI-TAYLOR
sets new standard
in Benzene, Toluene and Xylene purity...

During July 1958 Delhi-Taylor will have completed its first year of petrochemicals production. The company's aim was to produce extra-pure aromatics to meet the most rigid specifications of the plastics, pharmaceutical, detergent and other chemical processing industries. The exceptional purity and uniformity of Delhi-Taylor Benzene, Toluene and Xylenes are now a matter of record.

Nitration grade Delhi-Taylor Benzene and Toluene are sulfur and thiophene-free and have an exceptionally low paraffin content, making them ideal as raw materials for the production of high purity chemicals.

Delhi-Taylor is fully equipped to supply prompt bulk deliveries of aromatics by barge, tank car or tank truck from its plant in Corpus Christi, Texas and from strategically located terminals. For complete specifications on Delhi-Taylor aromatics send for our Petrochemicals File.

CHEMICAL DIVISION
DELHI-TAYLOR OIL CORPORATION
415 MADISON AVE. • NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

BON acid maroons pure, bbls lb 1.75 • —
Resinated bbls lb 1.50 • —
Bone black, dms., l.c.l. frt. alld lb. .18 • .22¾
Pacific coast bone black prices 2c. per lb higher.
Bonemeal, steamed, works, E ton.65.00 • —
Bone phosphate, defluorinated of lime (see Defluorinated phosphate).
Bone phosphate precip (see Calcium phosphate, tribasic)
Borax, tech., anhyd., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.87.50 • —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago ton.143.75 • —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. ton.148.75 • —
bulk, c.l., works ton.78.50 • —
gran., decahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l. works ton.47.50 • —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse New York or Chicago ton.103.75 • —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. ton.108.75 • —
bulk, c.l., works ton.41.00 • —
pentahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.63.00 • —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse New York or Chicago ton.119.25 • —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. ton.124.25 • —
bulk, c.l., works ton.56.50 • —
powd., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works. ton.52.50 • —
c.l., works ton.52.50 • —
Borax, powd., 99½% bgs., ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago ton.108.75 • —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. ton.113.75 • —
USP borax $15 per ton higher.
Bordeaux mixture, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. or nearest whse. pt. bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 • .26
Boric acid, tech., anhyd., 99.9%, bgs., c.l., works ton.335.00 • —
bgs., ton lots ex whse, New York or Chicago ton.390.00 • —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. ton.415.00 • —
cryst., 99.9%, bgs., c.l., works. ton.133.50 • —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse New York or Chicago ton.190.75 • —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. ton.195.75 • —
dms., c.l., works ton.158.00 -178.00
dms., ton lots, ex whse New York or Chicago ton.215.25 -235.25
dms., smaller lots, same basis. ton.220.25 -240.25
gran., 99.9%, bgs., c.l., works. ton.108.50 • —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago ton.165.75 • —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis ton.170.75 • —
dms., c.l., works ton.133.00 -153.00
dms., ton lots, ex whse New York or Chicago ton.190.25 -210.25
Boric acid, gran., 99.9%, dms., smaller lots, same basis ton.195.25 -215.25
bulk, c.l., works ton.102.50 • —
powd., 99.9%, bgs., c.l., works ton.113.50 • —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse New York or Chicago ton.170.75 • —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. ton.175.75 • —
dms., c.l., works ton.138.00 -158.00
dms., ton lots, ex whse New York or Chicago ton.195.25 -215.25
dms., smaller lots, same basis. ton.200.25 -220.25
USP boric acid $25 per ton higher.
Borneol, cns. lb. 2.75 • —
Boron trichloride, CP, 1,800-lb. cyls., works lb. 1.25 • —
100-lb. cyls., works lb. 1.70 • —
Boron trifluoride gas, cyls, truckload, works lb. .62 • —
cyls., l.t.l., works lb. .70 • —
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic extract)
Brimstone (see Sulfur).
Broenner's acid, bbls. lb. 1.76 • —
Bromine, purif., cs. c.l., t.l., dlvd. E of Rockies lb. .32 • —
cs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .34 • .39
ret. dms., c.l., t.l. dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .31 • —
ret. dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .31 • .34
tanks, same basis lb. .22½ • —
Bromochloromethane, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .48 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .50 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .47 • —
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, 100-lb. cbys lb. 1.80 • 1.90
Bromstyrol, bots lb. 5.45 • 5.70
Brucine, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .72 Nom.
Brucine sulfate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .69 Nom.
Buchu leaves, bls. lb. 1.20 —

Brown Pigments

Brown pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Brown, iron oxide, may be found in the I's under Iron oxide brown.

Butadiene, refd. cyls., c.l., refy lb. .21 — —
cyls., l.c.l., refy lb. .22 • —
tanks, contract, refy. lb. .14½ • .15
Butane, indust., tanks, group 3 gal. .04 • —
n-Butyl acetate, ferment, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½ • —
Syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½ • —
sec-Butyl acetate, syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .14¾ • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .15¾ • —
tanks, same basis lb. .12¼ • —
n-Butyl acrylate, dms., c.l. or t.l., straight or mixed frt. alld. E. lb. .57½ • —
dms., l.t.l. same basis lb. .58½ • —
tanks, same basis lb. .55 • —
Prices of n-butyl acrylate are 1½c. per lb. higher in Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
Butyl alcohol, ferment, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17 • —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .18 • —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .14½ • —
Syn., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18 • —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14½ • —
Butyl alcohol, sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16 • —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12½ • —
Butyl alcohol, tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. dlvd. E lb. .14¾ • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .15¾ • —
tanks, same basis lb. .12¼ • —
Butyl aldehyde (see Butyraldehyde).
Butyl chloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .37½ • —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .38¼ • —
n-Butyl ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .35¼ • —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .36 • —
tanks, works lb .33¼ • —
Butyl lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .42½ • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .43½ • —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 • —
Butyl laurate, dms., works lb. .37½ • —
Butyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .55 • —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .55½ • —
Butyl oleate, refd., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .32 • —
Butyl phenylacetate, dms lb 4.50 • 4.60
Butyl phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Butyl stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Mississippi lb. .27¼ • .27½
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .28¼ • —
Butylamine (see Mono-, Di- and Tributylamine).
6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .55 • —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .56 • —
tanks, works lb. .54 • —
Butylated hydroxytoluene (see 2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol).
p-tert-Butylphenol, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .27½ • —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .28½ • —
Butyraldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .22 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .23 • —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .19¼ • —
Butyric acid, 99%, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .34 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .34½ • —
tanks, same basis lb. .32½ • —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter).
Cadmium CP red, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 5.45 • —
Light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.55 • —
Medium shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 5.20 • —
Medium light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.80 • —
Orange-red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.20 • —
Cadmium CP yellow, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E of Rockies. lb. 2.75 • —
Cadmium iodide, 25-lb. fib. dms lb. 6.75 • 7.00
Cadmium metal, ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd lb. 1.35 • —
Cadmium-mercury lithopone orange, deep shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.61 • —
Cadmium-mercury lithopone red, dark shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.91 • —
light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.68 • —
Medium shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 1.83 • —
Medium light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.76 • —
Cadmium-mercury lithopone red, maroon shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.99 • —
Cadmium-selenide lithopone, maroon, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies. lb. 2.72 • —
Cadmium-selenide lithopone, maroon, dark shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.77 • —
Orange, bbls., same basis lb. 1.54 • —
Calmium-selenide, lithopone, red, orange-red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.62 • —
Red, light shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 1.84 • —
Red, medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.96 • —
Red, medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.19 • —
Red, dark shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 2.52 • —
Cadmium-selenide lithopone yellow, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.15 • —
Caffeine, NF, citrated, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.70 • —
Caffeine, nat., USP, cryst., anhyd., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.50 • —
cryst., hydrous, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.33 • —
Syn., USP, cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.50 • —
cryst., hydrous, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.33 • —
Cajuput oil, native, cns. lb. 1.75 • 3.30
Redist., USP, cns. lb. 1.90 • 2.10
Calamine, USP, dms. lb. .34 • —
Calamus oil, bots. lb. 12.00 -20.00
Calciferol, cryst., 10-kilo or more lots, works gram. .54 • —
1-10 kilo lots gram. .55 • —

Eastman

SOLVENTS

2-ethylhexyl alcohol
2-ethylisohexyl alcohol
Tecsol®
proprietary ethyl alcohol
95% and anhydrous
isobutyl acetate
n-butyl acetate
ethyl acetate
isobutyl alcohol
isopropyl acetate
2-ethylisohexyl acetate
acetone

Most Eastman solvents are stored in bulk in the major industrial centers of the United States. Write for information or call your Eastman representative.

Eastman
CHEMICAL PRODUCTS, INC.
KINGSPORT, TENNESSEE
subsidiary of EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY

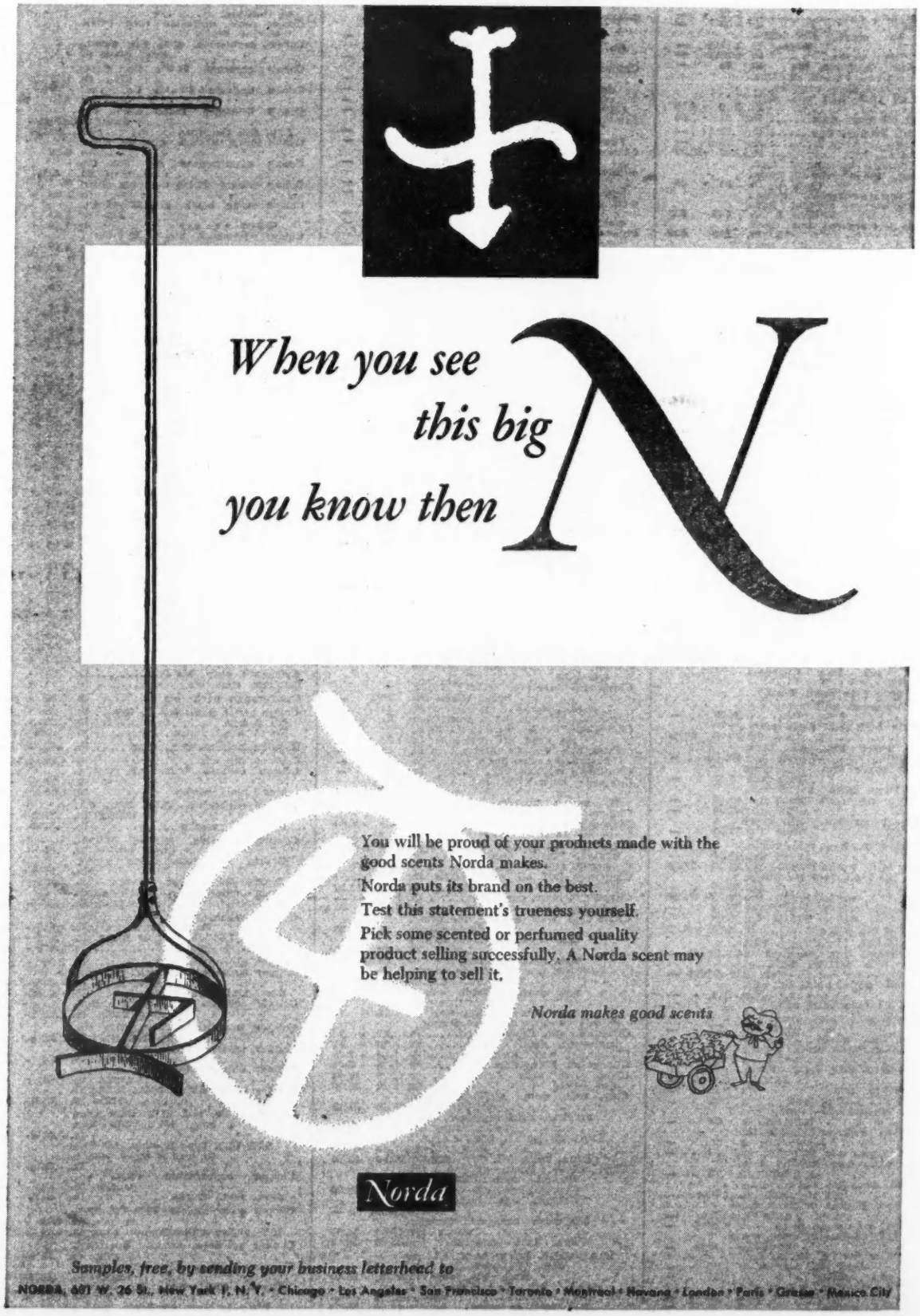
SALES OFFICES: Eastman Chemical Products, Inc., Kingsport, Tennessee; New York City; Framingham, Mass.; Cincinnati; Cleveland; Chicago; St. Louis; Houston. West Coast: Wilson Meyer Co., San Francisco; Los Angeles; Portland; Salt Lake City; Seattle.

Calciferol in edible oil see ViosterolD.			
Calcium p-aminosalicylate trihydrate, fib dms., 100 lbs. or more frt adjusted	lb	4.00	—
Calcium arsenate dealers, bgs., c.l., frt alld	lb	.09	.09½
bgs., l.c.l. same basis	lb	.10	.10½
Calcium bromide NF 100 lbs or more	lb	.97	—
Calcium carbide standard generator size, 600-lb dms c.l. dlvd	ton	149.00	—
Calcium carbonate nat., dry grd. air floated, 325 mesh. bgs. c.l. works	ton	10.50	—
chalk whiting 325 mesh bgs. c.l. works	ton	32.00	34.00
water-grd., ½ to 10 microns. bgs., c.l. works	ton	30.00	—
10 to 20 microns bgs. c.l. works	ton	17.00	18.00
Calcium carbonate precip. dense bgs c.l. works	ton	32.50	—
bgs. l.c.l. works	ton	42.50	—
medium, bgs c.l. works	ton	38.00	—
bgs l.c.l works	ton	48.00	—
surface treated bgs., c.l., works	ton	37.50	—
bgs. l.c.l. works	ton	47.50	—
ultrafine bgs. c.l. works	ton	110.00	160.00
bgs. l.c.l works	ton	120.00	175.00
Calcium chloride flake 77-80% paper bgs c.l works frt equald	ton	31.00	—
Conc., flake or pellet, 94-97%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	ton.	37.80	—
powd., paper bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	37.00	—
Gran purit. dms	lb	.27	—
USP, dms.	lb.	.32	—
Liquor, 40% tanks frt equald	ton.	12.50	—
Calcium chloride, solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., frt. equald	ton.	29.50	—
dms l.c.l works frt equald	ton	36.00	73.00
Calcium chromate bgs. frt equald	lb	29½	30
Calcium cyanide dms. c.l. dlvd & of Rockies	lb	20	—
dms. l.c.l. same basis	lb	24	.55
Calcium cyclamate 100 lb dms	lb	2.95	—
Calcium gluconate AA dms	lb	76	—
USP, dms	lb.	67	.69
Calcium hydride lump dms. works.	lb	2.20	3.00
Calcium hypochlorite high test, 45 lb cs. dlvd E of Rockies	cs.	22.95	25.10
100-lb dms. same basis	dm	30.80	34.50
Calcium hypophosphite, dms., 1,000 lb lots	lb	1.28	—
Calcium iodide, jars	lb.	4.52	—
Calcium lactate NF dms. 10,000-lb lots or more, works	lb.	.38	.40
smaller lots. works	lb.	.41	.48
Calcium mandelate USP dms., works	lb	2.10	2.25
Calcium naphthenate liq 4% Ca., dms., frt equald	lb.	.30	—
Calcium pantothenate dms., frt. adjusted	kilo.	35.00	—
Calcium para-aminosalicylate (see Calcium p-aminosalicylate)			
Calcium phenosulfonate, dms.	lb.	.99	1.00
Calcium phosphate dibasic, USP, bgs c l frt equald 100 lbs.		8.25	—
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs.		9.00	—
Feed grade, 18½% P, bgs., c.l., t.l. frt equald	ton.	83.25	—
bgs., c.l., t.l., f.o.b. Texas City works	ton.	87.70	—
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald	ton.	93.25	—
21% P., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald	ton.	94.50	—
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald	ton.	104.50	—
Prices of calcium phosphate dibasic in bulk $3 per ton less than bg., c.l. prices.			
Calcium phosphate, monobasic, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, frt. equald. 100 lbs.		7.43	—
bgs., smaller lots, same basis, 100 lbs.		7.93	—
Calcium phosphate, tribasic, NF, precip., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs.		9.25	—
bgs., l.c.l. frt equald 100 lbs.		10.00	—
Calcium phytate bgs works	lb	.50	—
Calcium resinate precip. dms. ton lots, frt. alld., works	lb.	.36¼-	—
Calcium silicate hydrated, bgs c.l., works	lb.	.06	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.06½-	—
Calcium silicate, paint grade (see Wollastonite).			
Calcium stearate, ctns., c.l.	lb.	.39	—
ctns., l.c.l.	lb.	.40	.44
Calcium sulfate (see Gypsum)			
Calomel, NF X, powd., 100-lb. dms.	lb.	5.42	—
Camphene 46° m p. dms incl., c.l., works	lb.	.15	—
dms. incl., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.12½-	—
Camphene, chlorinated 67-69% (see Toxaphene)			
Camphor, monobromated NF, dms., kgs	lb.	3.68	3.70
Camphor, nat., USP, powd., cs., 100-lb. lots	lb.	.60	.65
tablets, 1-oz., ½ oz cs	lb.	.85	.90
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots	lb.	.59	—
Syn., USP, gran., powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.50	—
bbls., smaller lots	lb.	.61	—
tablets, ctns., 1,000-lb lots	lb.	.85	—
ctns. 500-lb lots	lb.	.86	—
ctns. smaller lots	lb.	.87	—
tech., 1 bbl. or more	lb.	.48	—
Camphor oil, sassafrassy, dms.	lb.	.26	.50
White, dms.	lb.	.29	.50
Cananga oil, native, cns.	lb.	7.25	8.00
decified cns	lb.	9.55	12.65
Candelilla wax, crude, bgs.	lb.	.53	.54
Refd., bgs.	lb.	.60	.62
Powdered Candelilla wax, 20 to 100 mesh, 8c. higher.			
Cantharides, Chinese, cs.	lb.	2.00	2.05
powd., bxs	lb.	2.25	2.30
Russian, bgs.	lb.	2.75	—
powd., bxs.	lb.	3.00	3.25
Caprie acid, CP, dms.	lb.	.27	.29
tanks	lb.	.25	—
Capryl alcohol, 85% dms., c.l., and t.l., works	lb.	.19	—
dms., l.t.l. same basis	lb.	.19½-	—
tanks, frt. equald	lb.	.16½-	—
Sec., 92-99%, dms., c.l.	lb.	.22	—
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.23	—
tanks	lb	.19½-	—
Caprylic acid, dms.	lb.	.27	.29
tanks	lb.	.25	—
Capsicum (see Pepper red).			
Capsicum oil (see Capsicum oleoresin).			
Capsicum oleoresin, NF, from dom. pepper, dms	lb.	4.00	4.75
NF, from African pepper, dms.	lb.	4.50	5.25
Caraway seed, Dutch, bgs.	lb.	.10	—
Polish, bgs.	lb.	.06¾-	—

Carbarole, 97%, bbls., ton lots, works	lb.	1.03	—
Carbon black channel, rubber beads, bulk, c.l., works	lb.	.07¼-	—
bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.07¾-	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.14½-	—
Furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.06¾-	—
ctns., l.c.l., whse.	lb.	.12½-	—
high abrasion bulk c.l. works.	lb.	.07¼-	—
bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.07¾-	—
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse	lb.	.13½-	—
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.06¼-	—
ctns., l.c.l., whse.	lb.	.12	—
semi-reinforcing bgs. c.l. works.	lb.	.05¾-	—
bgs., ctns. l.c.l. whse.	lb.	.11½-	—
Carbon black, pigment, high color beads, ctns., c.l., works	lb.	.72	—
ctns., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse	lb.	.79	—
medium color, uncompressed, bgs. c.l., works	lb.	.13½-	—
bgs., l.c.l. dlvd or whse	lb.	.21	—
Carbon dioxide indust., wholesale, bulk dlvd Metropolitan area	ton	73.00	115.00
cyls., works	lb	.08	.09
Solid, wholesale works	lb.	.035	.040
Carbon disulfide 55-gal dms. c.l., works frt equald to competitive points	lb.	.07	—
55-gal dms. l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.08½	.09
5-gal dms. 30 dms to c.l. same basis	lb.	.13	—
5-gal dms. less than 30 dms., same basis	lb.	.16	—
tanks dlvd	lb.	.0545-	—
Carbon tetrachloride CP consumers dms. c.l. frt alld	lb.	.12¾-	—
l.c.l. frt. alld	lb.	.15¼-	—
Carbon tetrachloride, tech., consumers, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld	lb.	.11¾-	—
dms., l.c.l., t.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14¼-	—
tanks frt alld	lb.	.10¾-	.11¼
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).			
Carbromal NF dms. 100-lb lots, works	lb	4.00	4.25
dms smaller lots works	lb	4.10	4.75
Cardamom oil NF bots.	lb.	45.00	48.00
Cardamom seed, bleached, "A,"	lb	2.95	—
Bleached, "B"	lb	2.80	—
Decorticated Alleppy, cs.	lb.	2.80	—
Guatemala, cs.	lb.	2.75	—
Green, Alleppey, bgs.	lb.	2.15	—
Ceylon, bgs.	lb.	2.15	—
Carmine No 40 NF bulk, 100-lb lots or more dlvd	lb.	16.80	—
bulk smaller lots dlvd	lb.	16.90	17.30
Carnauba wax chalky, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.68	.69
North country No. 2, crude, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.77	.78
refd., pure, ton lots	lb.	.92	.94
North country No. 3, Ceara, crude, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.71	.73
Ceara refd., pure, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.82	.84
Parnahyba, crude, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.73	.75
Parnahyba, refd., pure, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.82	.84
Yellow, No. 1, Ceara, bgs., ton lots	lb.	1.22	1.23
Parnahyba, bgs., ton lots	lb.	1.24	1.27
Powdered carnauba wax, 20 to 100 mesh, 8c. higher.			

Calciferol—Cashewnut Shell Liquid

Carotene tech 1,350,000 A units per gram tins 5-10 kilo lots, dlvd	gram.	.24½-	—
in carrot oil, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units per lb., dms., works	million units.	.12	—
USP, microcrystalline in oil, 400-000 A units per gram., dms., dlvd	million units.	.174	—
b-Carotene in vegetable oil, semi-solid suspension, 400,000 A units per gram cns	kilo.	69.60	—
Liquid in vegetable oil, 500,000 A units per gram, cns	kilo.	87.00	—
Pure, cryst., 1,600,000 to 1,670,000 A units per gram cns.	gram.	.29	—
Carvol, bots.	oz.	5.00	5.40
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk	lb.	.30	—
Casein, dom edible acid precip., 30 mesh bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more works	lb.	.56	—
edible, acid, precip., 80 mesh, bgs., 10,000-lb lots or more, works	lb.	.64	—
Imp., edible, acid-precip. grd., Argentine, bgs., c.l., ex-dock, Eastern seaports	lb.	.18¾-	—
New Zealand, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.23½-	.24
Cashewnut shell liquid, treated, dms., c.l., Newark, N. J	lb.	.22	—
dms., ton lots, same basis	lb.	.23	—
dms., dm lots, same basis	lb.	.25	—


When you see
this big
N
you know then
You will be proud of your products made with the good scents Norda makes.
Norda puts its brand on the best.
Test this statement's trueness yourself.
Pick some scented or perfumed quality product selling successfully. A Norda scent may be helping to sell it.
Norda makes good scents
Norda
Samples, free, by sending your business letterhead to
NORDA, 601 W. 26 St., New York 1, N. Y. • Chicago • Los Angeles • San Francisco • Toronto • Montreal • Havana • London • Paris • Grasse • Mexico City

Cassella acid, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.44 - 1.75
Cassia, Padang, "A," bls. lb. .63 - —
"B" lb. .62 - —
"C" lb. .61 - —
Korintje "A" lb. .63 - —
"B" lb. .62 - —
"C" lb. .61 - —
Cassia oil (see Cinnamon leaf oil, USP)
Castor oil, dom., blown, dms., c.l. lb. .2650- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2750- —
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l. lb. .2750- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2910- —
tanks lb. .2600- —
unbodied, dms., c.l. lb. .2660- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2760- —
tanks lb. .2460- —
hydrogenated, bgs., ton lots lb. .3125- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. 33.50- —
No. 1, dms., c.l. lb. .2300- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2400- —
tanks lb. .20½- —
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .22¼- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .23¼- —
tanks lb. .20¼- —
Refd. and deodorized, dms., c.l. lb. .2750- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2850- —
USP, dms., c.l. lb. .2450- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2550- —
tanks lb. .2250- —
Imp., No. 1, Brazilian, tanks lb. .1600- —
Castor oil sulfonated, 50% dms., works lb. .15 - .15¼
75%, dms., works lb. .19½- .20
Castor oil acids, dehydrated, dms. lb. .44¼- .46¼
split, dms lb. .37¼ 38¼
Castor pomace, bgs., c.l., works ton 40.00 Nom.
Castoreum, nat., cns. lb. 5.25 - —
Syn., cns lb 9.00 - —
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib. dms., works b 2.17½- —
Resub., dms., works lb. 4.29½- —
Catnip leaves, Southern, bls. lb. .75 - —
Caustic potash (see Potash caustic).
Caustic soda (see Soda caustic).
Cedarleaf oil, USP XIII, cns., dms. lb. 3.10 - 4.50
Cedarwood oil, cns., dms. lb. .51 - .65
Celery seed, French, bgs. lb. .28½- —
Indian, bgs. lb. .21½- —
Celery seed oil, bots. lb. 13.40 -16.00
Cellulose acetate, flake, powd., bgs., cns., 100-lb lots or more, dlvd E lb. .35 - .45
Cellulose acetate-butyrate, powd., 17% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .545 - .555
27% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .595 - .605
38% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .545 - .555
38% butyryl content, half-second, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .545 - .555
50% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .585 - .595
Cellulose gum, methyl (see Methyl Cellulose).
Cellulose gum, pure, high vis., bgs., 23,000-lb lots or more, works, frt. alld lb. .57 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. lb. .59 - —
Cerium chloride, 48% dms., dlvd lb. .30 - —
Cerium hydrate 74% CeO, fib dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.40 - —
77%CeO, fib dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.74 - —
Cerium oxalate (see Rare earth oxalate).
Cerium oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50-lb. lots or more, dlvd lb 1.85 - 1.98
bgs., smaller lots, dlvd lb 2.03 - 2.23
Cetyl alcohol, extra fib cns., 500-lb. lots or more lb. .65 - .72
NF, fib cns., 140-lb. lots or more. lb. .68 - —
Chalk (see Calcium carbonate).
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian style, bls lb. 1.50 - —
Roman, cs. lb. 3.00 - —
Chamomile oil, blue, Hungarian, bots lb. 350.00 - —
Charcoal, activated, NF, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .25 - .32
fib dms., 5-ton lots, works lb. .26½- .32½
fib. dms., smaller lots, works. lb. .27 - .50
Charcoal, black (see Charcoal, activated)
Charcoal, bone (see Bone, black).
Charcoal, hardwood, bulk, lump c.l., f.o.b. plant ton 55.00 - —
briquets, bulk, c.l., f.o.b. plant, ton. 78.00 -80.00
5-lb. paper bgs., c.l., same basis ton 106.00 - —
10-lb. paper bgs., c.l., same basis ton 96.00 - —
bulk, lump, 25-lb. paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. plant ton 87.00 - —
plant ton 87.00 - —
40-lb. paper bgs., c.l., same basis ton 84.00 - —
pinewood, gran., bgs., c.l., works, South ton 69.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works, South ton 74.00 -79.00
lump, bgs., c.l., works, South, ton 66.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works South ton 70.00 -84.00
bulk, c.l., works, South ton 50.00 - —
bulk, l.l., works South ton 55.00 - —
Chenopodium oil, NF, cns. lb. 4.75 - 5.25
Chestnut extract, imp., solid, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock lb. .08727- —
powd., 68% tannin, bgs., ex dock lb. .09817- —
Chicago acid paste, bbls., frt. alld. lb. 3.21 - —
Chinawood oil (see Tung oil).
Chloral tech, 94% min., dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .24 - —
tanks, multiple units 5 cars, works lb. .21 - —
Chloral hydrate, USP, jars, 1,000-lb. lots lb 1.00 - —
jars, 500-lb. lots lb 1.03 - —
jars, 100 lb lots or less lb 1.05 - —
Chlordan, agricultural, dms., c.l., frt alld lb .65 - —
dms, l.c.l, 5,000 to 10,000-lb. lots, frt alld lb .66 - —
Clarified, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .69 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5,000-10,000lb lots, frt. alld lb. .70 - —
Chlorinated paraffin, 40% dms., c.l. frt. alld lb. 16¼- —
dms. l.c.l. 10 dms or more, same basis lb. .17¼- —
70%, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l. 10 dms or more, same basis lb. .19¼- —
Chlorinated rubber, 5, 10, 20 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb. .60 - —
ctns., l.c.l., works lb. .61 - —
125, 1,000 cps., ctns., c.l., works. lb. .70 - —
ctns., l.c.l., works lb. .71 - —

Chlorine, liq., cyls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .11 - —
cyls., l.c.l., Metropolitan area lb. .12½- .13¾
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
tanks, multiple units, 5 cars, works, frt equald 100 lbs. 4.05 - —
tanks, multiple units, 4 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
tanks, multiple units, 2 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 5.25 - 5.75
tanks, multiple units, 1 car, same basis 100 lbs. 6.25 - 7.25
Chloroacetic acid, mono, flake, 99%, dms., c.l lb. .23½- .25½
dms., l.c.l. lb. .24½- —
tech., flake, 96-97% dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .20 - —
4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene, fused bbls. lb. 1.45 - —
m-Chloroaniline, dms., min. 10,000 lbs. or over, frt. alld lb. .84 - —
dms., less than 10,000 lbs., same basis lb. .89 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .82 - —
o-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .52 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .54 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —
o-Chloroaniline, dms. c.l. frt alld. lb. .77 - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .79 - —
o-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., t.l., works, dlvd. to N.Y. Metropolitan area lb. 1.05 - —
dms. l.t.l. same basis lb. 1.20 - —
p-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., t.c.l., works, dlvd. to N. Y. Metropolitan area lb. 1.05 - —
o-Chlorobenzoic acid, fib. dms., t.l., works lb 1.10 - —
fib dms, smaller lots works lb 1.25 - —
p-Chlorobenzoic acid, fib dms., 2,000-lbs. or more works. lb 2.25 - —
fib. dms., less than 2,000-lbs., same basis lb 2.30 - —
Chloroform, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .17 - —
USP, dms. lb. .30 - —
2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline, paste, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .81 - —
Powd., dlvd E., 100% basis lb. .86½- —
4-Chloro-2-nitroaniline, powd. dlvd. E lb. .80½- —
o-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .38 - —
p-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .38 - —
Chloropicrin, comm., bots lb 1.50 - —
cyls., 180 lbs., frt. alld lb. .95 - —
cyls. 100 lbs., same basis lb. .97 - —
cyls., 25 lbs., same basis lb 1.22 - —
Chlorosulfonic acid, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .0465- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .0315- —
tanks, frt. equald lb 0415- —
Chlorosulfonic acid, in stainless steel dms. ½c per lb higher.
Choline bitartrate 6lb dms. frt. adjusted kilo. 2.75 - 3.00
Choline chloride 6lb. dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 2.75 - 3.00
Choline dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 2.75 - 3.00
Chrome green, CP, dark, light medium blue content 1 to 15%, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .40 - .42
blue content 16-30%, bbls., same basis lb. .40 - .42
blue content 31-45%, bbls., same basis lb. .41 - .43
blue content 45-49%, bbls., same basis lb. .44 - .46
Reduced color, 25% lb. .19 - .20
Chrome green prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Chrome orange, CP, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .35 - —
Chrome orange prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Chrome yellow, CP, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .35 - —
Chrome yellow price 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Chromic acid, 99¾% dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .29½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd New York Metropolitan area lb. .30 - .31
Chromic acid, NF (see Chromium trioxide)
Chromium acetate, soln., 7½%, bbls., works lb. .09½- —
cbys., works lb. .11¼- —
Chromium fluoride, bbls. works lb. .51 - .52
Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., fib. dms., c.l. frt. alld. lb. 1.20 - —
Pure, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .44½- —
bgs., l.c.l. same basis lb. .45¼- —
Chromium trioxide NF bots lb. 1.15 - —
Cinchona bark, NF red broken, bgs. lb. .35 - .40
NF yellow broken bgs lb .35 - .40
Cinnamic acid refd. bots lb 2.50 - 3.50
Cinnamic alcohol, bots. lb. 1.90 - 2.20
Cinnamic aldehyde, dms. lb .95 - 1.25
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bgs. lb. .85 - .87
Ceylon, "0000," bgs. lb. 1.05 - —
Cinnamon bud oil, bots. lb. 36.00 -70.00
Cinnamon leaf oil, crude, dms. lb. 1.35 - 2.00
USP (Cassia), cns., dms. lb. 8.50 -13.50
Citral, CP, bots., cns. lb. 3.85 - —
Extra, bots., cns. lb. 5.60 - —
Citric acid USP anhyd., fine gran., bgs. dms. c.l lb. .29½- .30
bgs. dms. 10,000-lb. lots 1 shipt lb. .30 - .30½
bgs., dms., smaller lots lb. .30½- .31
hydrous, fine gran., ngs., dms., c.l lb. .27½- .28
bgs., dms. 10,000-lb lots 1 shipt lb. .28 - .28½
bgs., dms. smaller lots lb. .29 - .29½
Powdered citric acid ½c higher
Citronella oil, Ceylon, dms. lb. .58 - .70
Java-type, dms. lb. .59 - .85
Citronellal, bots., dms. lb. 1.90 - 2.10
Citronellol, bots., dms. lb. 2.90 - 3.40
Civet, artif. bots lb 13.75 15.00
Nat. bots. oz 8.50 -15.00
Clay, ball., dom., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Tenn ton. 17.50 -21.50
crushed, shed moisture, bulk, c.l., Tenn ton. 8.00 -11.00
Imp., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Atl. port net-ton. 42.00 -45.75
lump, bulk, Atl. port net-ton. 29.50 -35.75
Clay, China, dom., dry-grd., airfloated, 99% 325 mesh, Georgia, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 10.00 -12.00
Georgia, bgs. l.c.l., works. ton. 15.50 - —
300 mesh, bgs., c.l., Georgia, works ton. 13.50 -14.50
bgs., l.c.l., ex-whse ton. 35.00 -36.00
Imp., white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock, Philadelphia, Portland, Me long-ton. 20.00 - 35.00
powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock. net-ton. 50.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse net-ton. 60.00 -70.00

Cleve's acid, mixed, bbls. lb. 1.05 - —
Cloves, Madagascar, bgs. lb. .43½- —
Zanzibar, bgs. lb. .48 - —
Clove, bud oil, USP, dms. lb. 2.60 - 3.25
Clove leaf oil, crude, dms. lb. .85 - .90
CMC, crude, 96.4%, low or medium vis., bgs. or fib. dms., 23,000 lbs., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .41½- —
bgs. or fib dms., less than 23,000 lbs., dlvd E., 100% basis lb. .43½- —
CMC, crude, 65%, low or medium vis., bgs., or fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .41½- —
bgs., or fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .43½- —
CMC, purif., high vis. (see Cellulose gum).
CMC, standard, low or medium vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs, works, frt. alld lb. .57 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. lb. .59 - —
CMC prices W of the Rockies are 2c per lb lower and are on a works basis.
Coaltar crude, resale for soins., tanks, works gal. .16 - —
Refd., resale indust., dms., c.l., ex whse gal. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., ex whse gal. .39 - —
tanks, works gal. .20½- —
Coaltar pitch, aluminum, bulk, works ton. 44.00 - —
Carbon and indust. bulk, works ton. 44.00 - —
Core, bulk, works ton. 40.50 - —
Fiber, bulk, works ton. 48.00 - —
Roofing, 140-155°F., Federal Specification RP-381 Type I, tanks, works ton. 41.00 - —
Cobalt acetate 23.7% Co dms. dlvd. lb 1.10 - —
Cobalt blue, genuine, 250 lb. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 4.90 - —
Cobalt blue prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Cobalt blue, imitation (see Ultramarine blue).
Cobalt carbonate, 48% Co, powd., bgs., dlvd lb. 1.57 - —
Cobalt chloride, 24.2% Co, dms., dlvd lb 1.05 - —
Cobalt hydrate, 60-61% Co, dms., dlvd lb 2.20 - —
Cobalt linoleate, fused 8½% Co, dms lb. .71½- —
Liq., 6% Co, dms lb. .57½- —
Cobalt metal, 97-99%, kgs., ex whse. lb 2.00 - —
Cobalt naphthenate liq. 6% Co, dms., dlvd lb. .48¾- —
Cobalt nitrate 20.1% Co bbls. dlvd. lb. .85 - —
Cobalt oxide, black, 72½-73½% Co, kgs lb 1.52 - —
70-71% Co, kgs lb 1.48 - —
Cobalt phosphate powd. 32.1% Co, kgs., dlvd lb. 1.43 - —
Cobalt resinate, fused 3% Co. dms. lb. .29½- —
Cobalt sulfate, cryst. 21% Co, dms., dlvd lb. .69 - —
Cobalt sulfate, monohydrated, 33% Co, dms., dlvd lb. 1.17 - —
Cobalt tallate, 6% Co. dms., dlvd. lb. .44 - —
Cocaine, USP, cns., 100-oz lots oz. 17.80 - —
Cocaine hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 13.75 - —
Cocillana bark, bls. lb. .22 - —
Cocoa butter, bgs. lb. .97 - 1.03
Coconut oil, crude, tanks, New York lb. .14¾- —
tanks, Pac. coast lb. .13⅝- —
Refd., deodorized, dms., l.c.l. lb. .24 - —
Coconut oil acids, dist., dms lb. .22½- .25
tanks lb. .20 - —
double dist. (stripped), dms. lb. .23½- .26
tanks lb. .21 - —
Cod oil, Newfoundland, dms. lb. .10 - .10½
Codeine, NF cns. 100-oz lots oz. 13.25 - —
Codeine hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 11.75 - —
Codeine phosphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 10.25 - —
Codeine sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 10.75 - —
Codliver oil, USP, dms. gal. 1.45 - 1.50
Cohosh root, black, bls. lb. .20 - .22
Blue, bls lb. .20 - .22
Colchicine, USP, bots. oz. 27.50 -31.00
Colchicum root, bls lb .35 - —
Colchicum seed, bgs. lb. .55 - —
Collodion, USP, dms. lb. .32½- —
Flexible, dms. lb. .34 - —
Colocynth pulp, bls lb. .72 - —
Colombo root, bls lb. .15 - .16
Condurango bark, bls lb. .26 - —
Congo copal gum, No. 1, bgs. lb. .25 - .26
No. 2, bgs. lb. .22 - .24
No. 3, bgs. lb. .15¾- .17
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms. lb. .40 - .75
Copaiba oil cns. lb 1.75 - 2.50
Copper acetate, bbls., c.l., works. lb. .53 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .54 - —
Copper carbonate, 55%, bgs., c.l., works lb. .3190- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .3340- —
Copper chloride, cupric, anhyd., dms., works lb. .41 - .41½
Cryst., dihydrate, dms., works, lb. .27½- .28
Cryst., dried, dms., works lb. .35¾- .36¼
Copper chloride, cuprous, dms., works lb. .3575- .3675
Copper cyanide, tech. dms. 20,000-lb. lots or more lb. .609 - —
dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. .619 - —
dms., smaller lots lb. .639 - .659
Copper gluconate, dms. lb. 3.20 - —
Copper hydrate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss lb. .47¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .47¾- —
Copper metal, electrolytic dlvd. Valley basis lb. .26½- —
Copper naphthenate, liq., 8% Cu, dms., frt. alld lb. .26½- —
Copper nitrate, tech., cryst., dms., works lb. .29 - .31
Copper oleate, solid, 9% Cu, dms., works lb. .45 - —
Copper oxide, black, bbls., 100-5,000-lb. lots, works lb. .42¾- —
Copper oxide, red, 97% USN Type I, bbls., 100-5,000-lb. lots. lb. .40½- —
90% USN Type II, bbls., 100-5,000-lb. lots or more, works. lb, .38½- —
Copper oxychloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .52 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .53½- .63½
Copper quinolinolate, 18% Cu, dms., ton lots lb. 4.25 - —
10% active quinolinolate, dms. lb. 1.14 - 1.15
Copper resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld lb. .36½- —
Copper sulfate, CP, gran., dms., works lb. .1805- —
Cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 11.05 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis. 100 lbs. 11.55 -14.05

Copper sulfate, monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 21.20 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 21.95 - —
Copper sulfate, tribasic, distributors, bgs., c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 25.15 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 26.15 -29.15
Copper, undecylenate, dms. lb. 2.75 - —
Copra, Atl., Gulf ports, c.i.f. ton. 187.50 - —
Pac. ports, c.i.f. lb. 182.50 - —
Coriander oil, USP, Dutch, bots. lb. 9.25 - —
USP, Russian, bots. lb. 11.50 -12.50
Coriander seed, Moroccan, bgs lb. .09 - —
Rumanian, bgs. lb. .07 - —
Yugoslavian bgs lb 08½ - —
Corn oil, crude, tanks, works lb. .13 - —
Foots (soapstock) acid 95%, tanks, New York lb. .05 Nom.
Refd., salad, dms. lb. .1860- .1885
tanks lb. .1660- —
Corn oil acids, dist. dms. lb. .17¼ .20
tanks lb. .14¼- —
Corn starch (see Starch, corn).
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped paper bgs. c.l., 60,000 lbs. min 100 lbs 7.33 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.58 - —
Corn syrup 42 Be non-ret. dms. c.l. 100 lbs 7.31 - —
non-ret. dms. l.c.l 100 lbs 7.46 - —
Corrosive sublimate (see Mercuric chloride)
Cortisone acetate USP bulk gram 3.50 3.55
Costus oil, bots oz 6.00 - —
Cottonseed meal, 41%, bgs., Memphis ton. 62.00 -63.00
Cottonseed oil, crude, tanks, South, East lb. .11¾ Nom.
tanks, Valley lb. .11¾ Nom.
tanks, Texas Lubbock lb. .11⅜ Nom.
tanks, Texas, Waco lb. .11½ Nom.
Foots (soapstock) acid 95%, tanks, New York lb. .03¾- —
Refd., salad, dms. lb. .17½- .17¾
tanks lb. .15½- —
Cottonseed oil acids dist., dms lb. 16¾ .19¼
tanks lb. .14¼- —
Cottonseed pitch, raw, dms., works. lb. .03 03¼
tanks, same basis lb 02¾ —
Coumarin, NF, cryst., dms. lb. 3.60 3.70
Cramp bark, NF, bls lb 85 90
Cream of tartar (see Potassium bitartrate).
Creosote acetate, NF, bots, chys., lb. 3.05 3.26
Creosote, coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt. adjusted gal. .20 - —
crude, soln 80% tanks, works. gal. .192 - —
refd., dms., c.l., works gal. .42 .44
dms, l.c.l. same basis gal. .53 .55
tanks same basis gal. .33 .35
Creosote oil (see Creosote coaltar).
Creosote, wood, beechwood, cbys., dms lb 1.60 1.65
Hardwood, NF, bots., cbys lb 1.30 —
Pinewood, dms., incl., c.l., works. lb. .0561- —
dms incl. l.c.l., works lb. .0634- —
dms incl., l.c.l., ex whse, New York lb. .0745- —
tanks, works lb. .0460- —
Cresol, tech., 50% below 204°C., dry above 207°C., wide distillation range, non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .16½- —
non-ret dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .145 —
Cresol, USP, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
non-ret dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
m-Cresol, 95-98% dms., c.l., works. lb. .60 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .61 - —
m-p-Cresol, 5-95% 3°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
m-p-Cresol, 2-97% 2°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .20 - —
o-Cresol, 30.5°C m p and over, ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .17 - —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
30°-30.49°C., m.p., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .16½- —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½- —
29°-29.9°C., m.p., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .16 - —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —
25-28.9°C., m.p., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .15 - —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
p-Cresol, 98% dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .52 - —
dms, l.c.l., dlvd lb. .53 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .49 - —
2,3-Cresotic acid, dms., ton lots, works lb. .70 - —
dms, smaller lots works lb. .72 - —
p-Cresyl methyl ether, cns lb. 1.80 - 2.05
Cresylic acid, coaltar, dom., meta-para content above 25%, resins and tricresyl phosphate grades, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald. gal. 1.35 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.40 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.15 - —
Cresylic acid, coaltar, dom., meta-para content 25% or less, dms., c.l., t.l., same basis gal. 1.20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.25 - —
tanks, frt. equald gal. 1.00 - —
Cresylic acid, coaltar, imported, meta-para content, 25% or less, f.o.b., works, frt. equald to competitive points, 50 dms. or more gal. 1.03½- —
less than 50 dms., same basis. gal. 1.05 - 1.15
tanks, same basis gal. 1.00 - —
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .24¼ .25
Crotonic acid, fib dms., 200 lbs. or more, works lb. .51 - —
Cryolite, nat., indust., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 13.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 14.25 - —
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .27 - —
Cubeb berries, XX, NF, bgs. lb. .90 - —
Powd., cs lb. .95 - —
Cubeb oil, cns. lb. 12.00 -15.00
Cumene, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, works lb. 11 - —
Cumin oil, bots., cns lb. 7.50 -12.50
Cumin seed, Iranian, bgs lb. .24 —
Moroccan, bgs. lb. No prices.
Turkish, bgs lb. No prices.
Cutch extract, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock lb. .07½- —
Cyanamide, fertilizer mixing grade, 21% N, gran., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contract ton. 57.00 - —
pulv., 21% N, bgs., works unit-ton 2.85 - —
indust., grade, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 75.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton 96.00 - —
Cyanamide, indust. grade, 6-16 mesh, dms., c.l., works ton. 120.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ton. 140.00 - —
Cyanoacetic acid, tech., bbls lb. .90 1.25

Cyclohexane, 99% tech. dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies....gal. 1.02 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis ....gal. 1.10 - —
dms., c.l., dlvd. W. of Rockies, gal. .77 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis.....gal. .85 - —
tanks, works .....gal. .55 - —
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .26½- —
dms., t.c.l., works same basis.lb. .27½- —
tanks, works, same basis lb. .24 - —
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .32½- —
dms., t.c.l., works.....lb. .35 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .29 - —
Cyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .49 - —
dms., t.c.l., works .....lb. .50 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .47 - —
Cyclopropane CP, 2-lb. cyls., works, cyl.48.00 - —
6-oz cyls., works cyl.12.00 - —
Cyclopropane USP, hospitals, cyls., 40-gal. lots gal. .42 - —
cyls., 100-gal. lots.....gal. .41 - —
cyls., 200-gal. lots.....gal. .40 - —
Cypress oil, bots .....lb 5.30 - —

D

2,4-D, tech., bgs., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .40 - —
bgs. dms. t.c.l. same basis lb. .45 - .49
2,4-D butyl ester dms. c.l. works lb. .43 - —
dms., t.c.l. same basis .....lb. .48 - .52
tanks, same basis .....lb. .42 - —
2,4-D isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works lb. .43 - —
dms., t.c.l. works .....lb. .48 - .52
tanks, works .....lb. .42 - —
Dammar gum Batavia, A/E cs lb. No stocks.
dust, bgs .....lb. No stocks.
E, bgs .....lb. No stocks.
East India, Batu, bold, bgs ...lb. .13¾- .15
nubs and chips, bgs ....lb. 08¼ 09½
black, bold, bgs. .....lb. .14½- .16½
unscraped bgs .....lb. .13 - .14½
nubs and chips bgs.....lb. .12¼- .13½
pale, chips, bgs. .....lb. .13 - .15
nubs bgs .....lb. 17¾ 20
Siam, cs. .....lb. .33 - .35
Singapore, No. 1, bgs.....lb. .39 - .43
No. 2, bgs .....lb. .31¼ .34
No. 3, bgs. .....lb. No stocks
dust, bgs. .....lb. .17 19
seeds, bgs. .....lb. No stocks
Dandelion root, bls .....lb. .28 - —
DDD, tech. flake grd. tlb. dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - .47
fib. dms. t.c.l. works ... lb. .46 - .48
DDT, flake or lump, bgs., c.l., dlvd .lb. .22 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis, lb. .24 - —
fib. dms., c.l., same basis .. lb. .23 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, same basis...lb. .25 - —
Powdered DDT 1c. per pound higher.
1-Decanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .41 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .43 - —
tanks, dlvd .....lb. .38½- —
Decyl alcohol, mixed isomers, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .23½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd .....lb. .24½- —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .21 - —
Perfume grade bots .....lb. 1.75 2.00
Decyl alcohol, normal (see 1-Decanol).
Deertongue leaves, bls lb. .45 - —
Defluorinated phosphate, feed grade, 13% P, paper bags., c.l., t.l., works ton.51.00 - —
17% P, paper bgs., c.l., works, ton.60.00 - —
paper bgs., t.l., works ...ton.60.75 - —
18% P, paper bgs., c.l. t.l. works ton.69.12 - —
19% P, paper bgs., works, Houston, Tex., c.l., t.l. ..ton.69.50 - —
Prices of defluorinated phosphate in bulk $3 per ton less than bg. c.l. prices
Degras, common, bbls .....lb. .10 - .12
Neutral, bbls. .....lb. .21 - .23
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, CD-12, CD-13, CD-14, CD-17, dms., c.l., dlvd. E of Rockies gal. .64½- .66
dms., t.c.l., same basis ....gal. .69½- .77
tanks, dlvd., same basis...gal. .48½- .50
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division.
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd E of Rockies...gal. .66 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis....gal. .71 - .77
tanks, same basis .....gal. .50 - —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division.
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, SD1, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies....gal. .65½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis....gal. .70½- .76½
tanks, same basis .....gal. .49½- —
SD2B, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .64 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis...gal. .69 - .75
tanks, same basis .....gal. .48 - —
SD3A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..gal. .63 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis ...gal. .68 - .74
tanks, same basis .....gal. .47 - —
SD23A, dms., t.c.l. dlvd. E. of Rockies..gal. .655 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis ...gal. .705 - .765
tanks, same basis .....gal. .495 - —
SD23H, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .66 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis...gal. .71 - .77
tanks, same basis .....gal. .50 - —
SD29, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .645 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis ...gal. .695 - .795
tanks, same basis .....gal. .485 - —
SD30, dms., c.l. dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .63 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis...gal. .68 - .74
tanks, same basis .....gal. .47 - —
SD35A, dms., c.l. dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .66 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis...gal. .71 - .77
tanks, same basis .....gal. .50 - —
SD40, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .64 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis...gal. .69 - .75
tanks, same basis .....gal. .48 - —
For anhyd alcohol on above formulas, prices are 7c. per gal. higher.
West coast dlvd prices are the same as eastern prices, except in Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Washington where a 5c. differential on tank cars is maintained.
d-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, dms. lb.15.00 -17.00
dl-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, dms. lb. 6.50 - —
Dextrin, corn gum, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 9.40 - —
paper bgs., t.c.l. ... 100 lbs. 9.55 - —
Dextrin, corn, canary dark, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 9.24 - —
paper bgs., t.c.l. .... 100 lbs. 9.39 - —
canary light, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 9.14 - —
paper bgs. .....100 lbs. 9.29 - —
white, paper bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 9.08 - —
paper bgs., t.c.l.....100 lbs. 9.13 - —
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 15c. per 100 lbs. higher.

Dextrin, potato, imp., bgs. .....lb. .10½- .11
Dextrose, anhyd., dms. .....lb. .20¾- —
USP, dms. .....lb. .19¾- —
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots.....lb. 4.30 4.55
Di-sec-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
dms., t.c.l., works.....lb. .33 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .29½- —
Di-tert-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
dms. t.c.l., works .....lb. .33 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .29½- —
Diacetone alcohol, acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd .....lb. .16½- —
tanks dlvd .....lb. .13 - —
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd .....lb. .15 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd .....lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd .....lb. .12½- —
Diallylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd....lb. .985 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .995 - —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .96 - —
o-Dianisidine, dry, tech., fib. dms. lb. 2.00 - —
Dibenzyl sebacate, dms. c.l., works. lb. .93 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis.....lb. .94 - —
tanks, same basis .....lb. .91 - —
p-Dibromobenzene, bgs., 500-lb. lots. lb. .55 - —
Dibutyl fumarate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .33 - —
dms., t.c.l., t.t.l., frt. alld .....lb. .34 - —
tanks, frt. alld .....lb. .30½- —
Dibutyl maleate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .33 - —
dms., t.c.l. t.t.l., dms., frt. alld lb. .34 - —
tanks, frt. alld .....lb. .30½- —
Dibutyl phthalate dms. c.l. dlvd E. lb. .32½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis .....lb. .33½- —
tanks same basis .....lb. .30 - —

Dibutyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .67½- —
dms., t.c.l., works.....lb. .68½- —
tanks, works .....lb. .65½- —
Dibutyl tartrate dms., works, frt. alld lb .65½- —
Dibutylamine, dms. c.l., dlvd lb. .55½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis .....lb. .56½- —
tanks same basis .....lb 53 - —
2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, food grade, dms. t.l., c.l., dlvd lb 1.20 - —
dms. t.t.l., dlvd .....lb 1.24 - —
Feed grade, to vitamin premix distributors dms. c.l., t.l., dlvd lb 1.05 - —
dms. t.c.l. same basis lb 1.07 - —
2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .91 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd .....lb. .95 - —
tanks dlvd. .....lb. .86 - —
Dicapryl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .31 - .32
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .32 - .33
tanks, dlvd .....lb. .27½- —
Dicapryl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .63 - —
dms., t.c.l., works .....lb. .63½- .64
tanks, works .....lb. .61 - —
Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (see 2,4-D)
2,5-Dichloroaniline, dms., works lb. .83 - —
o-Dichlorobenzene, dms. c.l. frt. alld. E lb. .12¾- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis.....lb. .13¾- —
tanks, same basis .....lb. .11 - —

p-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l. f.o.b., works, frt. alld. E lb. .12 - —
dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, same basis lb. .14½- —
1,4-Dichlorobutane, dms. c.l. or t.l., works lb. .33½ —
dms., t.c.l., or t.t.l., works lb. .34 - —
tanks, works lb 32 - —
Dichlorodiphenyltrichlorothane (see DDT)
2,2-Dichloroethyl ether dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd E. lb. .15½ —
dms., t.c.l., t.t.l., same basis.. lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis .....lb. .13 - —
Dichloropentanes dist., dms., c.l., works lb 05 —
dms., t.c.l., works .....lb 06 - —
tanks, works .....lb. 03 - —
Dicyclohexylamine dms., c.l., works. lb. .54 —
dms., t.c.l., works .....lb. .55 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .52 - —
Dicyclohexyl phthalate, fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .59½- —
fib. dms., t.c.l., same basis.. lb. .60 - —
Didecyl phthalate dms. c.l., works. lb. .34 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis..... lb. .35 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .31½- —
Dieldrin, dms. frt alld..... lb 1.80 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld..... lb. 1.93 - —
Diethanolamine dms. c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .27 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis..... lb. .28 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .24½- —

at needless chlorine costs

Columbia-Southern's manufacturing and servicing experience with quality chlorine may help you achieve appreciable savings on former costs. Isn't this the ideal time to see if your chlorine purchase and use practices aren't costing more than necessary?

Let's take the *quantity* of chlorine you are currently buying and handling. Is your operating volume most economically adapted to tank car, barge, ton tank, or cylinder delivery? Are you quite sure that new or projected changes in your products or processing won't change this picture? Do you have all the facts on completely up-to-date unloading techniques and equipment?

Let's look at the uniform *quality* of the chlorine you are receiving. Here again, Columbia-Southern can advise you with recognized authority as the country's leading merchant producer. As a matter of record, we have led in developing such vital improvements in chlorine transportation as the fusion-welded tank car, the 55-ton single unit car, the safety-dome platform, the industry's first large capacity barge fleet for inland waterways delivery, and other user economies or safety features.

Our well-grounded Technical Service specialists, too, have helped customers save on needless chlorine costs. One valuable aid, for example, is their extremely thorough yearly inspection of your unloading, storage, and use operations. Isn't it simple good business, especially now, to see what savings they might work out for you? You may request their services either through our Pittsburgh address, or any of the fourteen Columbia-Southern District Sales Offices.

The Columbia-Southern Chemical Corporation, One Gateway Center, Pittsburgh 22, Pennsylvania. Offices in principal cities. In Canada: Standard Chemical Limited.

COLUMBIA-SOUTHERN CHEMICAL CORPORATION A Subsidiary of Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company

Diethanolamine lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .26 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .27 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .25 - —
Diethyl barbituric acid (see Barbital)
Diethylbenzene, dms., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .16½- —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .47 - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .48 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .45 - —
Diethyl ethanolamines, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .69½- —
dms. l.c.l. dlvd lb. 70½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .67 - —
Diethyl oxalate dms. c.l. frt. alld. lb. .42 - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .43 - .45
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Diethyl phthalate dms. c.l., dlvd. lb. .31½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .32½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .29 - —
Diethyl sulfate, dms., c.l., works lb. .19½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .20¼- —
tanks, works lb. .17½- —
Diethyl toluamide, 90-95% meta isomer, dms., c.l., t.l., works. lb. 2.30 - —
5-44 dm. lots, works lb. 2.35 - —
1-4 dm. lots, works lb. 2.40 - —
Diethylamine dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .52 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .53 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .49½- —
N,N-Diethylaniline. dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .57 - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .58 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .55 - —
Di-2-ethylhexyl adipate (see Dioctyl adipate)
Di-2-ethylhexyl phthalate (see Dioctyl phthalate)
Diethylene glycol, dms., c.l. dlvd. E lb. .17¾- —
dms. l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15¼- —
Diethylene glycol diethyl ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .51½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .52¼- —
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether, c.l., dms., works lb. .30¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .31¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .28¼- —
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .30¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .31½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .28¾- —
Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .22½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .23½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .20 - —
Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .27¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .25¼- —
Diethylene glycol monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .22 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .18½- —
Diethylenetriamine, dms., c.l., dlvd, E lb. .44 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .45 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .41½- —
Diethylstilbestrol, USP bots., 10-kilo lots kilo 100.00 -147.50
bots., 1-kilo lot kilo. 110.00 -152.50
Digitalis leaves, USP dom., dms lb. 1.20 - —
Digitoxin, USP, bots gram. 4.35 - 4.75
Diglycol laurate, dms. lb. .32¼- .34
Diglycol stearate, dms., ton lots lb. .26 - .28
Diglycolic acid, bgs., works lb. .14 - —
Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .66 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .67 - —
tanks, works lb. .64 - —
Dihydrazine sulfate, dms., works lb. 1.10 - 1.25
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride, bulk gram. .0850- .0875
Dihydrostreptomycin sulfate, bulk, gram. .0850- .0875
1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone, dms., works lb. 2.75 - —
2,2-Dihydroxy-3-5-dichloro-diphenyl-methane, pure, dms lb. 2.55 - —
tech., dms lb. 1.09 - —
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14½- —
Di-isobutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .31½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .32½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .29 - —
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .10 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .11½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .09 - —
Di-iso-octyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .30½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .31½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .28 - —
Di-iso-octyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .62 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .62½- .63
tanks, works lb. .60 - —
Di-isopropanolamine, dms. c.l., dlvd. lb. .23¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .24¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .20¾- —
Di-isopropylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .50½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .51½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .48 - —
Dillseed, Indian, dewhiskered, bgs. lb. .11 - —
Dillseed oil, bots. lb. 2.80 - 5.00
Dillweed oil, dom., bots., dms. lb. 3.00 - 4.10
Dimethyl anthranilate cns. lb. 4.85 - 5.10
Dimethyl ethanolamines, anhyd., dms., c.l., dlvd lb 1.225 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. 1.235 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. 1.20 - —
70% dms., c.l., dlvd., 100% basis, contained amines lb. .68½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd., 100% basis lb. .69½- —
tanks, dlvd., 100% basis lb. .66 - —
Dimethyl hydroquinone, dms. lb. 1.90 - 2.20
Dimethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. .29½- —
Dimethyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. 1.31 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.30 - —
tanks, works lb. 1.28 - —
Dimethyl sulfate, 85-gal. ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
85-gal. ret. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .16 - —
10-gal. ret. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .16½- —
Dimethyl sulfide, dms., c.l., works. lb. .16½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —

Dimethylamine, 25% soln dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .41 - —
dms., l.c.l. frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .41½- —
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .31 - —
40% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .38 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .38½- —
tanks, frt. equald 100% basis. lb. .31 - —
N,N-Dimethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .30 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .31 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .28 - —
N,N-Dimethylformamide, dms., works lb. .34 - .39
tanks, works lb. .32 - —
2,4-Dinitroaniline, dms., frt. alld lb. .80 - —
Dinitroaniline orange toner, CP., bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 1.50 - —
Dinitroaniline orange toner prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
m-Dinitrobenzene, 85°C. dms lb. .22 - —
89° C., dms lb. .24 - —
2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, crystallizing at 46½°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld E lb. .15¼- —
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld. E lb. .15¾- —
tanks, frt. alld E lb. .15 - —
48°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld E lb. .20¼- —
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld. E lb. .20¾- —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .29 - —
2,4-Dinitrophenol, bbls lb. .37 - —
2,4-Dinitrotoluene, oily, dms. lb. .11 - —
Refd., 63°C, dms lb. .23 - —
Dioctyl adipate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .42½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb .43½- —
tanks, works lb. .40 - —
Dioctyl phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .30½- —
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld. lb. .31½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .28 - —
Dioctyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .61¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .62¼- —
tanks, works, dlvd. lb. .59¼- —
1,4-Dioxane, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .30¾- —
tanks, works lb. .28 - —
Dipentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .35 - —
Dipentene, dest.-dist., dms., c.l., works gal. .59 - —
dms., l.c.l., works gal. .63 - —
dms., l.c.l., ex whse gal. .79 - —
tankcars, works gal. .42 - —
Dipentene, steam dist., dms., c.l., works, South gal. .72 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. New York gal. .91 - —
tanks, works, South gal. .55 - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil)
Diphenyl, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .17¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .19 - —
tanks, works lb. .16 - —
Diphenyl oxide, perfume grade, cns. lb. .85 - .95
Diphenyl phthalate dms., c.l., works. lb. .51¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .53¼- —
Diphenylamine, refd., flake, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .32 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .35 - —
Refd., fused tanks, same basis lb. .30 - —
Refd. diphenylamine in dms. ½c. per lb. higher.
Diphenylguanidine bgs. dms., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .49 - —
bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .50 - —
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium USP, dms lb. 5.00 - 5.60
Dipropylene glycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17¾- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .18¾- —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .15¼- —
Dipropylene glycol methyl ether, dms., c.l. dlvd. E lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Dithiodibenzoic acid, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 1.45 - —
Di-o-tolylguanidine, dms., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .49 - —
dms., smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .70 - —
Divi-divi, 45% tannin, bgs., bls., c.i., US ports ex dock ton 76.00 Nom.
Divinylbenzene, 20-25% dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .29 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .19 - —
80-60%, dms., c.l., works, 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100% basis lb. 1.05 - —
Dodecylbenzene, dms., c.l., f.o.b., works, frt. equald lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .117 - —
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 200-lb. and 1-lb. lots, dlvd:
Blue, FD&C, No. 1 lb. 15.65 -17.60
No. 2 lb. 15.65 -17.60
Green, FD&C, No. 1 lb. 15.65 -17.60
No. 2 lb. 19.60 -22.85
No. 3 lb. 31.30 -35.90
Red, FD&C, No. 1, cns lb. 5.90 - 7.85
No. 2 lb. 3.30 - 4.10
No. 3 lb. 19.60 -22.85
No. 4 lb. 5.55 - 7.50
Violet, FD&C, No. 1, cns lb. 15.65 -17.60
Yellow, FD&C, No. 1, cns lb. 9.15 -11.05
No. 5 lb. 3.30 - 4.10
No. 6 lb. 3.30 - 4.10
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 200 lb. and 1 lb. lots, dlvd:—
Black, D&C, No. 1 lb. 10.50 -10.95
Brown, D&C, No. 1 lb. 15.65 -16.10
Green, D&C, No. 5 lb. 15.65 -16.10
No. 6 lb. 15.65 -16.10
No. 7 lb. 14.35 -14.80
Orange, D&C, No. 3 lb. 10.50 -10.95
No. 4 lb. 19.60 -20.05
No. 5 lb. 3.80 - 4.25
Red, D&C, No. 17 lb. 10.50 -10.95
No. 18 lb. 23.60 -24.00
No. 19 lb. 15.00 -15.45
No. 21 lb. 3.90 - 4.35
No. 22 lb. 10.50 -10.95
No. 28 lb. 24.15 -24.65
No. 33 lb. 17.00 -17.45
Violet, D&C, No. 2 lb. 15.65 -16.10
Yellow, D&C, No. 7 lb. 10.50 -10.95
No. 8 lb. 10.50 -10.95
No. 10 lb. 13.05 -13.50
No. 11 lb. 13.05 -13.50
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 500-lb. and 1-lb. lots dlvd:—
Blue, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 15.65 -16.10
Green, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 15.65 -16.10
Red, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 13.05 -13.50
Yellow, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 10.50 -10.95

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype) contract, dlvd. No.
20 Chrysoidine Y dustless lb. .89 - —
27 Fast light orange 2G lb 1.29 - —
31 Phloxine 2G lb. 1.05 - —
36 Yellow 2G lb. 1.18 - —
40 Orange R extra, conc lb 1.82 - —
57 Fuchsine 6B lb. 1.55 - —
79 Scarlet 2R lb. 1.16 - —
151 Orange AD lb. 79 - —
161 Orange lb. .94 - —
176 Fast red A lb 1.39 - —
179 Rubine XX, conc lb 1.47 - —
180 Blue F4B lb 1.31 - —
185 Brilliant scarlet 3RN, conc. lb. 1.20 - —
202 Chrome blue black R, conc. lb. 1.07 - —
203 Chrome black T lb .92 - —
208 Fast blue SR lb 1.30 - —
234 Brown Y lb 1.27 - —
246 Blue black, extra, conc. lb 1.37 - —
275 Milling red 3R, conc lb 1.91 - —
289 Navy blue 3R, conc lb. 1.70 - —
299 Black F conc lb. 2.19 - —
304 Neutral black 2B, conc lb. 2.61 - —
326 Fast scarlet 4BNC lb. 2.13 - —
332 Bismark brown RX, conc., dustless lb. 1.37 - —
365 Brilliant yellow conc lb 3.11 - —
382 Scarlet B lb 2.60 - —
401 Diazo black BHD lb. .93 - —
406 Blue 2B, extra conc lb. 1.53 - —
419 Red FC lb. 1.45 - —
420 Brown M lb 1.40 - —
448 Red 4BX conc lb 1.89 - —
518 Diamine sky blue FF, extra, conc lb. 1.98 - —
561 Brown B lb. 2.89 - —
581 Black EB, 200% lb. 1.33 - —
592 Green BY conc lb 1.03 - —
596 Yellow brown K, extra lb. 1.26 - —
620 Yellow 2G lb. 1.31 - —
639 Fast Yellow GG lb. 2.32 - —
640 Yellow XX lb. 2.30 - —
655 yellow OX lb. 2.45 - —
657 Malachite green V crystals. lb. 2.73 - —
662 Brilliant green G lb 3.63 - —
667 Milling green 6B conc lb. 4.78 - —
671 Blue EG lb. 1.85 - —
681 Crystal violet powder lb. 2.15 - —
698 Violet 6BN powder lb. 2.25 - —
720 Brilliant blue BBG lb. 2.44 - —
729 Blue B, extra conc lb. 3.61 - —
749 Red BX lb. 4.76 - —
800 Chinoline yellow ZSS lb 2.67 - —
814 Yellow NN, conc lb 3.67 - —
841 Safranine GF extra, conc lb. 4.11 - —
860 Induline base ZM lb. 1.07 - —
865 Nigrosine J lb. 4.76 - —
922 Blue GXX lb. 2.22 - —
978 Black GXCF conc lb .38 - —
1034 Alizarin red SC lb. 3.31 - —
1078 Alizarin cyanine green base Z lb. 6.13 - —
1085 Alizarin blue black B lb. 3.02 - —
1096 Golden orange GFD, single paste lb. 2.58 - —
1099 Dark blue BO, single paste, lb. 2.28 - —
1101 Jade green N supra, double paste lb 1.55 - —
1106 Blue RS, double paste lb 3.85 - —
1113 Blue BLFD double paste lb 2.92 - —
1151 Brown R, single paste lb. 2.29 - —
1171 Indigo synthetic 20% paste lb. .31 - —
1217 Orange RD, double powder. lb. 4.60 - —
p-4 Brown PG lb. 3.00 - —
p-24 Gray L lb. 2.08 - —
p-80 Diazo brilliant scarlet ROAD lb. 3.62 - —
p-202 Diazo black VJ conc lb. 2.48 - —
p-244 Brilliant scarlet BN lb 1.70 - —
p-313 Naphthol SWF lb. 1.76 - —
Dyes, coaltar, oil-soluble, 100-lb. drums, dlvd. No.
24 Oil orange Z-7078 lb 1.06 - —
73 Oil scarlet BL lb 1.70 - —
1073 Oil violet ZIRS lb. 6.81 - —
1078 Alizarin green, CG lb. 3.53 - —
1080 Oil violet special Z lb 6.81 - —
Oil black ZBC lb. 4.46 - —
Oil black ZBD lb. 3.03 - —
Oil black ZBH lb. 4.61 - —
Oil black ZMM lb. 6.53 - —
Oil blue ZN lb 8.02 - —
Oil blue ZV lb 4.95 - —
Oil orange ZMG lb 1.32 - —
Oil red N-1790 lb 1.76 - —
Oil yellow ZG, conc lb 6.33 - —
Dyes, coaltar spirit soluble 100 lb. dms., dlvd. No.
p-517 Spirit yellow 2R, conc lb 4.62 - —
p-520 Spirit orange ZR, conc lb 5.87 - —
Spirit black RB lb. 3.54 - —
Spirit brown ZG lb 5.30 - —
Spirit red B, conc lb 6.41 - —

E

Echinacea root, bls lb. 1.10 - —
Egg albumin (see Albumin).
Egg yolk, dried, dom., bbls lb. 1.20 - 1.32
Tanners, bbls lb. .06 - .06½
Elm bark, grinding, bls lb. .30 - .32
Powd., bbls., bxs lb. .45 - —
Select, bundles lb .75 - —
Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz. 42.00 -48.25
Endrin, tech., dms., 100-10,000 lb. lots, dlvd., 100% basis lb. 3.45 - —
Eosin red toner, bbls., works lb. 1.85 - —
Ephedrine, syn., USP, anhyd., bots., 100-oz. lots oz. .98 - 1.00
hydrous, bots., 100-oz lots oz. .92 - —
Ephedrine hydrochloride, NF, dms., oz. .60 - .65
Ephedrine sulfate, USP, cryst., dms., oz. .60 - .80
Powd., dms. oz. .60 - .80
Epichlorohydrin, dms. c.l., dlvd lb. .35½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .36½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .33 - —
l-Epinephrine base, syn. USP bots., 100 gram lots, gram. .50 - —
Epsom salt (see Magnesium sulfate).
Erigeron oil, cns lb. 6.00 - 7.50
Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined lb. 1.00 - —
Eserine salicylate, bots oz. 72.50 -84.00
Eserine sulfate, bots oz. 67.75 - —
Ester gum, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd., Ill., Md., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N. E. States, Minneapolis N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va. W. Va. lb. .17 - —
Ester gum, wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
Ether (see specific product).
Ethyl acetate, nat., ferment., 85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12½- —
95-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16¼- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12¾- —
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13 - —
Ethyl acetoacetate dms. c.l. dlvd. lb. .58½- —
dms. l.c.l., dlvd lb. .59½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .56 - —
Ethyl acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .36 - —
dms. l.t.l., dlvd lb. .37 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .34 - —
Ethyl alcohol, 190 pf., USP, tax paid dms. c.l. dlvd E of Rockies. gal. 20.58 - —
dms. l.c.l. same basis gal. 20.63 -20.69
tanks same basis gal. 20.43 - —
Ethyl alcohol, 190 pf., USP, tax-free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies. gal. .63 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .68 - .74
tanks, same basis gal. .47 - —
Ethyl alcohol, absolute, 200 pf. tax paid dms. dlvd E of Rockies gal. 21.70 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 21.75 -21.81
tanks, same basis gal. 21.54 - —
Ethyl alcohol, denatured (see Denatured alcohol, ethyl).
Ethyl aminobenzoate USP (see Benzocaine)
Ethyl amyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .17½- —
Ethyl benzoate, bots lb. .90 - —
Ethyl bromide, tech., 98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .43 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .45 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .41 - —
2-Ethyl butyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. works lb. .30 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .30¾- —
tanks, works lb. .28 - —
Ethyl butyl ketone, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .36 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., works lb. .36¾- —
tanks, works lb. .34 - —
Ethyl butyrate, works lb. .90 - 1.00
Ethyl carbamate (see Urethane).
Ethyl cellulose, vis. 7 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb. lots or more, frt. alld. E lb. .73 - —
bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld. E. lb. .75 - —
Ethyl cellulose, vis. 10, 20, 50, 100, 150 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb. lots or more, frt. alld. E lb. .68 - —
bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld. E. lb. .70 - —
Ethyl chloride tech., cyls., works. lb. .20 - .22
dms., works lb. .18 - .20
tanks, works lb. .10 - —
Ethyl cinnamate, cns lb. 3.35 - 3.50
Ethyl ethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .43½- —
dms., l.c.l. dlvd. E. lb. .44½- —
tanks, dlvd E. lb. .41½- —
Ethyl ether, absolute, ACS, dms. lb. .27 - —
Anesthesia, USP, dealers, 1-lb. cns lb 1.01 - —
½-lb cns. lb 1.09 - —
¼-lb. cns. lb. 1.21 - —
Ethyl ether, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .14½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .11 - —
Ethyl gallate dms. 100 to 2,000-lb. lots lb. 3.90 - 4.40
2-Ethyl hexoic acid dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .38 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .34½- —
(2-Ethyl hexoic acid 1c. higher W. of Rockies.)
2-Ethylhexyl acrylate, c.l. or t.l., straight or mixed frt. alld. E. lb. .47½- —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .48½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .45 - —
Prices of 2-ethylhexyl acrylate are 1½c. per lb. higher in Ariz. Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
2-Ethylhexyl alcohol, dms., l.c. dlvd. lb. .23¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .24¾- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .21¼- —
Ethyl iodide, chys., works lb. 3.30 - —
Ethyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .53 - —
dms., l.t.l. frt. equald lb. .52½- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .50 - —
Ethyl morphine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz. 11.65 - —
Ethyl nitrite (see Nitrous ether).
Ethyl oenanthate, dms. lb. 1.20 - 1.50
Ethyl oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate).
Ethyl silicate, dist. (see Tetraethyl orthosilicate).
Ethyl silicate, 40% available SiO, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .44½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .45½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .42 - —
N-Ethyl-a-napthylamine, dms., works. lb. 1.02 - —
N-Ethyl-o-toluidide, bbls lb. .85 - —
Ethylamine (see Mono, Di- or Tri-).
N-Ethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .57 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .59 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .55 - —
Ethylbenzene, 99% dms., c.l. or t.l., frt. equald lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½- —
2-Ethylbutyl alcohol, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .30¾- —
Ethylene, contract, refy gate lb. .0475- .0525
Ethylene dibromide, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .30½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .31½- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .28½- —
Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .11½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .12½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .09 - —
Ethylene dichloride prices W. of Rockies, 1c. per lb. higher.
Ethylene glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½- —
Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .23 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .19¼- —
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .22 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .18½- —

Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate dms. c.l. dlvd. E lb. .19½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .17 - —
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .18½- —
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate dms. c.l. dlvd. E lb. .29 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .29¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .27 - —
Ethylene glycol monostearate, triple pressed, dms. lb. .33 - .35
Ethylene oxide dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .21½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .24½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .15½- —
Ethylene trichloride (see Trichloroethylene)
Ethylenediamine 80-85%, dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. 42 - —
dms. l.c.l. dlvd. E. 100% basis. lb. 43 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. 100% basis lb 40 - —
Ethylvanillin 100-lb fib dms. 500-lb lots and over lb. 6.75 - —
Eucalyptol, USP. cns., dms. lb 1.10 - 1.40
Eucalyptus oil, NF, rectified, 70-75%, dms. lb. .63 - .80
NF, rectified, 80-85%, dms. lb. .70 - .95
Eugenol, USP. dms. lb 2.00 2.20
Euphorbia herb bls lb. .15 .17

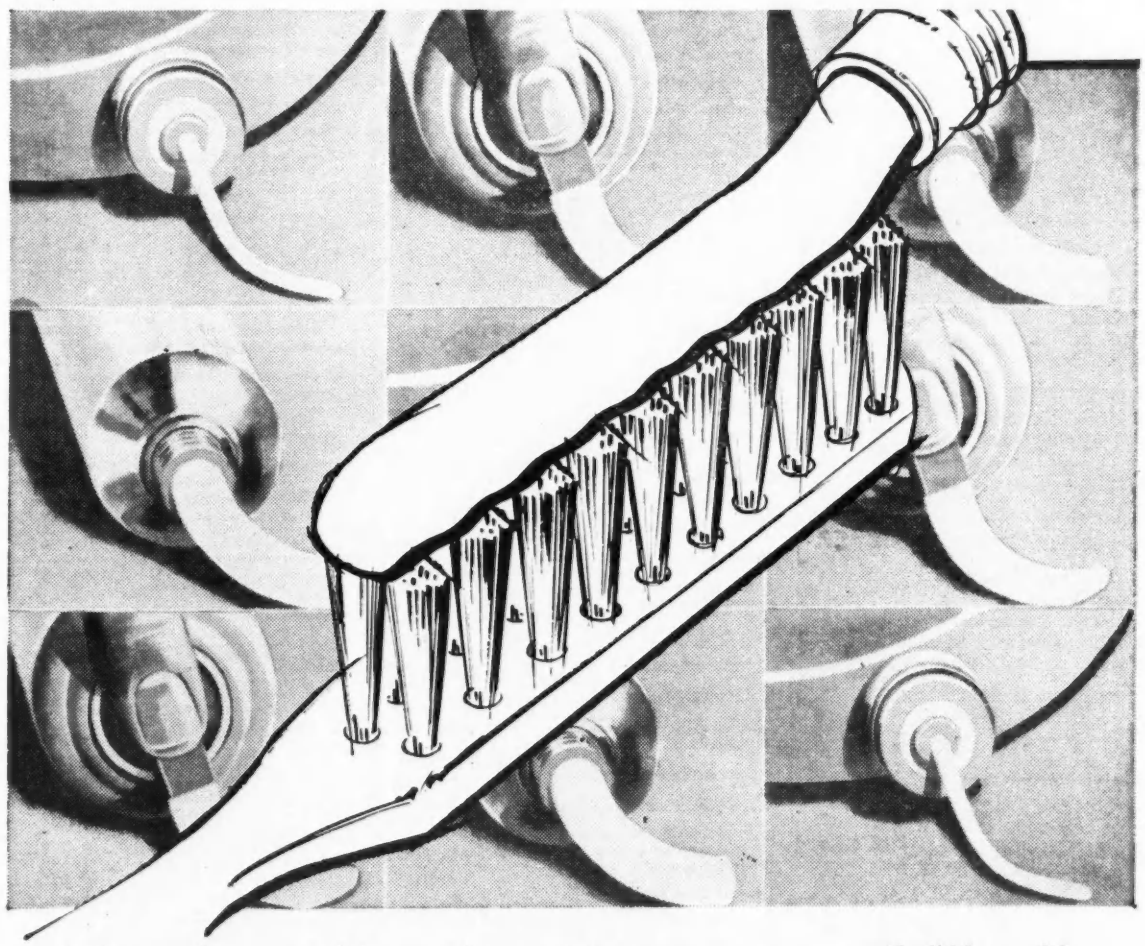
F

F acid, crude, paste, bbls., works. lb 2.10 - —
Feldspar, 140-200 mesh bulk, c.l., works ton 19.50 - —
Feldspar in bags 53 per ton higher
Fennel oil, sweet, USP cns lb. 2.75 - 2.95
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs. lb. .14 - —
French, light, bgs. lb. .20½- —
Indian, light, bgs. lb. .28 - —
Rumanian, bgs. lb. .13 - —
Yugoslav, light, bgs. lb. .22 - —
Fenugreek seed, Moroccan, bgs. lb. .08 - —
Ferric acetate liq 28° bbls., c.l., works lb. .09 - —
bbls. l.c.l. works lb. .09¾- —
Soln., USP IX, cbys lb. .16 - —
USP IX, djns lb. .17 - —
Ferric chloride anhyd., tech., dms., c.l. works 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
dms. l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
Indust., cryst., bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.75
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 5.75 - 7.25
Ferric chloride, 42° Be. photo grade, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
sewage grade, tanks, frt. equald. 100% basis 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
USP, cryst. dms. works lb. .07½- .09
Ferric citrate, gran., dms lb. .86 - —
Ferric hypophosphite NF dms lt. 3.45 - —
Ferric naphthenate, liq., 6% Fe, dms., frt. alld lb. .28¼- —
Ferric oxalate, gran., dms lb. .89 - .91
Ferric oxides (see Iron oxides)
Ferric phosphate, NF, soluble, gran. pearls, cs lb. .64 - .67
Ferric pyrophosphate NF VII, soluble, gran., pearls, dms lb. .79 - —
Ferric resinate 6¾% Fe., dms., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .36½- —
Ferric stearate, dms. c.l., frt. alld. lb. .39 - —
dms. l.c.l. frt alld lb. .40 - .44
Ferric sulfate partly hydrated, bgs., c.l., works ton 35.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton 36.25 - 42.25
bulk, c.l. works ton 33.25 - —
Ferric-ammonium citrate, brown, pearls, NF, gran., dms lb. .65 - .68
Green, pearls, USP XII, gran., dms lb. .66 - .69
Ferric-ammonium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .27½- .29½
Ferric-potassium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .32½- .34½
Ferric-sodium oxalate, fine gran- dms lb. .27½- .29½
Ferrous gluconate, USP, dms. lb. .96 - —
Ferrous sulfate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton 34.50 - —
Ferrous sulfate, gran., bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area. 100 lbs. 3.33 - 4.25
bbls., c.l., works ton 40.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton 27.00 - —
USP cryst bbls. dms lb 09½ 10
Fir balsam, Canada, bbls. gal. 32.00 -35.00
Oregon, bbls. gal. 3.75 - 4.00
Fir oil Canada cns — lb. 4.80 —
Fish oil, refd., alkali, dms. lb. .1350- .1400
Kettle-bodied, dms lb. .1580- .1630
Light-pressed, dms lb. .1200- .1250
tanks lb. .1050- —
Fishliver oil, high potency, 100,000 A units per gram, dms. 1,000,000 units. .16 - —
200,000 A units per gram, dms. 1,000,000 units. .17½- —
500,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units. .18 - —
Fishmeal, dom., menhaden 60% protein grd., bgs., Chesapeake Bay area ton. 133.00 - —
Fishscrap, dom., menhaden, dried, 60% protein, grd., bgs., Chesapeake Bay area ton. 129.00 - —
Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed)
Folic acid USP bots. fib dms., kilo-lots or more gram .70 - —
10% feed grade, fib dms., 10 kilos or more kilo. 62.00 - —
Formaldehyde, 37%, (inhibited 7 to 8% methanol), USP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .0645- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .0380- —
Formaldehyde, 37%, (inhibited, 12 to 15% methanol), USP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .0670- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .0405- —
Methanol-free (uninhibited), tanks, dlvd lb. .0350- —
Formic acid 85% cbys., c.l., works, lb. .1570- —
cbys., l.c.l., works lb. .1620- .1720
90%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .1625- —
cbys., l.c.l., works lb. .1675- .1775
Fringetree bark, bls. lb. .60 - .61
Fuller's earth, bgs., c.l., Ill. mines, ton. 19.00 - —
Calcined, bgs., c.l., same basis, ton. 20.00 -21.75
Insecticide grade, dried, powd., bgs., c.l., Ga. or Fla. mines ton. 17.50 - —
Oil-bleaching grade, 100-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 16.30 -17.00
200-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis, ton. 17.50 -18.00
Spent, bgs., c.l. ship. point ton. 4.50 - 5.00
Fumaric acid, tech., bgs., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .27¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .28¼- —
Prices of fumaric acid 1½c. per lb higher west of Denver.
Furfural, dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .12 - —
tanks, dlvd. W lb. .13 - —
Furfuryl alcohol, cns., works lb. .20 - —
dms., c.l., Memphis, Tenn lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l. Memphis, Tenn. lb. .21 - —
dms., c.l., Newark, N. J. lb. .21¼- —
dms., l.c.l., Newark, N. J. lb. .22½- —
tanks, Memphis, Tenn. lb. .184 - —

Fusel oil, refd, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .19 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .15½- —
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .47½- —
No. 2, bbls. l.c.l. lb. .45½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .43½- —
Fustic extract, liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l., lb. .22½- —
No. 2, bbls. l.c.l. lb. .21½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .19 - —
Solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .45 - —

G

G salt, bbls. frt. alld. 100% basis lb. .73 - —
Gallic acid, NF VII, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb 2.00 - —
bbls. smaller lots lb 2.02 2.22
Tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.78 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb 1.80 2.00
Gamma acid, dry grd., bbls., frt. alld lb 1.50 - —
Paste, bbls., frt. alld lb 1.45 - —
Gammapicoline (see g-picoline)
Garlic oil, dom., bots oz. 4.75 6.05
Imp., bots. oz. 4.10 4.50
Gaultheria oil (see Wintergreen oil)
Gelatin, edible pure (pork skin), 75 AOAC test, bbls., c.l. lb. .55 - —
150 AOAC test, bbls., c.l. lb. .67 - —
200 AOAC test, bbls., c.l. lb. .74 - —
225 AOAC test, bbls., c.l. lb. .77 - —
275 AOAC test, bbls., c.l. lb. .84 - —
Geisemium root, bls lb. 26 - —
Gentian root, bls lb. 23 - —
Grd., bbls., bxs. lb. 27 - —
Pawd. bbls bxs lb 27 - —
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms lb. 2.50 - 3.00
Standard, cns., dms lb. 2.00 - 3.40
Geranium oil, Algerian, cns lb. 14.50 -18.50
Bourbon, cns. lb. 17.00 -20.75
Geranium oil Turkish (see Palmarosa oil)
Geranyl acetate, cns lb. 2.20 - 2.70
Ginger oil, dist., bots lb. 11.00 -16.00
Ginger oleoresin NF from African root, bots lb. 5.00 - 5.50
NF, from Jamaican root, bots. lb. 14.00 - —
Ginger root, Cochin, bgs. lb. .14½- —
Jamaican, No. 3, bgs. lb. .35 - —
Nigerian, split, bgs. lb. .13 - —
Sierra Leone, bgs lb. .15½- —
Glauber's salt (see Sodium sulfate)
Gluconic acid tech. 50% dms., frt. alld lb. .18 - —
dms l.c.l. frt alld. lb. 20½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .13½- —
Glue, bone, extracted, dry bone, 86 jellygrams bgs. c.l. dlvd. lb. .15 - —
131 jellygrams bgs. c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
164 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
191 jellygrams bgs c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
222 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .22 - —
Glue, bone, green, dry bone, 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
65 jellygrams bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
Glue, bone, green, dry bone, 86 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
115 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
133 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
164 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
180 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .19½- —
200 jellygrams bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .20½- —
Bone glue, l.c.l. prices 1c higher
Glue, hide, 70-94 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. 16 - —
95-121 bgs. c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
122-149, bgs. c.l. dlvd lb .18½- —
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb 21 - —
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb 23½- —
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb 26 - —
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb 28 - —
267-298 bgs., c.l., dlvd lb 30 - —
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb 32 - —
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb .34 - —
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb 36 - —
395-427 bgs., c.l., dlvd lb 38 - —
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb 40 - —
461-494, bgs. c.l. dlvd lb 42 - —
495-529, bgs., c.l. dlvd lb. .44 - —
Hide glue, l.c.l. prices 2c. higher.
1-Glutamic acid 99½%, fib dms., 100-lb lots, frt alld lb 2.00 - —
fib dms., 25-lb lots, frt. alld. lb 2.05 - —



For free flowing "squeeze-ability"

Glycerine gives creamy body to toothpastes and other formulations. It permits them to flow freely through container openings of any shape, any size.

Why? Because Glycerine offers exceptionally good control of body and consistency . . . lubricates . . . prevents settling . . . resists hardening . . . prolongs product life throughout shipping, storage and use.

Glycerine offers you more than an unique balance of properties. It is stable in price, dependable in supply, compatible with most ingredients favored for pharmaceuticals and toilet goods. Its usefulness continues to grow. We'd like to send you our 18-page booklet: "Glycerine Properties and Uses." Address your request to the Glycerine Producers' Association.

Properties
HYGROSCOPICITY • STABILITY
SOLVENT POWER • VISCOSITY
NONVOLATILITY • NONTOXICITY
TASTE • COMBINING WEIGHT

ADVANTAGES THAT COME WITH . . .
Glycerine

Applications
HUMECTANT • CARRIER
SOLVENT • LUBRICANT
SOFTENER • EMOLLIENT
ANTI-FREEZE • ALKYD BASE

GLYCERINE PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION • 295 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

1-Glutamine, bots., 100 gm. lots	gram	.45	—
Glycerine, dom., nat., crude, saponification, 88%, dlvd. E., tanks	lb.	.1760-	—
nat., crude, soaplye, 80%, dlvd. E., tanks	lb.	.16	—
Imp., nat., crude, soaplye, 80%, c.i.f	lb.	.16½-	—
Glycerine nat., refd. USP CP 99%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.29⅜-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.29⅞-	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.27⅝-	—
USP, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.28½-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.29	—
tanks dlvd.	lb.	.26¾-	—
high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.29¼-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.29¾-	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.27⅝-	—
Glycerine, syn. dms. c.l., dlvd	lb.	.29½-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.30	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.27¾-	—
Glycine (see Aminoacetic acid).			
Glycerol (see Glycerine).			
Glycolic acid (see Hydroxyacetic acid).			
Glyoxal, 30%, dms. c.l., works	lb.	.20¼-	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.21¼-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.18	—
Golden seal root, NF, tested, bls.			
Grapefruit oil, dms	lb.	2.00	- 2.75
Grapefruit oil, dms	lb.	2.10	- 2.75
Graphite amorph., powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse	lb.	.06	- .09½
Graphite, amorph., cryst., 88-90%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse	lb.	.19	- .21½
90-92%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse	lb.	.21	- .24½
93-97%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse	lb.	.29	- .31½
Flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse	lb.	.29	- .31
Flake, No. 2, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse	lb.	.29	- .31
Grease, white, choice all hog, tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.08¾-	.08¾
Yellow, tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.07½-	—
Grease oil, No. 1, dms., c.l.	lb.	.15¾-	—
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.16¾-	.18¾
extra winter, strained, dms., c.l.	lb.	.18¼-	—
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.19¼-	.21¼
prime, burning, dms., c.l.	lb.	.19¾-	—
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.20¾	.22¾

Green Pigments

Green pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Green, chrome, may be found in the C's under Chrome green.

Grindelia robusta herb, bls	lb	.45	—
Guaiacol, NF, cryst., dms., tins	lb	2.10	2.15
NF, liq., cbys., dms	lb	2.30	2.40
Guaiacol carbonate NF VII, dms	lb	3.40	3.45
Guaiacwood oil cns	lb.	.85	- 1.50
Guar gum, food grade, bgs., c.l.	lb.	.38	- .44
bgs., 5,000 lbs. or more	lb.	.39	- .44
Tech. grade, bgs.	lb.	.30	- .33

Gums

Gum quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Gum, Dammar, may be found in the D's under Dammar gum.

Gypsum, plaster of Paris, 100-lb. paper bgs., trucks, dlvd. New York	ton	20.30	—
Gypsum, terra alba, dom., 100-lb. paper bgs., trucks, same basis	ton	20.00	—
100-lb. paper bgs., trucks, works, New York	ton	17.00	—
Imp., English, 100-lb. paper bgs., ex dock, New York	ton	55.00	—
100-lb. paper bgs., ex whse.	ton	60.00	62.00

H

H acid, dry, bbls., c.l., frt. alld., 100% basis	lb.	.90	—
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.95	—
Hansa yellow, 10 G, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	2.45	—
Hansa G yellow, pigment, bbls	lb.	2.20	—
Hawthorn berries, ngs	lb	21	—
Heliotropin, 100-lb. lots, dms	lb.	2.50	- 3.00
Hellebore root, dom., green bls	lb	70	75
Helonias root, bls	lb.	1.75	- 2.00
Hematine extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.47	—
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.43	—
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.41	—
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.39	—
No. 5, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.37	—
Paste No. 1, bbls., l.c.l	lb	20½	—
Hemlock oil, cns	lb.	3.00	- 3.55
Hemlock leaves, bls	lb.	.35	- .40
Heptachlor, dms., c.l., t.l., 100% basis, frt. alld	lb.	.90	—
Heptane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J	gal	.20	—
tanks, Baytown, Tex	gal.	.16¼-	—
tanks, Borger, Tex	gal.	.16¼-	—
Hesperidin, purr., 25-lb. lots, f.o.b., works	lb	8.95	—
Hesperidin methylchalcone, bots., 50-lb. lots, works	lb.	22.50	—
bots., 5-lb. lots, works	lb.	23.00	—
bots., 1-lb. lots, works	lb.	23.50	—
Hexachlorophene, dms	lb.	1.94	—
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).			
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., 20,000-lb. lots or more, Perth Amboy or New York	lb.	.233	—
bgs., 1,000-19,999-lb lots, same basis	lb.	.243	—
bgs., smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.253	—
fib. dms. 1,000-lb lots or more, same basis	lb.	.250	—
fib. dms., smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.253	—
Hexamethylenetetramine, USP, bgs., 500 lbs. or more, f.o.b. Fords, N. J., dlvd. New York and Philadelphia	lb.	.42½-	—
bgs. smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.43½-	.48½
Hexane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J	gal.	.20	—
tanks, Borger, Tex., dlvd	gal.	.16	—
1-Hexanol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.33	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.35¾-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.33	—
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms	lb.	4.00	- 7.50
n-Hexyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.75½-	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.76	—
Hexyl salicylate, dms	lb.	1.75	—
Hexylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17½-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.18¼-	—
tanks dlvd	lb.	.15	—
Hexylresorcinol, USP, dms., 25-lb. lots or more, dlvd	lb.	14.00	—
dms. smaller lots dlvd	lb.	14.50	—
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP	bots	oz. 3.00	—
Homatropine methylbromide, USP,	bots.	oz. 3.90	—
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago unit-ton		6.00	—
Horehound herb, bls	lb.	.16	- .19
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal)			
Hydrazine hydrate 85% ret. dms., works	lb	1.35	- 1.55
100%, ret. dms., works	lb.	1.60	- 1.90
Hydriodic acid, 1.50 s.g., cbys	lb.	2.92	—
1.70 s.g., cbys	lb.	3.23	—
Hydroabietyl alcohol, tech., solid, zone 1 dms. c.l. dlvd	lb.	.29¼-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.29¾-	.30¼
tanks dlvd	lb.	.27¼-	—
Zone 1 for hydroabietyl alcohol comprises all of continental US except Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo. and the western part of Texas.			
Hydrobromic acid medicinal, 48%, cbys. dlvd E	lb.	.37	- .43
Hydrochloric acid, anhyd. (see Hydrogen chloride)			
Hydrochloric acid, 18°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs.		2.50	—
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs.		2.90	- 3.05
tanks, works, frt. equald	ton.	28.00	—
20°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs.		2.75	—
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs.		3.15	—
tanks, works, frt. equald	ton.	30.00	—
22°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs.		3.25	—
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs.		3.65	—
tanks, works, frt. equald	ton.	35.00	—
Hydrochloric acid, CP, USP consumers cbys. extra c.l. works	lb.	.15¾-	—
cbys., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17¼-	.17¾
8-pint bots., extra cs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.20¾-	—
8-pint bots., extra cs. l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.22¼-	.23¼
Hydrocortisone acetate bulk bots., kilo lots or more	gram	2.90	—
Hydrocortisone alcohol bulk bots. kilo lots or more	gram	2.90	—
Hydrocyanic acid, cyls. c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.70	—
cyls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.75	- .90
Hydrocyanic acid, dilute, NF, 2%, 5-lb bots	lb.	.40	—
Hydrofluoric acid, anhyd. (see Hydrogen fluoride)			
Hydrofluoric acid, aqueous, 70%, 55-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd.	100 lbs.	19.25	—
55-gal. dms. l.c.l. t.l.l., dlvd.	100 lbs.	20.75	—
20-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd.	100 lbs.	21.00	—
30-gal. dms. l.c.l. t.l.l., dlvd.	100 lbs.	22.50	—
tanks, works, frt. equald.	100 lbs.	15.50	—

Delivered prices apply to all states east of Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming. In those states add $2.70 per cwt. for drum delivery.

Hydrofluosilicic acid dms., works, 30% basis	lb.	.06	—
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. ctns., works	lb.	.30	- .40
50-lb. cyls., l.c.l., works	lb.	.55	- .60
Hydrogen chloride anhyd., 50-lb. cyls., l.c.l., works	lb.	.45	—
Hydrogen cyanide, liq. 98% tanks, works	lb.	.16	—
Hydrogen fluoride, anhyd., cyls., dlvd. E	lb.	.30½-	.32½
cyls., dlvd. W	lb.	.39	—
tanks, works	lb.	.21	—
Hydrogen peroxide USP bbls. dlvd.	lb.	.03¾-	.05
35% dms., c.l. dlvd	lb.	.202	—
dms., l.c.l. dlvd	lb.	.211	—
tanks dlvd	lb.	.1500-	—
Hydroquinone photo grade, dms	lb.	1.03	1.06
Tech. dms. c.l. dlvd	lb.	.82½-	—
dms. l.c.l. dlvd	lb.	.84½-	—
Hydroxyacetic acid tech., 70%, dms. Philadelphia and Chicago,	lb.	.11	—
tanks Belle W Va	lb.	.073	—
Hydroxycitronellal, cns	lb.	4.80	- 5.30
Hyoscine salts (see Scopolamine).			
Hyoscyamine hydrobromide bots.	oz	6.00	- 7.00
Hyoscyamine sulfate bots	oz	6.00	- 6.50
Hypernic extract cryst. No. 1 bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.52	—
Liq., No. 1, bbls. l.c.l.	lb.	.35	—
No. 2, bbls. l.c.l.	lb.	.27	—
Hypophosphorous acid, purif., 50%, cbys., ton lots, f.o.b. works	lb.	.85	—
NF, 30%, cbys., all quantities, same basis	lb.	.75	—

I

Ichthammol, NF, dms.	lb.	.75	- 1.05
Indigo (see Dyes, coaltar, 1171 indigo, syn.).			
Indol, CP bots.	lb.	16.00	- 18.25
Inositol, bots., dlvd	lb.	5.00	—
dms., dlvd	lb.	4.50	- 4.75
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).			
Iodine, crude, kgs.	lb.	.95	—
Resub., USP, dms	lb.	2.02	—
Iodochlorohydroxyquinolin, USP, dms	lb.	3.60	—
Iodoform, NF, dms., kgs	lb.	4.80	- 5.00
a-Ionone, cns.	lb.	4.15	- 4.70
b-Ionone, cns.	lb.	4.50	- 4.90
Ipecac root, whole, bgs.	lb.	9.00	—
Powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	10.50	—
Irish moss, bleached prime, bls	lb.	.32	- .34
Iron blue, reg., bbls., c.l., dlvd E.lb.		.53	—
bbls., l.c.l., ton lots, same basis	lb.	.89	—
bbls., smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.94	—
Imp., British, bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.48	—
bbls., l.c.l., ton lots, same basis	lb.	.49	—
bbls., smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.50	—
Iron blue, alkali-resisting, bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.97	—
bbls., l.c.l., ton lots, same basis	lb.	.98	—
bbls., smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.99	—
Iron blue dlvd. prices 1c. higher for states:—Wash., Ore., Cal., N. M., Wyo., Utah, Col., and Nev.	Pacific Coast Ariz., Mon.,		
Iron compounds (see Ferric or Ferrous).			
Iron oxide, black, pure, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.14¾-	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.15	—
Iron oxide, brown, pure, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.14¼-	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.14½-	—
Iron oxide, metallic, brown, bgs., works	lb.	.05¼-	—
Iron oxide, Persian Gulf, red, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.08¾-	—
Iron oxide red, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y.	lb.	.14¼-	—
Iron oxide, red, nat., 75-85% ferric oxide, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.06¼-	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.06½-	—
Iron oxide, Spanish red, bbls., c.l., ex dock	lb.	.05¾	Nom.
bbls., l.c.l., ex dock	lb.	.06	Nom.
bbls., l.c.l., ex whse. New York	lb.	.06½	Nom.
Iron oxide, yellow, nat., French type, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.06¼-	—
Peruvian type, bgs., l.c.l.	lb.	.023	- .024
Iron oxide, yellow, pure, light lemon shade, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.12¼-	—
Other shades, same basis	lb.	.12	—
Isoamyl alcohol, dms. c.l., works, frt. alld. E	lb.	.28	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.29	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.25	—
Isoborneol, cns.	lb.	1.44	- 1.80
Isobornyl acetate, cns	lb.	.48	- .56
Isobornyl formate, dms	lb.	1.20	—
Isobornyl propionate, dms	lb.	1.25	- 1.35
Isobutyl acetate, perfume grade, cns	lb.	.78	- 1.00
Solvent grade, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	.15¼-	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¼-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.12¾-	—
Isobutyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.16	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.13¼-	—
Isobutyraldehyde, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.27½-	—
dms. l.c.l. dlvd	lb.	.28½-	—
Isobutyraldehyde, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.21½-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.22½-	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.19½-	—
Isoeugenol, cns.	lb.	3.55	- 3.75
Isoniazid, powd., bulk, 25-kilo lots or more	kilo.	23.00	-25.50
bulk, smaller lots	kilo.	24.00	-26.00
Isonicotinic acid, 100-lb. fib. dms., works	lb.	4.25	—
Isonicotinic acid hydrazide (see Isoniazid)			
Iso-octyl alcohol, dms. c.l. dlvd. E.	lb.	.23½-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.24½-	—
tanks, dlvd E	lb.	.21	—
Isopentane, coml. grade, tanks, f.o.b. Tex. refy gal.		.15½-	—
Isopropanol (see Isopropyl alcohol).			
Isophorone, dms., c.l. works	lb.	.24½-	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.25¼-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.22½-	—
Isopropyl acetate, dms. c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.14	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.11½-	—
Isopropyl alcohol, refd., 91%, dms., c.l., dlvd	gal.	.53	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	gal.	.60	—
tanks, dlvd	gal.	.37	—
Refd., 95%, c.l., dms., dlvd	gal.	.55	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	gal.	.62	—
tanks dlvd	gal.	.39	—
Refd., 99%, dms., c.l., dlvd	gal.	.57	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	gal.	.64	—
tanks, dlvd	gal.	.41	—
Isopropyl benzene (see Cumene).			
Isopropyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.09½-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.10½-	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.07	—
Isopropyl-N-(3-chlorophenyl) carbamate (CIPC) 70% in xylol, dms., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.70	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.714	- .814
Isopropylamine (see Mono, Di, or Tri-).			
Isopropyl-N-phenyl carbamate, 450-lb. fib. dms., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.75	—
450-lb. fib. dms. l.c.l. works	lb.	.80	- .90
Isoquinoline, dms., works	lb.	.85	- 1.25
Itaconic acid, purif., fib. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.54	—
fib. dms. l.c.l. works	lb.	.55	—
Tech. fib. dms., c.l. works	lb.	.44	—
fib. dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.45	—

J

J acid, paste, bbls., works, 100% basis	lb.	2.45	—
Powd. bbls., same basis	lb.	2.50	- 2.85
Jalap root, NF, bls.	lb.	.85	—
powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	1.00	—
Japan wax, cs.	lb.	.30	- .31
Juniper berries, bgs.	lb.	.18	—
Juniper berry oil, bots.	lb.	2.90	- 3.75
Twice rectified bots	lb.	3.60	- 7.00
Juniper tar, NF, dms	lb.	.42	- .60
Juniper tar oil, NF (see Juniper tar).			
Juniper wood oil, tech., cns	lb.	.38	- .58

K

Kaolin (see also Clay, China).			
Kaolin, NF, powd., fib. dms	lb.	.10	- .12
colloidal, 50-lb. bgs	lb.	.15½-	.17½
Karaya gum, No. 1, NF powd., bbls.	lb.	.38	- .43
No. 2, powd., bbls	lb.	.32	- .34
No. 3, powd., bbls	lb.	.28	- .30
Koch acid, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis	lb.	1.00	—
Kola nuts, bgs	lb.	.13	—

L

L acid, bbls., works	lb.	1.35	—
Lacquer diluent, petroleum, 150°-240° F. b.r., tanks, west coast, ex tax. Los Angeles	gal.	.174	—
tanks, east coast, N. J., N. Y.			
Benzene type, tanks, group 3	gal.	.20	—
Toluene type, tanks, group 2	gal.	.1525	—
Lactic acid, edible, 80%, bbls., dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.1780-	.2740
bbls., dms., 20 or more, frt. equald	lb.	.1830-	.2790
bbls., dms., 5 to 19, frt. qeuald.	lb.	.1889-	.2840
bbls., dms., 1 to 4, frt. qeuald.	lb.	.1938-	.2890
80%, c.l., bbls., dms., frt. equald	lb.	.3039-	.4625
bbls., dms., 20 or more, frt. equald	lb.	.3089-	.4675
bbls., dms. 5 to 19, frt. equald.	lb.	.3139-	.4725
bbls., dms., 1 to 4, frt. equald.	lb.	.3189-	.4775
Lactic acid, plastic grade, 50%, c.l., bbls., works	lb.	.2740-	—
bbls., 20 or more, works	lb.	.2790-	—
bbls., 5 to 19, works	lb.	.2840-	—
bbls., 1 to 4, works	lb.	.2890-	—
80%, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.4625-	—
bbls., 20 or more, works	lb.	.4675-	—
bbls., 5 to 19, works	lb.	.4725-	—
bbls., 1 to 4, works	lb.	.4775-	—
Lactic acid tech. 22% bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.80	—
bbls., l.c.l. works	100 lbs.	7.20	—
44%, bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	11.45	-12.70
bbls., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	11.85	-13.10
USP, 85%, cbys.	lb.	.85	—
Lactose, crystalline, edible, bgs., 23,000-lb. lots, frt. equald	lb.	.14	—
bgs. 6,000-lb. lots, frt. equald.	lb.	.14¼-	—
bgs., 2,000-lb. lots, frt. equald.	lb.	.14¾-	—
bgs., 200-lb. lots, frt. equald	lb.	.15¼-	—
Edible lactose in fib dms. ½c higher.			
Lactose, ferment. grade, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.68½-	—
USP, fib. dms. 30,000-lb. lots, frt. equald	lb.	.21¼-	—
fib. dms., 2,000-lb. lots, frt. equald	lb.	.22¼-	—
fib. dms., 200-1,000-lb. lots, frt. equald	lb.	.22¾-	—
USP lactose in bgs., ½c. to 1c. lower.			
Lactose, USP, spray dried, bgs., t.l., frt. equald	lb.	.18½-	—
bgs., l.t.l., frt. equald	lb.	.19	- .19¼
Lady's slipper root, bls	lb.	4.50	Nom.
Lake C red toner, alizarine, bbls., works	lb.	1.23	—
Lamp black bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.16	- .45
Lanolin, cosmetic, dms., works	lb.	.27	- .29
USP, anhyd., dms., works	lb.	.24	- .26
hydrous dms. works	lb.	.23	- .25
Lard, cash, dms.	lb.	.1270-	—
Lard oil (see Grease oil).			
Larkspur seed, bgs.	lb.	.35	—
Laurel leaf oil dms., cns	lb.	9.75	-12.50
Laurent's acid, bbls	lb.	.80	—
Lauric acid, 90%, dms	lb.	.30	- .32½
tanks	lb.	.27½-	—
Lauryl alcohol, bots	lb.	2.00	- 2.50
n-Lauryl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.63½-	—
dms., l.t.l., works	lb.	.66	—
Lavandin oil, 22-24%, dms.	lb.	1.25	- 2.00
Abrial, dms.	lb.	.95	- 1.50
Lavender flowers, medium, bls	lb.	.75	- .80
Ord., bls.	lb.	.25	- .40
Select, bls.	lb.	1.10	—
Lavender flower oil, USP, French, 35-37% ester, cns	lb.	3.50	- 5.00
38-42% ester, cns	lb.	10.00	-12.00
Spike, Spanish, ens	lb.	2.20	- 2.50
Lead acetate, NF, cryst., gran., powd	lb.	.34½-	—
White, cryst., bbls	lb.	.25½-	—
gran., bbls.	lb.	.26½-	—
powd., bbls.	lb.	.26½-	—
Lead arsenate, acid powder, dealers, 3-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l., frt. alld. on 56 lbs. or more	lb.	.27½-	—
3-lb. bgs. or larger, l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.28½-	—
1-lb. bgs., c.l.	lb.	.41½-	—
1-lb. bgs., l.c.l.	lb.	.42½-	—
Lead, blue, basic sulfate, bbls., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld	lb.	.17¼-	—
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18¼-	—
Lead carbonate (see Lead, white, basic cabonate).			
Lead chloride, dms.	lb.	.52	—
Lead iodide, NF V jars	lb.	3.82	—
Lead linoleate, fused, 26% Pb, dms.	lb.	.38	—
Lead metal, prime, pigs., New York.	lb.	.11	—
St. Louis	lb.	10.80	—
Lead monosilicate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.143	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.153	—
Lead naphthenate, liq., 16% Pb, dms., dlvd	lb.	.19½-	—
24% Pb, dms., dlvd	lb.	.24¼-	—
Solid, 37% Pb, dms. dlvd	lb.	.31¾-	—
Lead nitrate bbls	lb.	.26¼-	—
Lead orthosilicate-gel, 50-60% PbO, dms., works	lb.	.39¾-	.34¼
Lead peroxide, tech., powd., bbls.	lb.	.45	- .50
Lead phthalate dibasic dms. works.	lb.	.41	—
Lead, red, 95% Pb_3O_4 or less, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.13¼-	—
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.14¼-	—
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls. c.l., same basis.	lb.	.1345-	—
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1445-	—
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.1360-	—
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1460-	—
Lead resinate, precip., 23% Pb, dms., ton lots, dlvd	lb.	.40¼-	—
Lead salicylate normal, dms. works.	lb.	.48	—
Lead silicate, (see Lead, white, basic silicate).			
Lead sulfate (see Lead, blue, basic sulfate).			
Lead tallate, liq., 16% Pb, dms.	lb.	.18	—
24% Pb, dms.	lb.	.18½-	—
Solid, 30% Pb, dms.	lb.	.23¼-	—
Lead, white, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt., frt. alld	lb.	.16½-	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17½-	—
Lead, white, basic silicate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt., frt. alld	lb.	.15½-	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16½-	—
Lead, white, basic sulfate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt., frt. alld	lb.	.16¼-	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17¼-	—
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.14	- .16
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15	- .16
unbleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.13	- .14
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.14	- .16

Lemon bioflavonoid complex, fib. dms. 25-lb lots, works	lb.	9.00	—
Lemon oil, USP, Calif., cns., dms	lb.	3.15	4.00
Messina, cns.	lb.	4.50	9.50
Lemongrass oil, cns., dms	lb.	1.00	1.50
dl-Leucine dms. works	lb.	12.25	15.00
Licorice root, gran., bls.	lb	.15	.17
Powd., bls.	lb	.12	.15
Whole, bls.	lb	.10	.12
Lignaloe wood oil, Mexican cns	lb.	3.25	5.50
Lignosulfonate 70% tannin, bgs., c.l. works	lb.	.06½	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.06¾	.07
Lime, chemical (quicklime), bulk, c.l., 50,000 lbs., works, E.	ton.	14.25	—
Chemical, hydrated, bgs., c.l., same basis	ton.	17.25	—
Chemical, spray, bgs., c.l., same basis	ton.	18.25	—
For New York delivery, add $6.29 freight charge.			
Lime oil, dist., Mexican, cns.	lb.	6.50	6.80
West Indian cns	lb	6.25	6.75
Expressed, West Indian, cns	lb.	8.50	13.70
Lime salts (see Calcium)			
Lime-ammonium nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite)			
Limestone grd., bgs., works	ton	3.50	4.00
Linalool ex bois de rose oil, dms	lb.	4.35	4.65
Ex linaloe wood oil, dms	lb.	4.20	4.65
Syn., dms., works	lb.	4.40	—
Linalyl acetate ex bois de rose, 90 92%, dms	lb.	4.50	5.35
96-98%, dms.	lb.	5.05	6.60
Ex petitgrain bots.	lb	4.80	5.90
Syn., dms., works	lb.	4.40	—
Lindane 25% formulation dealers, dms. frt. alld	lb.	1.65	1.82
Lindane, 99% tech. formulators, dms., frt. alld	lb.	2.65	3.25
Linden flowers, with leaves bls	lb	.25	—
Without leaves bls	lb	.30	—
Linseed meal expeller 32% bulk, Minneapolis, mills	ton.	57.50	—
Extracted, 34% bulk same basis	ton.	56.00	—
Linseed oil raw dms. c.l., New York	lb.	.1730-	—
dms., l.c.l., New York	lb.	.1830-	—
tanks, f.o.b. Minneapolis	lb.	.1370-	—
tanks, New York	lb.	.1520-	—
tankwagon, New York	lb.	.1560-	.1580
Boiled linseed oil .006c per lb higher			
Linseed oil acids, dist., dms	lb.	.2030-	—
Water-white, dms.	lb.	.2330-	—
Linseed pitch dms	lb.	.06	.06¾
Litharge coml powd., bbls. c.l. works, frt. equald	lb.	.12¾-	—
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.13¾-	—
Lithium benzoate dms	lb	1.65	1.67
Lithium bromide, NF, gran., works, frt. equald	lb.	2.60	—
Lithium carbonate, NF, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd	lb	1.29½-	—
dms. ton lots to t.l. dlvd	lb	1.30	1.30½
Tech., dms., c.l., t.l. frt. alld	lb.	.67	—
dms., ton lots, same basis	lb.	73	—
dms. smaller lots, same basis.	lb.	.79	—
Lithium chloride, CP, anhyd., dms., ton lots	lb.	1.23½-	—
Lithium chloride, tech., anhyd., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. or works, frt. alld	lb.	.87	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.88	.92
Lithium citrate, NF, dms., ton lots.	lb.	1.50	—
Lithium fluoride, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, dlvd	lb.	2.15	—
bbls., ton lots and more, dlvd.	lb.	2.18½-	—
bbls. less ton lots, dlvd	lb	2.23½-	—
Lithium hydride, powd., dms., 500-lb. lots and more, works	lb.	9.50	—
Lithium hydroxide, monohydrate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.55	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.56	—
Lithium manganite, dms., works	lb.	.95	1.05
Lithium nitrate, tech., dms., 100-lb. lots	lb.	1.15	1.25
Lithium salicylate, dms.	lb.	1.60	1.70
Lithium silicate, dms., works	lb.	1.10	1.20
Litharm stearate, dms. c.l., works,	lb.	.47½-	—
dms., ton lots, works	lb.	.48½-	—
dms., less-ton lots, works	lb.	.53½-	—
Lithium sulfate dms. 100-lb. lots.	lb.	1.15	1.25
Lithium titanate, dms., works	lb.	1.15	1.25
Lithol red toner, barium, bbls., works	lb.	.98	—
Lithol-rubine red toner, pure bbls., works	lb	1.50	—
Resinated, bbls., works	lb.	1.47	—
Lithopone, ord. bgs. c.l., dlvd E.	lb.	.08¾-	—
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.09¼-	—
Titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.11	—
bgs. l.c.l. dlvd	lb.	.12	—
Lobelia herb, bls.	lb.	.45	—
Lobeline sulfate, bots., works	oz.	37.50	38.50
Locust bean gum, powd., bgs.	lb.	.38	.39
Logwood extract, cryst., No 1, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.41	—
No. 2 bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.39	—
Liq. No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.20	—
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.19	—
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.18½-	—
Solid No. 1, boxes, c.l.	lb.	.35	—
Lycopodium, cs.	lb.	9.00	—
l-Lysine monohydrochloride, fib. dms., 25 lbs. or more	lb.	8.00	—

M

Mace, Siauw, bls.	lb.	2.45	—
Siauw, No. 2, whole, bls.	lb.	2.05	—
siftings, bls.	lb.	2.00	—
Mace oil, dist., cns., dms	lb.	12.75	15.75
Magnesia, calcined, tech., bgs., ctns., frt. equald	lb.	.25¾-	.26½
Tech., syn., rubber grade, light, bgs., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.29¾-	.30½
rubber grade extra light, bgs., c.l. frt. equald	lb.	.29¾-	—
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald.	lb.	.30½-	—
USP, light bgs.	lb.	.36½-	.37½
heavy fib. dms.	lb.	.45	.52
Magnesite, chemical grade, calcined, powd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	ton.	82.50	—
Magnesite, chemical grade, dead-burnt, standard grain, bulk, c.l., Chewelah, Wash	ton.	46.00	—
Magnesium bromide cs. jars	lb.	.95	1.00
Magnesium carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.30½-	—
bgs., l.l., frt. equald	lb.	.11	—
bgs., l.c.l. frt equald	lb.	.12¼-	.13½
USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.13	—
bgs., t.l., frt. equald	lb.	.13½-	—
bgs., l.c.l. frt. equald	lb.	.14½-	.15½
Above prices are quoted f.o.b. works, freight equald, with Metropolitan New York and competitive producing points.			
Magnesium chloride, anhyd., 82% flake or pebble dms., c.l., works	lb.	.12¾-	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.14	.15
Magnesium chloride, hydrous, 99% flake, bgs. c.l., works	ton.	55.00	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	ton.	65.00	80.00
Magnesium gluconate, dms.	lb.	1.43	—
Magnesium hydroxide, NF, powd., dms., 500-lbs. or more, f.o.b., works	lb.	.24½-	.25½
Magnesium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.21	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.22	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.20	—
Magnesium metal, 99.8% ingots, 10,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.38	—
Pigs, 10,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.35¼-	—
Sticks, cs. works, frt. alld. on carlots	lb.	.59	—
Magnesium nitrate, cryst., dms., works	lb.	29	—
Magnesium oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).			
Magnesium peroxide, 15%, dms., works	lb.	1.00	1.05
Magnesium phosphate tribasic, NF, bbls	lb.	.75	—
Magnesium silicate (see Talc)			
Magnesium silicofluoride, dms., works	lb.	.10½-	.12
Magnesium sulfate tech. bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.		2.15	—
bgs. l.c.l. works 100 lbs		2.90	3.15
USP, cryst., bgs. c.l., works 100 lbs.		2.35	—
bgs. l.c.l. 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal 100 lbs		3.10	—
bgs., smaller lots 100 lbs		3.35	—
Magnesium trisilicate USP fib. dms. 5,000-lb. lots	lb.	.38	—
fib dms. 1,000-lb lots	lb.	.40	—
fib dms. 100-lb lots	lb.	.45	—
Bulky and super grades of magnesium trisilicate, 7c. per lb. higher.			
Malachite green, straight, PTMA, bbls., works	lb.	5.30	—
Malathion, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.89	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.92	1.01
Maleic acid, cryst. powd. dms	lb.	.37¼-	—
Maleic anhydride dms. c.l. dlvd. E of Rockies	lb.	.28¾-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E of Rockies	lb.	.29¾-	—
tanks, dlvd E. of Rockies	lb.	.27¾-	—
Prices on maleic anhydride W. of Rockies, 1½c. per lb higher.			
Malic acid tech. dms	lb.	.50	—
Mandelic acid NF dms. 1,000-lb. lots.	lb.	2.35	—
dms. smaller lots	lb.	2.40	2.50
Mandrake root, bls.	lb.	.55	—
Manganese acetate dms., dlvd	lb.	.35	—
Manganese borate tech. fib. dms.	lb.	.23½-	—
Manganese carbonate, chemical grade, 46% Mn. bgs., 20,000-lb. lots and more, works	lb.	.11	.16
Manganese chloride, CP anhyd., dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.21¾-	—
Smaller lots, works	lb.	.23½-	—
Manganese dioxide, African, 83-87%, 40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, burlap paper lined bgs., gross for net, works	ton.	148.00	—
40,000 to 99,999-lb lots, paper bgs., same basis	ton.	144.50	—
40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, dms., same basis	ton.	152.50	—
Prices for manganese dioxide in 10,000 to 40,000-lb. lots $3 per ton higher.			
Manganous gluconate dms.	lb.	1.84	—
Manganese hydrate, dms., dlvd	lb.	.35	—
Manganese hypophosphite, NF, dms.	lb	3.52	—
Manganese linoleate, liq., 4.35% Mn, dms	lb.	.35¾-	—
Solid, precip., 8.2% Mn, bbls	lb.	.41¼-	—
Manganese metal, electrolytic, dms., c.l. dlvd E	lb.	.34	—
dms. ton lots dlvd E	lb.	.36	—
dms. smaller lots dlvd E	lb.	.38	—
Manganese naphthonate, liq., 6% Mn, dms. frt. alld	lb.	.29¾-	—
Manganese resinate, fused, 3½% Mn, dms	lb.	.25¼-	—
Precip., 6½-7% Mn dms	lb.	.33	—
Manganese sulfate, fertilizer grade, 65% $MnSO_4$, bgs., c.l., dlvd S. E	ton.	97.50	—
bgs. l.c.l. dlvd S.E	ton.	104.50	—
Manganese tallate 6% dms	lb.	.24	—
Mangrove bark, E African, 38% tannin bgs. c.l., ex dock	ton.	64.00	65.00
South American 30% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex dock	ton.	47.00	50.00
Manila copal gum, C, bgs	lb	.34	.38
DBB, bgs.	lb.	.24	.27
DK, bgs.	lb.	No stocks.	
DK, dust bgs	lb.	.14	Nom.
MA, soft, bgs	lb.	.20	.24
WS, bgs.	lb.	No stocks.	
Mannitol, com'l, fib. dms., ton lots, works	lb.	.60	—
fib. dms., to ton lots, works	lb.	.62	—
fib. dms., single dm., works	lb.	.65	—

ONE LABEL — *First Grade Only*

ONE PRICE — *That Saves You Money*

. . . and Perfect Performance for *Every* Purpose!

M. C. P.

Pure
Unadulterated
California

LEMON OIL

U.S.P.

An *Exclusively First Grade Lemon Oil* . . . Cold Pressed in California . . . and *Packed by the Producer* to Assure Highest Quality

For nearly 30 years, Mutual Citrus Products Co. has been cold-pressing California lemon oil for distribution by others. Now, M.C.P. LEMON OIL is being *prepared and packed* under the M.C.P. label. There is only *one* label and *one* quality – *the highest* – for M.C.P. LEMON OIL. Yet, M.C.P. LEMON OIL costs you *less* . . . while providing a product that is unsurpassed for flavor, purity, and dependability . . . for *every* purpose.

Produced and Packed by

MUTUAL CITRUS PRODUCTS COMPANY

Since 1928 Growers and Processors of Citrus Products

Distributed by

MUTUAL CITRUS PRODUCTS CO.
424 South Atchison Street, Anahiem, Calif.

R. D. WEBB & CO., INC.
137 Boston Post Road, Cos Cob, Conn.

Marine pitch, dms ..... lb. .64½- .68
MBTS (see Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide)
MBT (see 2-Mercaptobenzothiazole).
Melamine, bgs., c.l., works.... lb. .30 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .31 - —
Menadione, USP bots ..... gram. .044 - .05
Menhaden oil crude tanks, works, Atl. & Gulf..lb. .07 - Nom.
Menthol, nat., USP, Brazilian, cs. lb. 5.50 Nom.
Japanese, cs. ..... lb. 7.00 - 7.15
Syn. USP racemic cns lb 4.50 - —
2-Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .44 - —
bgs. fib dms., less ton lots, same basis lb. .46 - —
Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide, bgs., fib dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .54 - —
bgs. fib dms., less ton lots, same basis lb. .56 - —
Mercuric chloride NF, cryst. dms., 50-lb lots or more lb 4.98 - —
NF, gran. or powd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb 4.78 - —
Mercuric cyanide NF VIII powd., fib dms lb 6.84 - —
Mercuric iodide red NF X fib dms. lb 7.72 - —
Mercuric oxide red NF X, powd., 50-lb. lots or more lb. 5.97 - —
Tech., 100-lb. lots or more, works. lb 5.77 - —
Mercuric oxide, yellow, NFX, fib. dms lb. 6.14 - —
tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots ...lb. 5.58 - —
bbls., smaller lots ..... lb. 5.60 - —
Mercurous chloride (see Calomel)
Mercurous iodide yellow NF ..... lb. 7.72 - —
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitate, USP XV)
Mercury metal, 76 lbs. per flask, net-flask.228.00 -230.00
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd lb 15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb .16 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb 12½- —
Meta aminophenol (see m-Aminophenol).
Metachloroaniline (see m-Chloroaniline)
Metanilic acid, dms., works lb 57 .75
Metanitroparatoluidine (see m-Nitro-toluidine)
Metanitroaniline (see m-Nitroaniline)
Metaphenylenediamine (see m-Phenylenediamine).
Metatoluidine (see m-Toluidine).
Metatolylenediamine (see 2,4-tolylenediamine).
Methacrylic acid, glacial, 98% dms., truckloads, works lb. 47 —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. 47½- .50
tanks, works lb. 45 - —
Methanol, nat., denaturing grade, tanks frt alld gal. 85 - —
Syn. zone 1, dms., c.l., or t.l. min., dlvd gal. .47½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... gal. .54½- —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000 gal. lots, dlvd. Metropolitan area gal. .31 - —
tankwagon, 4,000 gal. min., dlvd gal. .26 - —
tankwagon, 4,000 gal. min., works gal. .25 - —
Syn., zone 2, dms., c.l., or t.l., min. frt. alld. or dlvd gal. .51½- —
dms., l.c.l. works gal .58½- —
tankwagon 2,000-4,000-gal lots, min., dlvd. Metropolitan areas gal. .35 - —
tanks, 4,000 gal. min., dlvd. gal. .30 - —
Synthetic methanol zones are Zone 1 is all continental US E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of US west of above state boundaries comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine)
Methionine hydroxyanalogue, (calcium salt) dms., t.l., frt allwd. lb. 2.05 - —
dms, l.t.l., same basis ..... lb. 2.30 - —
dl-Methionine, fib. dms., frt. alld. 50-lb or more lb 3.50 - —
Feed grade, 98%, fib dms., same basis lb. 2.45 - —
Methoxychlor, 50% wettable powder, dealers, dms., cs. frt alld lb .61 - .64
Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb. .21½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis.lb. .22 - .22½
Methyl abietate hydrogenated, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb. .23½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .24 - .24½
Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.
Methyl acetone, nat., dms., t.c.l., E of Miss., frt alld gal. 62½- —
Syn., dms., c.l., frt. alld E ... gal. .66 - —
dms, t.c.l., frt. alld E ... gal. .72 - —
tanks, frt alld E ... gal. .51 - —
Synthetic methyl acetone E territory comprises all states East of and including Colo., Mont., N Mex. and Wyo. West territory is made up of all states west of those four.
Methyl acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb .39 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .40 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .37 - —
Methyl alcohol (see Methanol)
Methyl amyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .17 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd E ..... lb .18 - —
tanks, dlvd E ..... lb 14½- —
Methylamyl alcohol (see Methyl isobutyl carbinol).
Methylamyl ketone, dms, works lb .05 - —
Methyl anthranilate, cns ..... lb. 2.34 - 2.65
Methyl benzoate, cns, dms ..... lb. .65 - .75
Methyl bromide service organization prices, 40 to 375-lb cyls., large lots frt. alld lb. .62 - .65
Methyl cellulose, special vis (1,500-4,000 cps.) 50-lb bgs., c.l., works lb. .82 - —
50-lb. bgs., 2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .89 - —
50-lb. bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld on 100 lbs lb. 1.05 - —
Methyl cellulose, standard vis (15-400 cps.). 50-lb. bgs., c.l., frt alld lb. .69 - —
50-lb bgs., 2,000 lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .76 - —
50-lb bgs. smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100-lbs lb. .79 - .89
Methyl chloride, indust, cyls., frt. equald lb. .22¼- —
tanks, multi-unit, same basis. lb. 16¼- —
tanks, single unit same basis. lb. .12¾- —
Refrigerator mfrs., cyls., dlvd lb. .48¾- —
other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd lb. .67¾- —
Methyl chloroform (see 1,1,1-Trichloroethane).
Methyl cinnamate, cns lb. 1.55 - 1.80
Methyl ethyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .12¼- —
2-Methyl-5-ethyl pyridine, dms., c.l., works lb. .48 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .45¾- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .43 - —
Methyl formate, refd., dms ..... lb. .38 - .40
Tech., non-ret. dms., any quantity works lb. .10 - —
a-D Methyl glucoside, tech., 100-lb. multiwall paper bgs., c.l., works. lb. .21 - —
100-lb. multiwall paper bgs., t.l., min. 23,000 lbs., works lb. .21½- —
100-lb., multiwall paper bgs., t.t.l., works ..... lb. .23 - —
Methyl heptin carbonate, bots lb.28.00 -31.00
Methyl p-hydroxybenzoate fib. dms. lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Methyl ionone, standard, cns., dms. lb. 4.15 - —
Methyl isobutyl carbinol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .14½- —
Methyl isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .14½- —
Methyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald with Belle, W Va lb. .31 - —
dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .31½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .29 - —
Methyl naphthyl ketone, cryst., cns. lb 3.00 - 4.30
Methyl parahydroxybenzoate (see Methyl p-Hydroxybenzoate).
Methyl parathion, tech. 80%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. 1.15 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld E lb. 1.23 - —
Methyl paratnion prices 2c. per lb. higher in West.
Methyl roseaniline chloride, NF., 5-lb. fib dms lb 6.90 - —
Methyl salicylate USP cns., 500-lb. lots lb. .62½- .67½
Methyl testosterone USP 100-gram bots gram. No Prices.
Methyl violet toner, molybdated, PMA, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies. lb. 2.80 - —
Methyl violet toner, tungstated, PTMA, bbls., same basis lb 4.35 - —
Methyl violet prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Methylene blue, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots frt adjusted lb 3.25 - —
Methylene chloride, tech., straight or assorted, dms., c.l. or t.l. works lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., t.l., works ... lb. .16¾- —
tanks, 4,000-gal. min., tank trucks, maximum load limit, works lb. .12½- —
tanktrucks, 1,000-gal. min., works lb. .13½- —
b-Methylnaphthalene, 32° C., m.p., dms., works lb .90 - —
Methylpentanediol (see Hexylene glycol).
Methylphenylpyrazolone (see 1-phenyl-3-methylpyrazolone-5).
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry-grd., paint plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works lb .04 - —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh works lb. .03 - —
Mica, wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld E lb. .06½- —
bgs. l.c.l. ex whse. lb. .07¼- —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., 325 mesh, works frt. alld E. lb. .08¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., ex-whse. or frieght alld, E lb. .09 - —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .08 - —
bgs. l.c.l. ex whse. or frt. alld E lb. .08¾- —
wallpaper, bgs. c.l. works, frt. alld. E lb. .08¾- —
bgs., ex-whse or frt alld E. lb. .09 - —
white 5-10 microns, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld E lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l., ex-whse., or frt. alld. E. lb. .09 - —
Mica, wet-grd. W. of Miss ½c. higher; W. of Rockies 1c. higher
Microcrystalline wax, petroleum, coating grades, tankcars, works lb. .10 - .11
laminating grades, tankcars, works lb. .11 .12
Mineral black, bgs., works lb. .0160- .0670
Mineral oil, white, tech., 50-65 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. refy gal. .62 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .67 - —
tankcars, refy gal. .46 - —
65-75 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .62 - —
tankcars, refy gal. .46 - —
80-90 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .63 - —
non-ret. dms. t.c.l., same basis gal. .68 - —
tankcars, refy gal. .47 - —
135-138 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .69 - —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .74 - —
tankcars, refy gal. .53 - —
145-155 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .75 - —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .80 - —
tankcars, refy gal. .59 - —
USP, 180-190 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis ..... gal. .77 - —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .82 - —
tankcars, refy ..... gal. .61 - —
200-210 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b., New York gal. .84 - —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .89 - —
tankcars, refy ..... gal. .63 - —
300-350 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. New York gal. .84½- —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .89½- —
tankcars, refy gal. .68½- —
Mineral orange, American, bbls., c.l., works lb. .1560- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .1660- —
Mineral spirits, petroleum, odorless, tanks, refy., Watson, Calif. gal. .25 - —
tanks, Borger, Tex ..... gal. .25 - —
Houston, Tex ..... gal. .25 - —
Philadelphia ..... gal. .32 - —
Newark ..... gal. .29 - —
New York, dlvd ..... gal. .30½- —
Wood River, Ill ..... gal. .2725- —
tankwagon, New Jersey, dlvd. gal. .37½- —
tankwagon, New York, dlvd. gal. .38½- —
Mineral spirits, petroleum, regular, tanks, Calif., ex tax San Francisco gal. .109 - —
tanks, east coast, New Jersey New York gal. .18 - —
tanks, group 3 ..... gal. .12875- —
tankwagon Boston ..... gal. .20 - —
Buffalo ..... gal. .20½- —
Chicago ..... gal. .289 - —
Cleveland ..... gal. .23½- —
Newark ..... gal. .19 - —
New York ..... gal. .19 - —
Philadelphia ..... gal. .19½- —
Pittsburgh ..... gal. .19 - —
Providence ..... gal. .20½- —
Mirbane oil (see Nitrobenzene).
MNPT maroon toner, kgs., c.l., works lb 6.30 - —
Molasses, blackstrap, feed grade, tanks, New Orleans..gal. .14 - .15
tanks, New York ..... gal. .18 - —
Molybdated orange, bbls ..... lb. .48 - —
Molybdenum metal, powd., 80 or 200 mesh, ctns., works kilo 7.84 - —
325 mesh, ctns., works kilo 9.13 - —
Molybdenum trioxide, pure, dms., works lb. 1.15 - —
Tech., dms., works, basis Mo content lb 1.39 - —
Molybdic acid, 85% dms., works.lb. 1.20 - —
Monoallylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd .lb. .985 - —
dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .995 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .96 - —
Monobutylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .57½- —
dms., t.c.l. same basis ..... lb. .58½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .55 - —
Monochloracetic acid, purif. (see Chloroacetic acid, mono).
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. or dlvd. E lb. .10½- —
dms., t.c.l. same basis ..... lb. .11½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .08¾- —
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27½- —
dms., t.c.l. same basis ..... lb. .28½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .25 - —
Monoethylaiphanaphthylamine (see N Ethyl-a-naphthylamine)
Monoethylamine, 70% aqueous solution, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. 100% basis lb. .38½- —
dms., t.c.l. dlvd. E. 100% basis. lb. .40 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. 100% basis ... lb. .35 - —
Monoethylaniline (see N-Ethylaniline).
Monoethyiorthotoluidin (see N-Ethyl-o-toluidine).
Monoisopropanolamine, dms. c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .28½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .25 - —
Monoisopropylamine anhyd., dms., c.l. dlvd lb. .33½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .34½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .31 - —
Monomethylamine, anhyd., cyls., t.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .33 - .335
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .29 - —
30-35% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .39 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt equald, 100% basis lb. .39½- —
tanks, frt. equald 100% basis. lb. .29 - —
40% soln., dms., frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .36 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt equald, 100% basis lb. .36½- —
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis. lb. .29 - —
Monopentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .29½- —
bgs., t.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .30½- —
Monopotassium glutamate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb 3.05 - —
dms. 100-lb lots, same basis lb 3.25 - —
Monosodium glutamate, dms., any quantity, dlvd lb. 1.07 - —
Monosodium phosphate, (see Sodium phosphate, monobasic).
Mor o-tertiary-butylmetacresol (see 4-tert-Butyl-m-cresol)
Montan wax, dom. refd. bgs lb. .29 - .30
Imp., crude, Bohemian, bgs..lb. .22 - .24
German, bgs. ..... lb. .26 - .27
Morphine, cns ..... oz. 12.40 -12.60
Morphine acetate, anhyd., cns ... oz 9.95 -10.00
Morphine hydrobromide, cns oz 9.90 9.95
Morphine hydrochloride, NF, cns.oz. 9.90 9.95
Morphine sulfate USP cns oz. 9.90 -10.05
Morpholine, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .55¼ —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd E ..... lb. .56¼- —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .52¾- —
Muriatic acid (see Hydrochloric acid).
Musk, syn., ambrette, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb 4.45 5.15
cns., 25-lb. lots ..... lb 5.05 - 5.65
cns., 5-lb lots ..... lb 5.20 - 5.50
Ketone, fib dms., 100-lb. lots lb 4.70 5.30
cns., 25-lb lots ..... lb 5.35 - —
cns., 5-lb lots ..... lb 5.45 - —
Xylol, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb 1.40 - —
cns. 25-lb lots ..... lb 1.45 - —
cns., 5-lb lots ..... lb 1.50 - —
Mustard seed, Danish, yellow, bgs. lb. .10¾- —
Montana, yellow, bgs. ..... lb. .10½- —
Montana, No. 1, Oriental, bgs. lb. .08½- —
Mustard oil, syn. bots ..... lb. 1.60 1.85
Mustard seed oil, nat. dms. ... lb 17½ Nom
Myristic acid, dms. ..... lb. .23 - .25½
tanks ..... lb. .22¾- —
Myrobalans, Bombay ..... ton.44.00 -45.00
J-1, genuine, bgs., ex dock ..ton.50.00 -51.00
J-1, crushed, bgs., ex dock ..ton.65.00 -66.00
Myrobalans, extract, Indian, solid, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock, plus duty.... lb. .10½- .10¾
Myrrh gum, cs. ..... lb. .50 - .55

N

Naphtha, high solvency (see Solvent naphtha, petroleum).
Naphtha, petroleum, cleaner's, 140°F, flash, tanks, east coast, New Jersey and New York gal. .18 - —
tanks, group 3 ..... gal. .15 - .15½
tankwagon, Newark ..... gal. .19 - —
New York ..... gal. .19 - —
Philadelphia ..... gal. .19½- —
Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum, 225°-300°F., b.r., tanks, west coast, Los Angeles.... gal. .174 - —
Portland, Ore. ..... gal. .18 - —
San Francisco ..... gal. .179 - —
Seattle, Wash. ..... gal. .18 - —
east coast, New Jersey and New York gal. .19 - —
group 3 gal. .13875- —
Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum, tankwagon, Boston..gal. .21½- —
Chicago ..... gal. .299 - —
Cleveland ..... gal. .24½- —
Newark ..... gal. .20½- —
New York ..... gal. .20½- —
Philadelphia ..... gal. .21½- —
Pittsburgh ..... gal. .20 - —
Naphthalene, crude, dom., 74°, tanks, frt equald lb .06¼- —
78°, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .07½- .08
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .07¾- .08¼
tanks, same basis lb. .07 - —
Imp. 78° bgs. large lots ..... lb. .04 - .05
Refd., indust., chipped, crushed, bgs., frt. equald ..... lb. .12½- —
tanks same basis lb. 11¾- —
Refd., indust., balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .15½- —
cs. 50 lbs., c.l., same basis. lb. .15¾- —
1-lb. pkgs., c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
a-Naphthol bbls., frt. alld .... lb. 1.00 - —
b-Naphthol, tech., flake, bbls., c.l., works lb. .33 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
Naphthol ITR red toner, bbls., works lb. 5.50 - —
1-Naphthol-3,6-disulfonic 8-amino acid (see H acid).
1-Naphthol-4 sulfonic acid (see Nevile and Winther's acid)
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic acid (see L acid)
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic 6-amino acid (see S acid)
2-Naphthol-3,6-8-disulfonic acid (see Gamma acid).
Naphthol sulfonic mixed acid (see Cleve's acid).
a-Naphthylamine bbls. frt alld lb 50 —
b-Naphthylamine tech. flake, bbls., works lb 1.60 —
1-Naphthylamine-5-sulfonic acid (see Laurent's acid)
2-Naphthylamine-4,8-disulfonic acid (see Cassella acid)
2-Naphthylamine-1-sulfonic acid (see Tobias acid).
2-Naphthylamine-6-sulfonic acid (see Broenner's acid)
2-Naphthylamine-7-sulfonic acid (see F acid).
Naringin, fib dms lb 8.50 —
Neatsfoot oil, 15° cold test, dms lb. .30 - .33
20° cold test, dms. lb. .29 - .32
30° cold test, dms ..... lb. .28 - .31
Neocinchophen, USP dms., frt. adjusted lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Neomycin sulfate, fib dms, 1-kilo basis activity gram. .35 - —
fib dms, 100-999-gram lots, basis activity gram .40 —
Neroli oil, NF French bots.... lb.550.00 -575.00
Tunisian, bots. ..... lb.400.00 - —
Nerolin, cns ..... lb. 2.55 2.85
Nevile and Winther's acid, dms., frt. alld lb 1.30 —
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide)
Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd. ..... lb. .68½- .75½
Nickel carbonate, bbls., dlvd. ....lb. .78¼- .85¼
Nickel chloride, bbls., dlvd. ....lb. .37 - .45
Nickel formate bbls, ton lots, frt. alld lb. .72 .73
Nickel metal electro cathodes, cs., works lb. .74 - —
Nickel nitrate, bbls., works lb. .32½- .33½
Nickel oxide, black, bbls. lb. .84 - —
Green, bbls lb. .85 - —
Nickel sulfate, bgs., c.l., dlvd...lb. .26 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .28½- .36
Nicotinamide USP dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 9.50 9.80
Nicotinamide hydrochloride dms., frt adjusted kilo. 9.50 9.80
Nicotine sulfate, 40%, dealers, 50-lb dms. frt alld lb. 1.20 - —
40% manufacturers, 500-lb dms., frt alld lb 1.05 - —
Nicotinic acid USP, dms. dlvd kilo 8.00 8.30
Nicotinic amide USP (see Nicotinamide)
Niger seed, bgs ..... lb. .10¼- —
Nikethamide, cbys. ..... lb. 5.00 - —
Nitric acid, 36° Be., cbys., c.l., works, E 100 lbs 5.75 - —
cbys., t.c.l. works, E 100 lbs. 6.05 - 6.85
38° Be. cbys. c.l., works, E 100 lbs 6.25 - —
cbys t.c.l. works E 100 lbs 6.55 - 7.35
40° Be, cbys., c.l., works E. 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
cbys., t.c.l. works, E 100 lbs 7.05 - 7.85
42° Be. cbys. c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
cbys. t.c.l., works E 100 lbs. 7.55 - 8.35
Nitric acid, 58.5 to 68% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
94½ to 95½% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 4.90 - —
CP, NF, consumer, cbys. extra, cl., works lb. .18½- —
carboys, extra, l.c.l., works, lb. .20 - —
5-pt. bots. extra, cs. c.l., same basis lb. .22½- —
5-lb bots., extra, cs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - .25
m-Nitroaniline, cryst., dms., frt. alld lb. 1.15 - —
Paste, dms., frt alld., 100% basis. lb. 1.10 - —
o-Nitroaniline, flaked, dms. t.l., frt. alld lb. .49 - —
dms., t.t.l., frt. alld. lb. .51 - —
o-Nitroaniline orange toner, kegs, lb. 1.35 - —
p Nitroaniline dms. frt. alld... lb. .443 - —
Nitrobenzene, dhl dist., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .13 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .14 - —
tanks, frt. alld. ..... lb. .11 - —
p-Nitrobenzoic acid, dms., c.l., works lb. .66 - —
dms., t.c.l. works ..... lb. .67 - —
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80, 125-175, seconds, bbls., c.l., works lb. .38 - —
bbls., t.c.l., same basis ... lb. .39 - .41
18-20 cps. bbls. c.l. same basis. lb. .40 - —
bbls., t.c.l., same basis ... lb. .41 - .43
Ester-soluble, 250-400, 600-1,000 seconds, bbls., t.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - .46
Spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, seconds, bbls. c.l., same basis lb. .43 - —
bbls., t.c.l., same basis lb. .44 - .46
5-6 cps., 40-60 seconds, bbls., c.l., same basis ..... lb. .42 - —
bbls. t.c.l. same basis ..... lb. 43 - .45
Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra but returnable.
o-Nitrochlorobenzene dms. c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
dms. t.c.l. same basis ..... lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .13 - —
p Nitrochlorobenzene, dms. ..... lb. .26 - .27
Nitroethane, dms., c.l. dlvd. E lb. .24 - —
dms, t.c.l. dlvd E ..... lb. .24¾- —
tanks dlvd E ..... lb. .22½- —
Nitroethane prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.
Nitrogen solutions, tanks, frt. equald. unit. 1.10 - —
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works unit-ton. 3.25 - 4.00
Nitrogenous sewage sludge, bulk, f.o.b. Chicago, works, unit-ton. 2.60 - .50
Nitromethane dms. c.l. dlvd. E lb. .24 —
dms. t.c.l. dlvd E ..... lb. .24¾- —
tanks dlvd E ..... lb. .22½- —
Nitromethane prices West of Rockies are 1c higher
a Nitronaphthalene, bbls. frt. alld. lb. .31 - —

o-Nitrophenol, dms, works, frt. equald	lb.	.94	—
p-Nitrophenol, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.51	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.53	—
1-Nitropropane dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	.22½-	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.23¼-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.21	—
2-Nitropropane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	.18½-	—
dms., l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.19½-	—
tanks same basis	lb.	.16	—
Nitropopane prices West of Rockies are 1c per lb higher			
o-Nitrotoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.13	—
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld	lb.	.14	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.11	—
p-Nitrotoluene, tech., flake or solid, l.c.l., dms., works	lb.	.30	—
m-Nitro-o-toluidine, dms	lb.	1.43	—
Nonylphenol dms, c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.22	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.23	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.19½-	—
Nonylphenol prices on shipments to Western States are 2c. higher.			
Nutgalls Aleppo bgs	lb.	.35	.38
Chinese bgs	lb	No prices.	
Nutmeg, East Indian, bgs	lb.	1.85	—
West Indian, bgs	lb.	12.75	-15.75
Nutmeg oil USP dist. East Indian cns.	lb.	12.00	-15.75
West Indian, dms.	lb.	12.25	-15.75
Nux vomica, bls.	lb.	.12	—
Powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.18	—

O

Ocher (see iron oxide yellow, nat.).			
Ocotea cymbarum oil, dms	lb.	.40	.70
Octane indust tanks, Bayonne, N.J	gal.	.20	—
Borger, Tex	gal.	.15¾-	—
1-Octanol, tech., cms., c.l., dlvd., Zone 1	lb.	.37	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.39	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.34½-	—
Octyl alcohol, perfumer's grade, bots	lb.	1.60	3.25
Octyl alcohol tech (see 1-Octanol, tech)			
Octyl phenol, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.24	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.24½-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.23	—
Octyl phenol in dms., 1lc higher.			

Oils

Oil quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Oil, coconut, may be found in the C's under Coconut oil.

Oiticica oil, liq. dms	lb.	.18	.18½
tanks	lb.	.16½-	—
Oleic acid, dbl-dist. (white), dms.	lb.	.17¾-	.20¼
tanks	lb.	.15¼-	—
Single-dist., dms.	lb.	.16½-	.19
tanks	lb.	.14	—
Oleo oil, extra, dms.	lb.	.19	.19¼
Oleostearine, dms.	lb.	.14½-	.14¾
Oleum (see Sulfuric acid, fuming).			
Olibanum gum siftings, cs	lb.	.20	Nom.
Tears, cs	lb	.22	.30
Olibanum oil, bots	lb.	5.50	7.65
Extra fine, bots	lb.	8.00	9.50
Olive oil, edible, dms., spot duty-paid	gal.	2.30	- 2.40
Olivine, crude works	ton	12.00	—
20 mesh, works	ton.	15.00	—
100 mesh, works	ton.	20.00	—
Opium USP cns	oz.	19.20	-19.45
gran., cns.	oz.	21.65	-21.90
powd., cns	oz.	21.65	-21.90
Orange oil, expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns, dms	lb.	No stocks	
California, cns., dms	lb.	2.80	- 3.35
Florida, cns., dms	lb.	2.00	- 2.30
Messina, cns	lb	3.85	3.85
West Indian, cns., dms	lb.	2.50	- 3.85
Sweet, dist., cns., dms	lb.	1.25	—
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian bls	lb.	.14	- .16
Sweet	lb.	.25	- .30

Orange Pigments

Orange pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Orange, chrome, may be found in the C's under Chrome orange.

Origanum oil, Spanish, cns	lb.	1.80	- 2.30
Orris root, Florentine, bls	lb.	.55	—
powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.68	—
Verona, bls	lb.	.35	.40
powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.44	—

Orthoanisidine (see o-Anisidine)
Orthochlorobenzaldehyde (see o-Chlorobenzaldehyde)
Orthochloroaniline (see o-Chloroaniline).
Orthochlorobenzoic acid. (see o-Chlorobenzoic acid).
Orthochloroparanitroaniline (see 2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline).
Orthochlorophenol (see o-Chlorophenol).
Orthocresol (see o-Cresol)
Orthocresotinic acid (see 2,3-Creosotic acid).
Orthodichlorobenzene (see o-Dichlorobenzene).
Orthonitroaniline (see o-Nitroaniline).
Orthonitrochlorobenzene (see o-Nitrochlorobenzene).
Orthonitroparachlorophenol (see 2-Nitro-4-Chlorophenol).
Orthonitrophenol (see o-Nitrophenol).
Orthonitrotoluene (see o-Nitrotoluene).
Orthophenetidine (see o-Phenetidine)
Orthophenylphenol (see o-Phenyl phenol).
Ortho-tertiary-amylphenol (see o-tert-Amylphenol)
Orthotolidine (see o-Tolidine base).
Orthotoluidine (see o-Toluidine).

Osage orange, cryst., No. 1, bbls. l.c.l	lb.	.40	—
Extract, liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.,	lb.	.19	—
Ouabain, USP, bots	gram.	3.00	- 4.00
Ouricury wax, crude, bgs	lb.	.79	Nom.
Refd., pure, bgs	lb.	.90	Nom.
Oxalic acid, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.18½-	—
bbls., 10,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.18¾-	—
bbls., smaller lots, works	lb.	.19¾-	—
b-Oxynaphthoic acid, fib. dms., 250 lbs. or more, frt. alld	lb.	1.14	- 1.17
Oxyquinolin sulfate, cns. 100-lb. lots, works	lb	4.75	- 5.00
cns., smaller lots, works	lb.	4.92	- 5.17

P

Palm oil, clarif., dms	lb.	.1420-	.1520
tanks	lb.	.1200-	—
Palm oil acid, dist., dms.	lb.	.15¾-	.19¼
tanks	lb.	13¾	.14¼
Palmarosa oil, cns.	lb.	4.25	- 6.00
Papain, purified	lb.	9.00	-12.00
Papaverine hydrochloride, nat. or syn., USP cns., 25-oz to 100-oz. lots	oz.	5.00	—
cns., smaller lots	oz.	5.05	5.20
Papaverine sulfate, nat. or syn., USP cns	oz.	7.10	- 7.35
Paprika, Bulgarian, bgs.	lb.	.28	—
Hungarian, bgs.	lb.	.32	—
Rumanian, bgs.	lb.	.28	—
Spanish, bgs.	lb.	.37	- .47
Yugoslavian, bgs.	lb.	.34	—

Para-aminobenzoic acid (see p-Aminobenzoic acid)
Para-aminosalicylic acid (see p-Aminosalicylic acid)
Parachlorobenzoic acid (see p-Chlorobenzoic acid)
Paramethylphenylcinchonic acid (see Neocinchophen)
Paranitrobenzoic acid see p-Nitrobenzoic acid).
Paratoluidinemetasulfonic acid (see p-Toluidine m-sulfonic acid).
Para-aminophenol (see p-Aminophenol).
Parachloro-orthonitroaniline (see 4-Chloro-2 nitroaniline).
Para-anisidin (see p-Ansidine).
Parachloraniline (see p-Chloraniline).
Parachlorobenzaldehyde see p-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Parachlorophenol (see p-ChlorophenoD.
Paracresol (see p-Cresol).
Paradibromobenzene (see p-Dibromobenzene).
Paradichlorobenzene (see p Dichlorobenzene).

Para toner, red, bbls.	lb.	1.21	—
Chlorinated, kgs.	lb.	1.33	—
Paraffin, crude, scale white, 123°-127°F. ASTM tanks refy.	lb.	.0710-	—
fully refd., 122°-124°F, ASTM, tanks, refy	lb.	.0815-	—
125°-127° F. ASTM tanks, refy.	lb.	.0815-	—
130°-132°F. ASTM tanks, refy.	lb.	.0815-	—
132°-134° F., ASTM tanks, refy.	lb.	.0815-	—
135°-137°F. ASTM, tanks, refy	lb	0815-	—
AMP temperatures are an arbitrary 3°F higher than ASTM			
Paraffin oil, pale, 100-110 vis. at 100°F., tanks, east coast refy	gal.	.14	—
Paraffin wax (see Paraffin)			
Paraformaldehyde 91% flake, bgs., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.0955-	—
bgs., l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.1155-	.1255
91%, powd., bgs. c.l., ex whse	lb.	.167	—
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse	lb.	.182	—
USP X, fib dms., c.l.,	lb.	.19	—
fib dms., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.20	—
fib dms., smaller lots	lb.	.21¼-	—
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55-gal. dms. t.l., dlvd	lb.	.14	—
55-gal dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.11½-	—

Paranitroaniline (see p-Nitroaniline).
Paranitrochlorobenzene (see p-Nitrochlorobenzene)
Paranitrotoluene (see p-Nitrotoluene).
Paranitrophenol (see p-Nitrophenol)
Paraphenetidine (see p-Phenetidine).
Paraphenylenediamine (see p-Phenylenediamine).
Paraphenylphenol see p-Phenylphenol)
Para-tertiary-amylphenol (see p-tert-Amylphenol).
Para-tertiary butylphenol (see p-tert-Butylphenol).

Parathion ethyl dms, c.l. frt. alld.	lb	1.36	—
dms, l.c.l. frt alld	lb	1.41	—
Parathion prices 2c per lb. higher in West			
Paratoluenesulfonamide (see p-Toluenesulfonamide).			
Paris green, dealers, 100 lb. dms., frt. alld	lb.	.45	—
Passion flower herb bls.	lb.	No stocks.	
Patchouli oil, dms.	lb.	5.00	- 5.75
Peach kernel oil USP (see Apricot kernel oil).			
Peacock blue, fugitive, 100% color strength, 250-lb., bbls., dlvd, E. of Rockies	lb.	1.00	—
Peacock blue price 1c. higher W. of Rockies.			
Peanut meal, 45% old process, bgs., mills	ton.	64.00	-65.00
Peanut oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills.	lb.	.17¾-	—
Refd., dms.	lb.	.22½-	.22¾
tanks	lb.	.20½-	—
Pectin, dom. NF, citrus, powd., bbls.	lb	2.05	2.06
Dom., tech powd., 150 jelly grade.	lb.	1.28	—
Imp., Danish, ex whse.	lb	1.28	—

Only Exchange Brand Orange Oil goes so far!

Because it comes only from California oranges, richer in flavor strength, more intense in aromatic constituents. It is made and guaranteed by the Sunkist Growers, whose experience and skills in citrus-product manufacture are unmatched.

You insure your reputation on the flavor of your product. You safeguard it by using only Exchange Brand Orange Oil, U.S.P. You can depend on it to turn out a superior product—batch after batch, year after year.

Ask your distributor for Exchange Brand Orange Oil—in the sealed container. It adds so little to the cost of your finished goods that you cannot afford to pay less.

EXCHANGE BRAND ORANGE OIL, U.S.P.
Exchange
CALIFORNIA COLD PRESSED

Sunkist Growers PRODUCTS DEPARTMENT
ONTARIO, CALIFORNIA
Distributed in the U.S. and Canada by
DODGE & OLCOTT, INC.
180 Varick St., New York 14, N.Y.
FRITZSCHE BROTHERS, INC.
76 Ninth Ave., New York 11, N.Y.
UNGERER & COMPANY, INC.
161 Avenue of the Americas, New York 13, N.Y.
Inquiries from countries other than the U.S. and Canada should be directed to the Sunkist Growers, Products Department.

Penicillin Potassium—b,g-Picoline

Penicillin potassium, cryst., bulk, 1,000,000 units .0675- .0700
Penicillin, procaine, bulk 1,000,000 units .0675 -.0700
Penicillin, sodium, bulk 1,000,000 units .0775- .0800
Pennyroyal oil, USP, imported, cns. lb. 2.30 - 3.10
Pentachlorophenol, bgs., c.l., t.l., works, frt. equald lb. .22 - —
bgs., l.c.l. same basis lb. 23½- .30
Pentachlorophenol in dms. 1c. higher.
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .29½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .30½- —
Pentaerythritol, di- and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol)
Pentane, indust., tanks, Tex. refy. gal. .14 - —
Pentobarbital, dms., 100 lbs or more lb. 6.00 - —
Pepper, Malabar black, spot, bgs. lb. .26¾- —
Lampong, black, bgs. lb. .26½- —
Sarawack, black, bgs. lb. .26¼- —
Red, Funtuas, spot, bgs. lb. .30 - —
Gondars, bgs. lb. .26 - —
Japanese, hontaka, bgs. lb. .26 - —
Santaka, bgs. lb. .24 - —
Sudanese, bgs. lb. .32 - —
Zanzibar, bgs. lb. .44 - —
White, Muntok, bgs. lb. .40 - —
Peppermint leaves, dom., USP, bls., dms lb. .70 - .75
Imp., USP, bls. lb. .85 - —

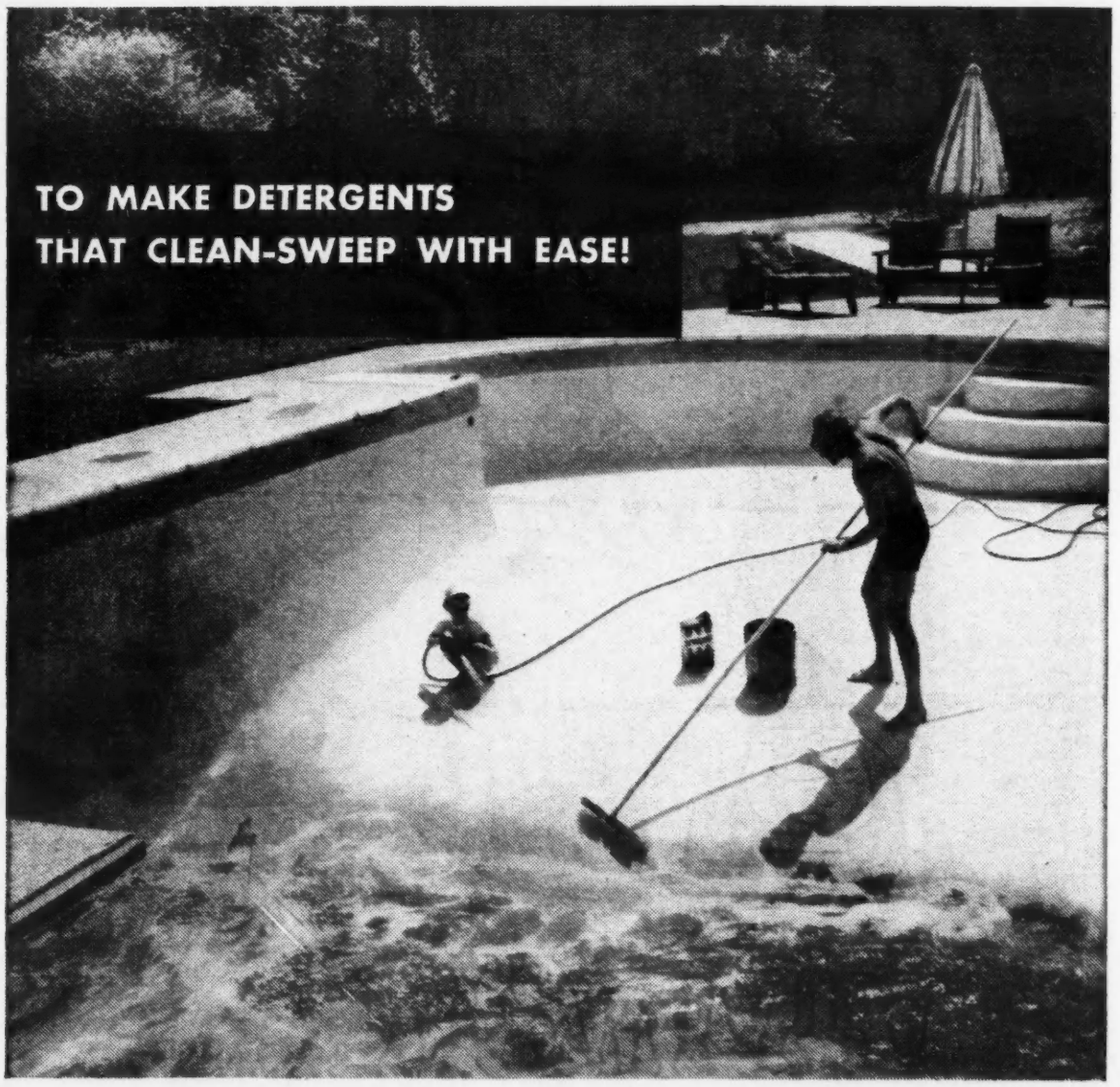
Peppermint oil, nat., dms. lb. 4.50 - 5.50
Redist., USP, dms. lb. 4.60 - 5.85
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., or t.l., dlvd lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .15¼- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .11¼- —
tanktruck, 1,000 gal., min., dlvd. lb. .12¼- —
Peri acid, dry, bbls., frt. alld. lb. 1.35 - —
Paste, bbls., frt. alld. lb. 1.30 - —
Peru balsam, dms. lb. 1.30 - 1.95
Persic oil, USP (see Apricot kernel oil).
Petitgrain oil South American, cns., dms. lb. 2.35 - 2.95
Petrolatum, cream, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .07¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .10½- —
tanks, refy. lb. .05½- —
Extra amber dms., c.l., refy. lb. .06¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .09½- —
tanks, refy. lb. .04½- —
Lily white, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .08½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .10½- —
tanks, refy. lb. .05½- —
USP, snow white, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .08½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .11 - —
tanks, refy. lb. .06¾- —
soft yellow, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .06¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .09½- —
tanks, refy. lb. .04½- —
Petroleum pitch (see Asphalt, petroleum).

Petroleum Products

Petroleum product quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Petroleum, mineral spirits, may be found in the M's under Mineral spirits, petroleum.

Petroleum sulfonate, oil soluble, 60-62% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .16½- .18¾
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .17½- .19
tanks, works lb. .14½- .17
50-55%, sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .13 - —
o-Phenetidine, dms. c.l. frt. alld. E lb. .91 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .93 - —
p-Phenetidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. 1.05 - —
dms., same basis lb. 1.08 - —
Phenobarbitol, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 3.25 - —
Phenobarbital-Sodium (See sodium phenobarbital).
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol 8-10%), non-ret. dms., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .12 - —
non-ret. dms. l.c.l. same basis lb. .13 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —

Phenol, 82-84% (cresol 16-18%), non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15½- —
39°C. or above, tar distilled non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .19½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .20½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .17½- —
USP, syn., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .20½- —
dms., same basis lb. .21¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .18¼- —
Phenolphthalein, USP or yellow, fib. dms., 2,000-lb. lots lb. 1.30 - 1.32
fib. dms., smaller lots lb. 1.32 - 1.37
Phenothiazine drench fib. dms., t.l., dlvd lb. .44 - —
fib. dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .47 - —
NF, fib. dms., t.l., same basis lb. .43 - —
fib. dms. l.t.l., same basis lb. .46 - —
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. .50 - —
Phenyl salicylate (see Salol)
Phenylacetaldehyde, soln., 50%, bots lb. 2.85 - —
100%, bots lb 4.00 - 4.65
Phenylacetic acid, pure, cryst., cns lb. 1.25 - 1.75
di-Phenylalanine, dms., works lb. 27.00 - 37.50
1-Phenyl-3-carbethoxy pyrazolone-5, fib dms., 200-lb. lots dlvd. E. lb. 3.45 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, dlvd E lb. 3.80 - —
N-Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .41 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .43 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .38¼- —
m-Phenylenediamine, dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.10 - —
o-Phenylenediamine, coml., 100 to 1,000 lbs., fib. dms., works lb 1.70 - 1.80
p-Phenylenediamine, refd., dms., works lb. 1.42 - —
Tech., dms., works lb. 1.40 - —
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .75½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 76¼- —
Phenylethyl acetate, bots. lb. 1.30 - 1.60
b-Phenylethylamine, dms., 1,000-lb. lb. lots, works lb. 1.10 - —
dms., smaller lots works lb. 1.15 - 1.40
2-Phenylethyl alcohol, extra, dms. lb. 1.14 - 1.45
Standard, dms lb. 1.10 - 1.60
Phenylglyconic acid (see Mandelic acid).
Phenylhydrazine, 97%, 450-lb. dms. lb. 1.45 - —
1-Phenyl-3-methyl pyrazolone-5, fib. dms., 250-lb. lots, dlvd. E lb. 1.80 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, dlvd E lb 2.10 - —
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots lb. 4.00 - 4.35
o-Phenylphenol, dms., t.c.l., works. lb. .48 - .50
p-Phenylphenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .38½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .43 - —
Philippine copal gum, pale, chips, bgs lb. .23¾- .26
nubs, bgs. lb. .32½- .36
seeds, bgs. lb. .20 Nom.
sorts, bgs. lb. .22¾- .25
Phloroglucinol, coml., fib. dms., works lb 6.40 - —
CP, bots., works lb. 17.75 - —
Tech., fib. dms., works lb. 10.45 - —
Phloxin red toner (see Eosin red toner).
Phosgene, ret. cyls., works lb. .15½- —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D)
Phosphate rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports, New Orleans ton 48.00 - —
Phosphate rock, Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried unground, 66-68% b.p.l., bulk, c.l., mines, long-ton. 5.11 - —
68-70% b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same basis long-ton. 5.51 - —
70-72%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same basis long-ton. 6.16 - —
74-75%, b.p.l., c.l., bulk, same basis long-ton. 7.16 - —
76-77% b.p.l., c.l., bulk, same basis long-ton. 8.16 - —
Above Florida prices are based on fuel oil at $2.57 per bbl. and labor at $1.47.
Phosphoric acid, food grade, 75%, cbys., c.l., works, E., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
cbys., l.c.l., same basis, 100 lbs. 7.25 - 7.75
tanks, t.w., works 100 lbs. 5.60 - —
80%, cbys., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.85 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.10 - 9.35
tanks, t.w., works 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
NF, 85%, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.75 - 9.00
tanks, t.w., works 100 lbs. 6.65 - —
Phosphorus, amorph., red, dms., t.l., works lb. .55 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .56 - .57
white (yellow), solid, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 - .20¼
dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald lb. .19 - —
Phosphorus oxychloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .12½- —
Phosphorus pentasulfide, powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .14½- .15¼
solid, dms., c.l., works lb. .11½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .12½- .13¼
Phosphorus pentoxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .1395- .1450
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .1550- .1650
Phosphorus sesquisulfide, dms., c.l., works lb. .38 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .39 - .40
Phosphorus trichloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .12½- —
Phthalic anhydride, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .22 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .20½- —
Phthalimide, 97-98%, dms., frt. allowd lb. .65 - —
Phthalocyanine blue, full strength, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 3.45 - —
Resinated, bbls., same basis lb 3.00 - —
Water dispersable, bbls., same basis lb. 1.69 - —
Phthalocyanine blue prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Phthalocyanine green toner, bbls., works lb. 3.95 - —
Resinated, bbls. lb. 3.50 - —
Water dispersable, bbls. lb. 1.71 - —
Phthalocyanine green prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Phthalylsulfacetamide, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 5.00 - —
NF, fib. dms. lb. 5.20 - —
a-Picoline, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .43 - .43¼
dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .44 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .415 - .429
b,g-Picoline, 8°C, dms., c.l., works. lb. .32½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —



ENJAY OLEFINS

- TETRAPROPYLENE
- TRIPROPYLENE

When you manufacture detergents, be sure you use the best raw materials. Use Enjay Olefins—Tetrapropylene and Tripropylene. These Enjay raw materials are useful not only for detergents but also in many other industrial applications.

Enjay Olefins—like all Enjay petrochemicals—are known throughout industry for their uniform purity and high quality. Remember—for top-quality dependable detergents, use Enjay Tetrapropylene and Tripropylene. The Enjay Company offers a complete line of petrochemicals for industrial use.

ENJAY

Pioneer in Petrochemicals

FOR COMPLETE INFORMATION on specifications and characteristics of these and many other high-quality petrochemicals, contact the nearest Enjay office. Shipments will be made from conveniently located distribution points in tank car, truck or 55 gal. drum quantities.

ENJAY COMPANY, INC., 15 West 51st Street, New York 19, N. Y.
Other Offices: Akron • Boston • Charlotte • Chicago • Detroit • Los Angeles • New Orleans • Tulsa

g-Picoline, 98%, dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. 2.00 - —
Picric acid, NF bbls lb. .85 - —
Tech., bbls lb. .44 - —
Pigment green B, kgs. lb. 1.45 - —
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP. bots oz. 6.75 - 5.25
Pilocarpine nitrate, USP, bots., vials. oz. 6.65 - 6.75
Pimento, Jamaican, bgs. lb. .65 - —
Mexican, bgs. lb. .32 - —
Pimento berry oil, NF, dms. lb. 3.75 - 9.25
Pimento leaf oil, cns. lb. 2.00 - 2.60
Pine oil, dest.-dist., dms., t.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
dms. t.c.l. ex whse New York. lb. .173 —
Steam-dist. dms. ex whse, New York lb. .185 - —
dms., dlvd. lb. .188 - —
Pineneedle oil, Siberian (see Abies Siberica oil)
Pinetar oil coms. dms. c.l., works. lb. .0561- —
dms. t.c.l. works lb. .0634- —
dms. c.l. ex whse., New York. lb. .0745- —
tanks works lb. .046 - —
Rectified, NF, dms., included, t.c.l., works, South lb. .40 - —
dms., incl. t.c.l., ex whse., New York lb. .41½- —
Refd., dms., incl., t.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
dms incl. t.c.l. ex whse. New York lb. .36½- —
Pink root bls lb 2.50 —
Piperazine, dry, dms., t.l., frt, alld. lb. 1.95 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. 2.00 - —
Piperazine citrate, 36%, dms., t.l., frt, allwd. lb. 1.07 - —
dms., t.l., same basis lb. 1.09 - —
Piperazine hexahydrated, 44%, dms., frt, allwd. lb. .88 - —
dms., t.l., same basis lb. .90 - —
Piperidine, dist., 98% min., dms., frt, equald. lb. 2.70 - —
Piperonyl butoxide dms. dlvd. E.lb 4.50 5.05
Piperonyl cyclonene dms. dlvd E.lb 3.70 4.25

Pitches

Pitch quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Pitch, soybean, may be found in the S's under Soybean pitch.

Plaster of Paris (see Gypsum).
Platinum metal, works oz. 62.00 -70.00
Pleurisy root bls. lb 45 .50
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms. lb. 15.60 -16.10
Poke root, bls. lb. .19 - .22
Polymyxin, bulk, bots., 50 billion units or more 1,000,000 units. .52 - —
bulk, bots., 25-50 billion units, 1,000,000 units. .54 - —
bulk, bots., 1-25-billion units, 1,000,000 units. .56 - —
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .42 - —
dms., 10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .44 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .47 - .49
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan tristearate, dms 20,000-lb lots works. lb. .42 - —
dms., 10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .44 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .47 - .49
Pontianak copal gum chips, bgs lb. .26 - —
Nubs bgs lb. .37 .40
Poppy seed, Argentine, bgs. lb. No stocks.
Dutch, bgs. lb. .33 - —
Danish, bgs. lb. No stocks.
Polish, bgs. lb. .33 - —
Turkish, bgs. lb. No stocks.
Potash, caustic, liq. 45% basis, dms., c.l. works 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
tanks, same basis 100 lbs. 3.70 - —
Flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.15 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 10.20 - —
Solid, 88-92%, dms. c.l., works. 100 lbs. 8.70 - —
dms., t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.75 - —
Potassium acetate, NF, dms lbs. .31 - .36
Potassium bicarbonate, USP, gran., dms lb. .22 - —
USP powd., dms lb. .24 - —
Potassium bichromate, gran., bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .18 - —
bgs. t.c.l., works lb. .18½ .19¼
Potassium bichromate in dms 4½c. higher
Potassium bitartrate, dom., NF, gran. or powd., dms. c.l. . .40 - —
dms. 5,000 lbs., 1 shipt lb. .40½- —
dms., smaller lots lb. .41 - .43
Imp., NF, gran. or powd., kgs. lb. .33½- .37
Potassium bromate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .50 - —
dms. smaller lots, works lb. .52 - .63
Potassium bromide, USP, gran., bbls., kgs. lb. .39 - .40
Potassium carbonate, dom., NF, gran., bbls. dms lb. .20 - —
powd., bbls., dms. lb. .21 - .22
Potassium carbonate, dom., tech., calcined, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
bgs., t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.55 - —
Potassium carbonate, hydrated, 83-85%, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 7.10 - —
bgs., t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.15 - —
Potassium chlorate, cryst. dms. c.l., works lb. .12¼- —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .13½- .14½
Powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .12¾- —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .14 - .15
works lb. .12¼- —
NF, cryst., works, dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, works lb. .16¾- —
Gran., 25-lb. metal dms lb. .36 - —
Powd. dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, works lb. .17¼- —
Potassium chloride, agricultural (see Potassium muriate)
Indust., 99.9% KCL, bulk, c.l., works ton. 29.00 - —
bgs., c.l., works ton. 33.50 - —
99.3% KCL, bulk, c.l., works ton. 27.00 - —
bgs., c.l., works ton. 31.50 - —
USP, cryst., dms. lb. .20 - .22
gran., dms. lb. .21 - .23
powd., dms lb. .24 - .26
Potassium chromate, tech., bgs lb. .50 - .50¼
Potassium citrate, USP, gran., dms. lb. .43 - —
Powd., dms. lb. .40½- .41½
Potassium cyanide, dms. 20,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .42½- —
dms., 2,000-19,999-lb. lots, works lb. .43 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .44 - .44½
Potassium dichromate (see Potassium bichromate).
Potassium ferricyanide, dms., ton lots, works lb. .50 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .55 - —
Potassium ferrocyanide, dms., ton lots lb. .34½- —
dms., smaller lots lb. .29 - —
Potassium fluoborate, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
fib. dms., t.c.l., works lb. .31 - —
Potassium fluoride, dms., works lb. .37 - .38
Potassium gluconate, dms. lb. 1.67 - —
Potassium guaiacolsulfonate, NF, dms lb. 2.10 2.30
Potassium hydroxide, tech. (see Potash, caustic).
Potassium hydroxide, USP, pellets, 100-lb dms. 1 to 100-dm. lots lb. .33½- .38
Potassium hypophosphite, NF, fib. dms., 1,000-lb lots lb. 1.38 - —
Potassium iodide, 250-lb. dm. lb. 1.43 - —
Potassium manure salt, 22% K_2O, bulk, c.l. works unit-ton. .17 - .1768
Potassium metabisulfite, gran., dms. lb. .16 - —
Powd., dms. lb. .27 - —
Potassium muriate, standard, bulk, c.l., works unit-ton. .30 - .32
bagged, 60% minimum K_2O, same basis ton. 22.90 -24.10
Granular, bulk, c.l., works unit-ton. .3005- .3205
Potassium muriate, gran., bagged, 60% minimum K_2O, same basis ton. 23.20 -24.40

Inside prices apply to material contracted for prior to July 1, 1958.

Outside prices apply to material contracted for after that date but also for delivery during the current month.

Potassium nitrate, NF, cryst., bbls., 20-ton lots 100 lbs. 16.50 - —
bbls., smaller lots 100 lbs. 17.50 -18.00
NF, gran., bgs., 20-ton lots 100 lbs. 9.25 - —
bgs., smaller lots 100 lbs. 10.50 -11.00
NF, powd., bgs., 20-ton lots 100 lbs. 10.25 - —
bgs., smaller lots 100 lbs. 11.50 - 12.00
Potassium oxalate, neutral, tech. fine gran., bbls., dms lb. .32 - .34
Potassium pentaborate, gran., dms., c.l., works ton. 219.50 - —
dms., ton lots ex whse ton. 311.00 - —
dms., smaller lots, ex whse ton. 316.00 - —
Powdered potassium pentaborate $10 per ton higher.
Potassium perchlorate, dms., c.l., works lb .18½- —
dms. t.c.l. works lb. .19 .20
Potassium permanganate, coml. kgs., works lb. .26 .29
USP, dms. works lb. .29¼- .31
Potassium persulfate, dms., c.l., works lb. .17½- —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .18 .21
Potassium pyrophosphate, tetrabasic, dms. works lb 15½ .18½
Potassium prussiate red (see Potassium ferrocyanide)
Potassium prussiate yellow (see Potassium ferro-cyanide).
Potassium silicate, electrical grade, 30° Be, 1:2.0, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
dms., t.c.l., 5 dm. lots or more, works 100 lbs. 7.25 - 7.65
tanks, works 100 lbs. 6.15 - —

Potassium silicate, glass grade, 40.5° Be, 1:2.1, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.95 - —
dms., t.c.l., 5 dm. lots or more, works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.60 - —
bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 17.30 -18.15
bgs. t.c.l. works 100 lbs 17.80 —
Soln., 29° Be, 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.95 - —
dms. t.c.l. 5 dms or more works 100 lbs. 5.70 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
Potassium silicofluoride, bgs., works lb 09½ .10

Potassium silicofluoride in drums 0.4c per lb higher

Potassium stannate dms. frt alld E lb. .750 - .822
Potassium sulfate, agricultural, bulk, c.l., works unit-ton. .59½- .61½

Inside price applies to tonnage contracted for prior to July 1, 1958.

Outside price applies to tonnage contracted for after that date but also for delivery during the current month.

Potassium sulfate, NF VII, cryst., dms lb. .31 - .33
Gran., dms. lb. .18½- —
Powd., dms. lb. .16 - .17
Potassium sulfocyanate, NF, cryst. (see Potassium thiocyanate).

Oronite® PHENOL
is for Oronite customers
—now and in years to come

Oronite's marketing policy and unique position as a phenol producer is your assurance of a most dependable source.

As a producer, Oronite does not compete with its customers by using its phenol production for end-products. As your demands for phenol based end-products constantly grows, Oronite will be able to supply your increasing needs.

And, because Oronite is the only U. S. phenol producer with complete control of raw materials and manufacturing, increased production capacity is no problem. Your growing phenol requirements can be met promptly. By doing business with Oronite there is less chance of any interruption in supplying your needs.

For quick service, Oronite maintains bulk terminals in Richmond, Calif., New Orleans, Chicago and Paulsboro, New Jersey. Tank car, tank truck and drum shipments can be made to you almost overnight.

It will pay you to get the full Oronite phenol story. Contact the Oronite office nearest you.

ORONITE CHEMICAL COMPANY
A CALIFORNIA CHEMICAL COMPANY SUBSIDIARY
EXECUTIVE OFFICES • 200 Bush Street, San Francisco 20, California
SALES OFFICES • New York, Boston, Wilmington, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Houston, Tulsa, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Seattle
Foreign Affiliate: California Chemical International, Inc., San Francisco, Geneva, Panama

Potassium thiocyanate, NF cryst., dms., works lb. .96 - .98
Tech., dms., works lb. .77 - 79
Potassium titanate, ctns., c.l., works lb. .16¼ —
ctns., 5-ton lots, works lb. .16½ —
ctns., 1-ton lot or less, works lb. .16¾ —
Potassium-magnesium sulfate basis 40%K2SO4 and 18% MgO, bulk, works, base price ton 13.45 - —
bulk, works, July forward ton 14.00 - —
Potassium-sodium tartrate NF gran. or powd., dms., c.l. lb. .42½- —
dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .43 - —
dms., smaller lots lb. .43½- 49
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., works lb. .39 - 40
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .50 - —
fib dms., l.c.l., works lb. .52½- 55
Potato starch (see Starch, potato)
Pregnenolone, bots. gram. No prices
Pregnenolone acetate, bots. gram. No prices
Procaine hydrochloride USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt alld lb 2.93 —
dms., 100-500 lb lots lb 2.95 3.15
Progesterone, USP, bots. gram. No prices.
Progesterone acetate, bots. gram. No prices.
Propane, indust., tanks, group 3, gal. .05 —
tanks, Baton Rouge gal. .05375- —
tanks, New York harbor gal. .1005- —
(¼c. discount offered).
Propenyl guaethol, dms. lb. 24.30 - 27.00
Propionic acid, syn., pure, dms., c.l., works lb. .23¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .24¼- —
tanks, works lb. .20¾- —

n-Propyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .15¾- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12¼- —
n-Propyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l. dlvd lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .11½- —
n-Propyl gallate, dms., 10¢ to 2,000-lb lots works lb 3.90 4.40
n-Propyl p-Hydroxybenzoate, USP, dms lb 2.30 2.40
Propyl thiouracil, bots., 50 kilo lots or more kilo 55.00 - —
bots. smaller lots kilo 55.10 - 58.30
n-Propylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. 1.24 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.25 - —
Propylene dichloride, consumers, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .0845- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .0950- —
tanks, same basis lb. .07 - —
Propylene dichloride prices in West 1c. higher same basis.
Propylene glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .16 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. 13½- —
USP, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15½- —
Propylene glycol methyl ether, dms., c.l. dlvd lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Propylene oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd E, lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .19 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .15½- —

Psyllium seed, black, bgs. lb. .32 - .34
Blonde, bgs. lb. .16 - .18
Husks, bgs. lb. .39 - —
Pumice, dom., grd., coarse to fine, 0, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots, lb. .03¾- .04¼
bgs., smaller lots. lb. .03⅞- —
Imp., Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bgs., ton lots lb. .06¼- —
fine, bgs., ton lots lb. .04 - —
sun dried, coarse, bgs. ton 60.00 - —
fine, bgs. ton 60.00 - 70.00
Pumpkin seed, bgs lb. .25 - .36
Pyrethrins, syn (see Allethrin).
Pyrethrum flowers, fine grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .45 - —
Powd., 1.3% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .65 - —
Pyrethrum liquid, 20/1 basis (2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base), dms., works gal. 8.75 - 8.85
100/1 basis (10 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base) dms. works gal. 41.75 - 42.75
Pyrethrum oleoresin, dewaxed, 20%, dms., works lb. 10.00 - —
purif. 20% dms. works lb. 10.00 - 10.10
Pyridine, denat., dms., c.l., works and frt. equald gal. 2.77 - —
dms. t.c.l., same basis gal. 2.80 - —
Refd., 2° non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .75 - —
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, bots., 500-gram lots or more kilo. 218.00 - —
Pyrites, Canadian, 48-50% S, mines, long-ton. 5.00 - 6.00
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol).
Pyrogallic acid, NF (see Pyrogallol).
Pyrogallic acid, tech., bbls. lb 3.17 - 3.25
Pyrogallol, NF, 100 lb dms. lb 3.50 - —
Pyroxylin, USP, bots. lb. 9.50 - —

Q

Quassia chips lb. .17 - —
Quebracho extract, clarified, grd., 70% tannin, bgs., works lb. .16½- .17
Clarified, liq., 35% tannin, bbls., works lb. .08¼- .08½
Clarified, solid, 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex dock lb. .108718- —
Ordinary solid 63% tannin, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .099228 —
Quercetin, fib. dms. kilo lots kilo. 26.40 - —
Quercitron extract, cryst. No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .40 - —
Liq. No. 1, bbls. l.c.l. lb. .19 - —
Quicksilver (see Mercury metal)
Quince seed, bgs lb. 2.00 Nom.
Quinidine sulfate, USP, cns., 1,000-oz. lots oz. .74½- .78
Quinine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .54 —
Quinine bisulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .28 - .29
Quinine hydrochloride, cns., 1,000-oz. lots oz. .32 - —
Quinine sulfate, USP, cns., 1,000-oz. lots oz. .27½- .29
Quinoline, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .50¾- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .51¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —

R

R salt, paste, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .88 - —
Powd., frt. alld. 100% basis lb. .98 - —
Rapeseed oil, dms., lb. .17½- .18
tanks lb. .16 - —
Rare earth oxalate, 45-50%, bgs., works lb. 1.00 - —
Rauwolfia serpentina root powd., bbls., dms lb. 1.00 - —
Red, carmine No. 40 (see Carmine)
Red oil (see Oleic acid)

Red Pigments

Red pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Red, lithol toner, may be found in the L's under Lithol red toner.

Red precipitate (see Mercuric oxide, red)
Red saunders, NF powd., bbls lb. 35 - 40
Reserpine, cryst., bots. gram. 1.40 - 1.60
Resorcinol, tech grade, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .77½- —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .78½- —
USP, cryst., dms., works lb. 2.75 - —
powd., dms., works lb 2.95 - —
Resorcinol monoacetate, NF, dms. lb. 2.50 - —
Rhatany root, bgs. lb. .15 - .16
Rhodamine red toner, molybdated, PMA, kgs lb. 6.00 - —
Tungstated PTMA, works kgs lb 6.60 —
Rhodinol, 5-lb. cans lb. 33.00 - 39.00
Synthetic lb. 15.00 - 16.00
Rhubarb root, India, whole, bgs lb. .30 - —
Powd., bgs. lb. .38 - —
Riboflavin USP, fib. dms., kilo or more, dlvd kilo. 40.00 - —
USP readily soluble, bots., dlvd. kilo 130.00 - —
Riboflavin, 5-phosphate-sodium, fib. dms., kilo or more, dlvd. kilo. 107.50 —
Rice bran oil, clarified., dms., t.c.l. lb. .16 Nom.
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .14 Nom.
Rice starch (see Starch, rice).
Ricinoleic acid (see Castor oil acids, split).
Rochelle salt (see Potassium-sodium tartrate).
Roofing pitch (see Coaltar pitch, roofing).
Rose oil, nat., Bulgarian, bots. oz. 72.00 - —
Turkish, bots. oz. 55.00 - 58.00
Rosemary oil, Spanish, NF, cns., dms. lb. 1.05 - 1.40
tech., cns., dms. lb. .50 - 1.10
Rosin, gum and wood (see Naval Stores in Protective Coatings market).
Rotenone, fib. dms., works, unit-lb. .12 - —
resin, 25-45%, fib. dms., works, unit-lb. .12 - —
Rottenstone, bgs., 2-ton lots, ex-whse lb. .03¾- —
bgs., ton lots, same basis lb. .04¼- —
Rubber solvent, petroleum, tanks, Calif. ex tax, San Francisco gal. .178 - —
tanks, east coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .19 - —
tanks, group 3 gal. .13375- —
Rue oil, bots. lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Rutin, NF, fib. dms., 10 kilo lots kilo. 16.50 - —
fib. dms., 5 kilo lots kilo. 17.00 - —
fib. dms., 1 kilo kilo. 18.00 - —
Ryania, 100%, powd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .22 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —

S

S acid, bbls., works lb. 3.25 - —
Sabadilla seed, activated, ground with lime, bbls. lb. .42 - .44
Saccharin, calcium, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 2.50 - —
USP, gran., soluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.60 - —
dms., smaller lots lb. 1.70 - 1.80
USP, powd., soluble, insoluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.65 - —
dms., smaller lots lb. 1.75 - 1.95
Safflower oil, dms., New York lb. .1635- .1685
tanks, same basis lb. .1635- —
Refd., pharm., dms. lb. .32½- —
Safrol, dms. lb. .80 - .85
Saffron, Mancha Superior, tins lb. 34.00 - —
Sage, Greek, bgs. lb. .14 - —
Dalmatian, cns. lb. .36 - .40
Italian, cns. lb. .15 - —
Sage oil, clary, bots. lb. 25.00 - 32.00
Dalmatian, cns. lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Spanish, cns. lb. 1.20 - 1.45
Sago flour, raw, bgs. lb. .07 - .07¼
Refd., bgs. lb. .09 - .09¼
Sal soda (see Soda sal).
Salicylaldehyde, dms., c.l., t.l., f.o.b. plant, frt. equald lb. 1.23 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.25 - —
Salicylamide, 100-lb. dms. lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Salicylic acid, crude, fib. dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .37¼- —
fib. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more lb. .38¼- —
sublimed, tech., fib. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .39¼- —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .43½- —
USP, cryst., 200-lb. fib. dms., 1,000-lbs. or more lb. .50½- —
200-lb. fib. dms., less than 1,000 lbs. .53½- —
100 lbs. fib. dms., 1,000 lbs. or more lb. .52½- —

What's new about caustic soda?

If shorter in-transit time from seven major shipping points* can reduce your accounts payable...

If shipping schedules synchronized with your inventory requirements can cut your overhead...

If a complete re-evaluation of your handling, storage, and process methods can reduce operating costs...

call Olin Mathieson

We invite your close inspection of our facilities, our service, and our products. Talk it over with your purchasing department today—then call Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation, Industrial Chemicals, Baltimore 3, Maryland.

OLIN MATHIESON CHEMICAL CORPORATION — MATHIESON CHEMICALS

Ammonia • Bicarbonate of Soda • Carbon Dioxide • Caustic Soda • Chlorine • Hydrazine and Derivatives • Hypochlorite Products • Methanol Muriatic Acid • Nitrate of Soda • Nitric Acid • Soda Ash • Sodium Chlorite Products • Sodium Methylate Sulfate of Alumina • Sulfur (Processed) • Sulfuric Acid

*Niagara Falls, N. Y.
Chicago, Ill.
Saltville, Va.
Huntsville, Ala.
McIntosh, Ala.
Brunswick, Ga.
Lake Charles, La.

6294

Salicylic acid, USP, cryst., 100-lb. fib. dms., less than 1,000 lbs.	lb.	.35½	—
Powd., 100 lb. fib. dms., 1,000 lbs. or more	lb.	.37½	—
100-lb. fib. dms., less than 1,000 lbs.	lb.	.80½	—
Salol, NF, gran., bbls., kgs.	lb.	1.20	—
Powdered salol, 25c. per lb. higher.			
Salt, rock, paper bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	1.09	—
Salt, table, vacuum, common, fine, paper bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	1.34	—
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works, 100% Na_2SO_4 basis	ton	28.00	—
Saltpeter (see Potassium nitrate).			
Sandalwood, E. indian chips, bgs.	lb.	.63	.66
Powd., fib. dms.	lb.	.75	.76
Sandalwood oil, cns.	lb.	12.50	13.75
Sardine oil, crude, tanks, Pac. coast.	lb.	No stocks.	
Sassafras oil, artif., dms.	lb.	.50	.62
Nat., dom., dms.	lb.	1.70	2.15
Savin oil, USP, cns.	lb.	7.50	—
Savory oil, cns.	lb.	4.25	—
Schaeffer's salt, paste, dms., frt. alld. 100% basis	lb.	.83	—
Powd., bgs., frt. alld. 100% basis.	lb.	.93	—
Scopolamine hydrobromide, USP, bots	oz.	13.00	15.90
Sebacic acid, CP, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.89½	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.71½	—
Purified, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.65½	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.67½	—
Seidlitz mixture 6b dms. 5,000-lb. lots	lb.	.30½	—
fib dms. smaller lots	lb.	.31	.32
Selenium, powd., 99½%, dms., dlvd.	lb.	7.00	—
Senega root, bls.	lb.	2.10	—
Senna leaves, Alexandria, whole and half, bls	lb.	.19	—
siftings	lb.	.17	—
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls.	lb.	.19	.20
No. 2, bls.	lb.	.16	.17
No. 3, bls.	lb.	.14	—
pods, bls	lb.	.22	—
powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.17	—
Serpentaria root, bls.	lb.	6.50	7.00
Sesame oil, USP, dms.	lb.	.38	.39
Sesame seed, Columbian, bgs.	lb.	.15½	—
Leb. hulled, bgs	lb.	.19	—
Nicaraguan hulled shipt., bgs.,	lb.	.24½	—
nat., bgs.	lb.	.16	—
Salvadorian, nat., bgs	lb.	.16	—
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.48	—
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.47	—
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.48	—
Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500 lb. lots 1c. per lb. higher for all packages.			
Shellac, bleached, refd., bgs., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.56	—
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.57	—
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.58	—
Shellac orange, lemon No. 1, bgs., 10-bg. lots	lb.	.38	.39
lemon No. 2, bgs., 10-bg. lots	lb.	.36	.37
superfine, bgs., 10-bg. lots	lb.	.34	.35
TN, bgs., 10-bg. lots	lb.	No Stocks	
Shellac in 1 to 10-bg. lots 1c. per lb. more.			
Shingle stain oil, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works	gal.	.37	—
dms., l.c.l., works	gal.	.48	—
tanks, works	gal.	.25	—
Sienna pigment, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.06½	.18½
paper bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.06¾	.17¾
Raw, paper bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.06¾	.16¾
paper bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.07	.17
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton	25.00	—
bgs. l.c.l. works ex whse.	ton	45.00	55.00
hard-quartz, 99½% 325 mesh, bgs., c.l. works	ton	20.00	—
bgs. l.c.l. works	ton	25.00	—
99½% 140 mesh bgs., c.l., works	ton	15.00	—
bgs. l.c.l. works	ton	20.00	—
Silicon tetrachloride tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.18	—
dms., l.c.l. works	lb.	.22	.30½
tanks works	lb.	.17	—
Silver bullion, ingots, es	Troy oz.	.88¾	—
Silver cyanide, bots., 1,000-oz. lots.	oz.	.89½	—
bots., 500-oz. lots	oz.	.90	—
bots., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.91	—
Silver nitrate CP, cryst., bots., 2,500-oz. lots	oz.	.63¼	—
bots., 1,000-oz. lots.	oz.	.63½	—
bots., 500-oz. lots	oz.	.64½	—
bots., 250-oz. lots	oz.	.64¾	—
USP granular silver nitrate 4c. per oz. higher			
Silver proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms. 1,000-oz. lots	oz.	1.13	—
Strong, NF bots. dms. 1,000-oz. lots	oz	1.10	—
Snakeroot oil, Canada, cns.	lb.	45.00	60.00
Soapbark, crushed, bls.	lb.	.35	—
Powd., bls.	lb.	.35	—
Whole, bls.	lb.	.30	—
Soda ash dense, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.		1.90	—
paper bgs., l.c.l., stock pts 100 lbs.		3.00	4.77
bulk c.l., works 100 lbs.		1.60	—
Light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.		1.85	—
paper bgs., l.c.l., stock pts. 100 lbs		3.95	4.72
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs		1.55	—
Soda, caustic, flake, 76%, dms. c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs.		5.20	—
Liq., 50% sellers tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs.		2.90	—
50% rayon type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs.		2.90	3.00
73%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs.		3.00	—
73%, rayon type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs.		3.00	3.10
Solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		4.80	—
Soda, sal conc. bgs. c.l., works. 100 lbs		2.50	—
bgs. smaller lots, works 100 lbs.		2.80	—
Sodium acetate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.14½	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16½	—
NF, 60%, gran., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.15½	—
dms. l.c.l., works	lb.	.17½	—
Sodium alginate, NF, white powd., dms. 300 lbs or more	lb.	.93	—
Sodium p-aminosalicylate, dms., 100-lb lots or more, frt. adjusted	lb	2.70	—
Sodium antimoniate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.25½	—
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.27	—
Sodium arsenate, 60% arsenic pentoxide, dealers, dms., ton or more, works	lb.	.26	—
dms., less than ton lots, works	lb.	.26½	—
Sodium arsenite 90% pink powder, 75% arsenious oxide, dealers, dms., ton lots or more, works.	lb.	.17½	—
dms., less than ton lots, works.	lb.	.18	.19
Sodium ascorbate, dms., 25-50 kilo lots	kilo.	10.00	—
dms., 10-kilo lots	kilo.	10.35	—
dms., 5-kilo lots	kilo.	10.75	—
dms., 1-kilo lots	kilo.	11.00	—
bots., 500-gram bots	kilo.	11.50	—
Sodium benzoate, tech., c.l., t.l., frt. alld	lb.	.35	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.39	—
USP, c.l., t.l., frt. alld	lb.	.38	—
ton lots, same basis	lb.	.43	—
1,000-lb. lots, same basis	lb.	.45	—
Sodium bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.		2.93	—
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		3.25	—
USP, powd., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs.		2.58	—
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		3.45	—
Sodium bichromate, gran., bgs., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.13	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.13½	.14¾
Sodium bifluoride bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.19½	—
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1990	—
Sodium bisulfate, bulk, c.l. works 100 lbs.		2.00	—
dms., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs.		3.00	3.60
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs		3.50	4.10
Sodium bisulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs		5.00	—
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		5.45	—
Soln., 35°, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs.		1.70	—
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		2.20	—
Sodium borate (see Borax)			
Sodium bromide, USP, gran., dms., works	lb.	.40	—
Sodium carbonate, cryst., monohydrated (see Soda ash).			
Sodium carbonate, monohydrated, bgs. c.l., works 100 lbs		3.10	—
bgs. l.c.l. works 100 lbs		3.50	—
Sodium carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC)			
Sodium chlorate cryst., 350-lb. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.09	—
dms., l.c.l. works	lb.	.09½	.10½
Sodium chlorate in 100-lb. dms. only, ¼c. per lb. higher.			
Sodium chloride tech (see Salt)			
Sodium chloride, USP gran. bgs.	lb.	.08	—
Sodium chlorite tech. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.58	—
dms., 20-dm. lots or more, works,	lb.	.66	—
dms., smaller lots works	lb.	.70	.73
Sodium chloroacetate tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.27	—
dms. l.c.l. works	lb.	.28	—
Sodium chromate, anhyd., 6b dms., c.l., t.l. works	lb.	.14¾	—
fib. dms. l.c.l. works	lb.	.15¼	.16½
Sodium chromate, tetrahydrate, bgs., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.1013	—
bgs. l.c.l.	lb.	.1065	.1190
Sodium citrate, anhyd. dms	lb.	.62	—
NF VIII, gran., dms	lb.	.26½	.27½
USP XIV gran. dms	lb.	.29½	.30½
Sodium citrate USP powd prices ½c. higher.			
Sodium cyanate dms. 1,000-lb lots, works	lb.	.65	—
dms. smaller lots works	lb.	.90	1.10
Sodium cyanide, flake 96-98% dms., c.l or 20,000-lb lots	lb.	.193	—
dms., over 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.203	—
dms. 100-lb to 1,000-lb lots.	lb.	.213	—
Gran. sodium cyanide 1c higher.			
Sodium diacetate, 33-35% acidity, 250-lb dms. works	lb.	.15	—
250-lb dms. l.c.l. works	lb.	.15¾	—
Anhyd. dms. c.l. works	lb.	.18	—
dms. l.c.l works	lb.	.18¾	—
Sodium dimethyl dithiocarbamate, 40% soln., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld., 100% basis	lb.	.42	—
dms., l.c.l., t.l.l., same basis	lb.	.47	.52
tanks, same basis	lb.	.38	—
Sodium ferrocyanide bgs. 10-ton lots	lb.	.13½	—
bgs. smaller lots	lb.	.14	—
Sodium fluoride white, 97% fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.1390	—
fib. dms. l.c.l. works, frt. equald	lb.	.1430	—
Sodium formate bgs. c.l. works. 100 lbs		7.00	—
bgs. l.c.l. works 100 lbs		6.65	—
Sodium gentisate 100-lb fib dms.	lb	5.50	—
Sodium gluconate refd. dms.	lb	.64	—
Tech., dms., bgs.	lb.	.37	.39
Sodium hydride powd. dms. works.	lb.	1.90	2.75

the right place to look for

CHROMIUM CHEMICALS

Call Mutual for prompt delivery of chromium chemicals — in the grade and package you need

Whatever your application may be, Mutual can supply you with chromium chemicals which are the quality standard of the industry.

What's more, you're always assured of a dependable supply, on-time delivery and expert assistance from Mutual's technical service staff. Send for the bulletin shown above. It contains detailed information on Mutual chromium chemicals.

Pounds net	Fiber Drums 100	200	264	400	Steel Drums 100	400	Bags (Paper) 75	(Burlap) 100	100
Sodium Chromate									
Anhydrous	X	X		X	X				
Tetrahydrate					X			X	
CP	X			X					
Sodium Bichromate									
Technical*				X	X			X	X
CP					X	X			
Potassium Bichromate									
Technical									
Granular				X	X			X	X
Powdered				X	X				
CP	X			X					
Potassium Chromate									
Technical	X			X					
CP	X			X					
Ammonium Bichromate									
Technical	X			X					
CP	X			X					
Chromic Acid					X	X			
Koreon "M" & "X"			X				X		

*Also shipped as 69% solution in 8000-gallon tank cars.

Mutual chromium chemicals

Sodium Bichromate
Sodium Chromate
Chromic Acid
Potassium Bichromate
Potassium Chromate
Ammonium Bichromate

SOLVAY PROCESS DIVISION
61 Broadway, New York 6, N. Y.

Allied Chemical

MUTUAL chromium chemicals are available through dealers and SOLVAY branch offices located in major centers from coast to coast.

Dept. 8

SOLVAY PROCESS DIVISION
61 Broadway, New York 6, N. Y.

Please send your Bulletin 52, "Chromium Chemicals," by return mail.

NAME_____ TITLE_____

COMPANY_____

STREET_____

CITY_____ ZONE____ STATE_____

Sodium Hydrosulfide—Tall Pitch

Sodium hydrosulfide (see Sodium sulfhydrate)
Sodium hydrosulfite dms, c.l., frt. alld lb. .23¾ -
dms, l.c.l. frt alld lb. .24¾ -
Sodium hydroxide NF pellets 100-lb dms, 1 to 100-dm lots, lb. .23½ .28
Sodium hydroxide tech (see Soda, caustic)
Sodium hypophosphite NF dms, 1,000-lb. lots lb. .97 - —
Sodium hyposulfite anhyd. photo grade bgs c.l. works, 100 lbs. 7.50 - 8.05
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.89 - 8.45
Sodium hyposulfite, tech., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
Sodium hyposulfite hexahydrate, pea, cryst, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.15 - —
bgs, l.c.l, works 100 lbs 5 55 - —
photo grade bgs c.l. works 100 lbs 7.75 - —
bgs, l.c.l. works 100 lbs 8 05 - —
Sodium hyposulfite pentahydrate, tech., bgs, c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.65 - 5.15
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.90 - 5.55
Sodium iodide, USP, 300-lb. dm lb. 1.98 - —
Sodium lactate, edible 60% chys., dms, works lb .26½ -
Sodium lauryl sulfate, dms, c.l., dlvd lb. .19 -
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .19½ - .20¾
tanks dlvd lb. 18 -
Sodium metabisulfite (see Sodium bisulfite)
Sodium metaborate ortahydrate, gran., bgs., c.l. works ton.92.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse ton.150.00 - —
bgs., smaller lots, ex whse ton.155.00 - —
Sodium metaborate tetrahydrate, bgs., c.l., works ton.200.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse ton.268.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots, ex whse ton.273.50 - —
Sodium metallic, bricks, c.l, works, lb. .19½ - —
Fused, 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .19 - —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
Sodium metanilate bbls, frt alld, lb. 62 - —
Sodium metasilicate anhyd., bgs, c.l., works 100 lbs 5 70 - —
bgs, 6,000-19,900 lb lots, works, 100 lbs 6.05 - —
dms, c.l., works 100 lbs 6.20 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.55 - —
Sodium metasilicate pentahydrate, bgs, c.l works 100 lbs 4.45 - —
bgs., l.c.l. works 100 lbs 4.80 - 6.75
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 4.95 - —
dms, l.c.l. works 100 lbs 5.30 - 7 25
Sodium molybdate anhyd. dms., works frt equald lb. .92 - .96
Cryst dms works frt alld lb .73 - .74
Sodium monoglutamate (see Monosodium glutamate)
Sodium monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate monohydrated)
Sodium naphthionate bbls lb 70 - —
Sodium nitrate dom., crude, bgs, c.l. works ton 48.75 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.45.25 - —
Sodium nitrate, imp. 100-lb. bags., c.l., Atl., Gulf, Pac., whse, ton.49.75 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis ton.46.25 - —
Sodium nitrite USP bbls., c.l. works, frt equald 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
bbls. l.c.l. same basis 100 lbs 11 00 - —
Sodium orthosilicate conc. dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 6.70 - —
dms. l.c.l. works 100 lbs 7.05 - 7 65
Sodium orthosilicate hydrated, flake, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs 5.65 - —
bbls. l.c.l. works 100 lbs 7 60 - 7 90
Sodium oxalate, 88% bgs. works 100 lbs. 12.35 - —
Sodium para-aminobenzoate (see Sodium p-aminobenzoate)
Sodium para aminosalicylate (see Sodium p-aminosalicylate)
Sodium pentachlorophenate, ortquets bgs c l works frt. equald lb .26 -
bgs., l.c.l. same basis lb .27½ - .34
Pellets bgs. c.l., same basis lb 26 -
bgs. l.c.l. same basis lb 27¼ - .34
Sodium pentachlorophenate, powd., bgs., dms., c.l., same basis lb. .25 - —
bgs. dms. l.c.l same basis lb 26½ .33
Sodium pentachlorophenate, 20,000 lbs., min truckloads, ¼c per lb over earlot prices
Sodium pentobarbital, USP, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 6.00 - —
Sodium perborate NF, tech. ngs., c.l. works lb .19 - —
bgs. l.c.l. works lb .21 - —
Sodium peroxide dms c.l. t.l. dlvd. E of Miss lb. .20½ - —
dms. l.c.l. same basis lb. .21 - .21½
Sodium phenobarbital, USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 3.75 - —
Sodium phenolsulfonate, USP (X), gran., dms lb. .50 - .51
NF, powd., dms. lb. .53 - .54
Sodium phosphate, dihasic anhyd., bgs. c.l frt equald, 100 lbs. 7.95 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.35 - 9.40
Dibasic dudohydrate, bgs., c.l., frt equald 100 lbs 7 60 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.10 - —
Sodium phosphate, dibasic, USP, dried, powd., bgs., dms, works lb. .19 - .20½
Sodium phosphate, monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald, 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.40 - 10.00
Sodium phosphate, tribasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald, 100 lbs. 9.05 - —
bgs. l.c.l. frt equald 100 lbs 9 45 - 10 05
Cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald, 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 5.00 - 5.75
Sodium phosphate in dms, 60c to 80c higher than bgs
Sodium prussiate, yellow (see Sodium ferrocyanide)
Sodium pyrophosphate acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt equald. 100 lbs 11 10 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 11.85 - 12.35
Sodium pyrophosphate ferric, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .36 - —
dms. l.c.l. works lb. .37 - .39
Sodium pyrophosphate tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt equald 100 lbs. 7.81 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.21 - 9.71
Sodium salicylate, USP, dms., 1,000-lbs. or more lb. .78½ - —
dms., less than 1,000 lbs., dms. lb. .81½ - —

Sodium sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.35 - —
bgs l.c.l. dlvd zone 1 100 lbs 4 10 - 4.35
dlvd. zone 2 100 lbs. 4.35 - 4.60
dlvd zone 3 100 lbs 4.75 - 4.90
dlvd Zone 4 100 lbs 5 35 - 5 60
Sales zones are: (1) All states E of Miss., R and N of south bound of Ky and Va, Ala., La and Miss south of 31 Tex E of 100°; S of 31 Fla; also Me N H and Vt in which there are special county zones: Davenport, Ia., and St Louis; (2) Ark E of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport) Minn Mo (except St Louis) Neb E of 98° N C., S C., Tenn and Tex N of 31 and E of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala, La and Miss. No of 31°; (3) Ark W of 98° Kan Neb W of 98° N D., Okla S D Tex W of 100° (including Wichita Falls excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont, Nev., N M., Utah Wyo and El Paso Tex.
Sodium sesquisilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., t.l., works 100 lbs. 5.70 - —
dms., c.l., t.l., works 100 lbs. 6.20 - —
hydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
bgs. 6,000-19,900 lb lots, works, 100 lbs 5.35 - —
dms., c.l. works 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
dms. 6,000-19,900 lb lots, works, 100 lbs 5.85 - —
Sodium silicate, liq., 40° Be, turbid, 1:3.2, dms, c.l., works, 100 lbs 1 55 - —
dms, c.l., t.l., works 100 lbs 1.90 - 2.40
tanks works 100 lbs 1 20 -
47° Be, turbid, 1:2.9, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.60 - 3.45
tanks works 100 lbs 1.90 -
52° Be turbid 1:2.4, dms c.l., works 100 lbs 2 65 -
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.50
tanks works 100 lbs 2.30 -
Solid 1:3.2 bgs works ton 67 50 -
Sodium silicofluoride bgs c.l., works lb. .065 -
lb. .069 -
Sodium silicofluoride in dms 0.4c per lb higher
Sodium stannate dms works, frt. alld, E lb. .603 - .662
Sodium sulfa drugs (see Sulfa name)
Sodium sulfanilate bbls works lb 22 -
Sodium sulfate, NF VII dried, powd dms lb 22½ -
Tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., dlvd, E ton.54.00 - —
detergent, rayon grade bgs c.l., works ton.36.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.32.00 - —
USP, cryst, fib dms lb 17½ .18
gran fib dms lb 17½ .18
Sodium sulfhydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l. works frt equald, lb. .07¼ -
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .08¼ -
Liq. 40-44% tanks works, 100% basis ton.130.00 -
Sodium sulfide, flake, dms., c.l., works, E, frt equald lb. .06 -
dms, l.c.l. same basis lb. .07 -
fused, bbls., c.l., works, E., frt. equald lb. .05½ -
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .06½ -
Sodium sulfite, anhyd. ngs. c.l. works 100 lbs 7.55 -
bgs. l.c.l. same basis 100 lbs 7.95 -
Tech. bgs. c.l. works 100 lbs 3.50 -
bgs. l.l. same basis 100 lbs 4.00 -
Sodium sulfocyanide CP (see Sodium thiocyanate)
Sodium tetraborate (see Borax)
Sodium tetrasulfide liq 40% dms., c.l. works frt equald lb. .04½ -
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .05½ -
Sodium thiocyanate CP dms lb. .55 - .65
Tech anhyd. dms, 1 ton lots or more works lb. .317 -
dms, less than ton lots, works lb. .337 -
Sodium thiosulfate, NF cryst. bbls. lb 13½ -
Sodium thiosulfate tech (see Sodium hyposulfite)
Sodium titanate, ctns, c.l., works, equaid lb. .14¼ -
ctns., 5-ton lots, works lb. .14¼ -
ctns., 1-ton or less works lb. .14¾ -
Sodium trichloroacetate 98%, 100-lb dms., c.l. frt alld E, lb. .37½ -
100-lb. dms., l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .39½ -
50-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld, E lb. .38 -
50-lb dms. l.c.l. frt adjusted, E lb 40 -
10-lb. cns., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .44 -
10-lb cns. l.c.l. frt adjusted, E lb 46 -
Prices on Sodium trichloroacetate W of the Rockies are 1¾c per pound higher.
Sodium tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt equald 100 lbs 8.16 -
bgs. l.c.l. same basis 100 lbs 8.56 - 9.06
Sodium trisilicate powd. 1:3.2, bgs. c.l., works 100 lbs 8.95 -
bgs. l.c.l. works 100 lbs 9 70 - 10 10
dms. c.l. works 100 lbs 9.45 -
dms. l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 10 20 - 10.60
Sodium tungstate, tech. kgs. dlvd E lb. 1.18 Nom.
Sodium-ammonium phosphate purif., cryst., dms., works lb .52 - —
Sodium carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC)
Sodium cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).
Sodium-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, dms., c.l. dlvd lb .21 -
dms. l.c.l. same basis lb. .21½ -
Sodium-zirconyl sulfate fib dms., 5,000-lb lots or more works lb. .28 -
fib dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .30 -
Solvent naphtha, coaltar high flash, tanks, frt equald gal. .31 - .35
Solvent naphtha, petroleum, aromatic 312°-365°F b.r., 17.2°C. m.a.p. tanks, New Jersey gal. .345 - —
315°-350°F b.r. 17.2°C m.a.p., tanks, Texas City gal. .35 - —
342°-351°F. b.r., 15°C. m.a.p., tanks, Baytown, Texas gal. .32 - —
324°-349°F b.r. 19°C. m.a.p., tanks, Houston gal. .33 - —
334°-392°F. b.r. 19°c. m.a.p., tanks Philadelphia gal. .25 - —
365°-404°F b.r. 19°C. m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey gal. .43 - —
367°-421°F b.r. 20°C. m.a.p., tanks, Baytown, Texas gal. .32 - —
Solvent naphtha, petroleum, partial aromatic, 205°-282°F b.r., 38°C. m.a.p. tanks, New Jersey gal. .24 - —
211°-277°F b.r. 25.6°C. m.a.p., tanks, New York, New Jersey gal. .28 - —
212°-293°F. b.r., 38°C. m.a.p., tanks, Philadelphia gal. .24 - —
224°-280°F. b.r. 48°C. m.a.p., tanks, Houston gal. .215 - —
268°-374°F b.r. 28°C. m.a.p., tanks, Philadelphia gal. .27 - —
282°-325°F. b.r., 41.6°C. m.a.p. tanks Houston gal. .25 - —
284°-383°F. b.r., 35°C m.a.p., tanks, Philadelphia gal. .27 - —

Solvent naphtha, petroleum, partial aromatic, 352°-413°F. b.r., 36°C. m.a.p., tanks, Houston, gal. .33 - —
358°-401°F. b.r., 24.4°C. m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey gal. .38 - —
Sorbitan monostearate fib dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .33 - —
fib dms., 10,000 to 20,000-lb lots, works lb. .35 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, works lb. .38 - .40
Sorbitan tristearate, fib dms 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .34 - —
fib dms., 10,000 to 20,000-lb lots, works lb. .36 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, works lb. .39 - .41
Sorbitol cryst. resin grade oelfets, dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
dms. 1 to 5-ton lots, works, lb. .25 - .26
Powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .36 - —
dms., 1 to 5-ton lots, works, lb. .38 - .39
Soln., comi., aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¼ - —
dms. ton lots works lb. .25 - —
dms., smaller lots works lb. .25¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .23¼ - —
NF, reg., 70% aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
dms. ton lots works lb. .16¾ - —
dms. smaller lots works lb. .17 - —
tanks works lb. 15 - —
Soya protein, chemically isolated, old process, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .23 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .23½ - —
Chemically isolated, new process, bgs., c.l., works lb. .19 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .19½ - —
Soybean meal, 44% bulk, Decatur, ton.66.50 - 67.00
Soybean oil, crude, tanks, Decatur, lb. .09¾ - —
Foots, soapstock, acid 95%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .05¼ - —
Refd., alkali, dms. lb. .1442 - .1474
tanks lb. .1242 - —
clarified, dms. lb. .1392 - .1423
tanks lb. .1191 - —
salad, dms lb. .14⅜ - .14⅝
tanks lb. .12⅜ - —
Soybean oil acids, dbl dist, dms, tanks lb. .19 - .21½
Single-distilled, dms. lb. .16½ - —
tanks lb. .17¾ - .20¼
Soybean pitch, dms works lb. .15¼ - —
Spearmint sulfate cns lb. .05 - .05¼
Spearmint leaves, dom. bls oz. .80 - .90
Spearmint oil, NF, dms lb. 75 - —
Sperm oil bleached, winter, 45°, dms lb. 4.65 - 5.35
tanks lb. .1725- .1750
Nat., winter, 45°, dms lb. .1550- —
tanks lb. .1625- .1650
Spermaceti wax, blocks cs lb. .1450- —
Cakes, cs lb. .31 - .34
Spruce extract, liq., reg tanks, works lb. .32 - .34
Powd., super, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .01¾ - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .05¼ - —
Spruce oil, cns., dms. lb. .05½ - —
Squill, white, bls. lb. 2.10 - 3.55
White powd. bbls. bxs lb. .16 - .18
St John's bread, edible, bls lb. .17 - .20
Stannic chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .14 - .16
Stannic oxide, dms., dlvd lb. .762 - .772
Stannous chloride anhyd., dms., works lb. 1.02 - 1.03
Stannous chloride, hydrous, cryst., dms., works lb. .958 - 1.453
Stannous sulfate, dms., works lb. .83 - .84
Starch corn pearl paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.38 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.53 - —
Powd., paper bgs, c.l. 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.65 - —
Prices for corn starch in cotton bags, 15c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Starch potato, dom., idaho, bgs., c.l., works lb. .0635- —
Maine, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06½ - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse, New York, lb. .08¾ - .10
Starch, rice, bgs., ex whse lb. .14 - .15
Starch wheat, bgs. lb. .08½ - .09
Star root (see Helonias root)
Stargrass root (see Aletris root)
Stavesacre seed, bgs lb. .60 - .61
Stearic acid, dbl. pressed, bgs lb. .16 - .18½
Single-pressed, bgs. lb. .15½ - .18
Triple-pressed, bgs. lb. .18¼ - .20¾
Stearine, oleo (see Oleostearine)
Stoddard solvent, petroleum tanks, east coast, New Jersey, New York c.l. .18 - —
tanks, western Pennsylvania, gal. .16 - —
tanks, group 3 gal. .13375- —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .20 - —
Chicago gal. .299 - —
Cleveland gal. .23½ - —
Los Angeles, ex tax gal. .199 - —
Newark gal. .19 - —
New York gal. .19 - —
Philadelphia gal. .19½ - —
Pittsburgh gal. .19 - —
Stramonium leaves, ogs. lb. .18 - .20
Streptomycin hydrochloride, bulk, gram. .0850- .0875
Streptomycin sulfate, bulk gram. .0850- .0875
Strontium bromide, NF cryst., 150-lb fib dms lb. .84 - —
Strontium carbonate, pure, dms., 5-ton lots or more, works, lb. .35 - —
dms. 1-ton lots, works lb. .37 - —
Tech., dms., works lb. .19 - —
Strontium chromate, fib, dms., works, lb. .49 - —
Strontium iodide, jars, 25-lb. lots, lb. 3.57 - —
Strontium nitrate, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 11.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 12.00 - —
Strontium salicylate, NF, dms lb. 1.88 - —
Strontium sulfate, air floated, 90% 325 mesh, bgs., works ton.56.70 - 66.15
Strophanthin G (see Ouabain, USP).
Strophanthin K, bots oz.25.00 - 25.50
Strophanthus seed, Kombi, biologically tested, bgs lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Styrax, USP, cs lb. 2.30 - 2.75
Styrene monomer, polymer grade, 99.6%, dms., c.l., frt, alld, lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½ - —
Tech., 99.2%, tanks, bulk lb. .1262- —
dms., c.l., t.l., same basis lb. .1512- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .1712- —
Above prices are escalated for each calendar quarter on the basis of cost of crude oil at the well, cost of petroleum refining labor, and prices in the three major sections of the Wholesale Commodity Price Index.
Styroly acetate, bots lb. 1.25 - 1.45
Succinic acid, purif., cryst., bbls., works lb. .62 - .75
Sucrose, refd., white, bgs. refy. E. lb. .0885- —
Sucrose octa-acetate, denaturing grade, 100-200-lb. lots bgs., c.l., works lb. .84 - —
Sugar (see Sucrose).
Sugar cane wax, dom., refd., slabs, 80-lb. ctns., works lb. .65 - .75
80-lb. ctns., spot lb. .67¼ - .72¼
Sulfabenzamide, dms kilo 8.80 - 9.90
Sulfabenzamide-sodium, dms kilo 9.00 - 10.10

Sulfacetamide, USP, fib dms kilo 7.70 - 8.80
Sulfacetamide-sodium, USP, fib. dms kilo 8.15 - 9.25
Sulfadiazine, USP, microcrystals, dms kilo.23.35 - 24.45
USP, powd., dms kilo.22.60 - 23.70
Sulfadiazine-sodium, USP, dms kilo.24.80 - 25.90
Sulfaguanidine, NF X, dms kilo 5.50 - 6.60
Sulfamerazine, USP, microcrystals, dms kilo.23.50 - 24.60
Sulfamerazine-sodium, USP, powd. dms kilo.24.80 - 25.90
Sulfamethazine, microcrystals, USP XV, dms kilo.19.65 - 20.75
Powd., dms kilo 18 75 - 19 85
Sulfamic acid, cryst., dms., c.l., t.l., works 100 lbs.16.00 -
dms. l.c.l. t.l. works 100 lbs 17 50 - 18.50
100 lbs. or more lb. 6.00 - —
gran., dms., c.l., t.l., works, 100 lbs.14.75 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., works 100 lbs.16.25 - 17.25
Sulfanilamide NF X 30-80 mesh, dms kilo 3.05 - 3.50
NF X, microcrystals, dms kilo. 3.79 - 4.20
NF X, powd., dms kilo. 2.85 - 3.30
Sulfanilamide quinoxaline, veterinary dms kilo.14.12 - 14.85
Sulfanilic acid, tech. dms, c.l., frt. alld lb 21 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb 23 - —
Sulfapyridine USP XV, powd. bots, tins kilo.15.45 - 16.55
Sulfapyridine-sodium, monohydrate, dms kilo.16.55 - 17.65
Sulfathiazole NF X, powd. dms kilo 5.50 5.85
microcrystals, dms. kilo. 6.25 - 6.60
Sulfathiazole-sodium, NF X, dms kilo 6.05 - 6.40
Sulfur, coml. flour, bgs., mines, 100 lbs 2.45 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs 3.30 - —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
Sulfur, crude, dom., bright, bulk, f.o.b. cars, mines long-ton.23.50 - —
Export, f.o.b. vessels Gulf ports long-ton.25.00 - —
US and Canada, f.o.b. vessels Gulf ports, long-ton.25.00 - —
Domestic dark sulfur prices are $1 per long-ton lower
Sulfur, crude, bulk, imp., Mexican, filtered f.o.b. vessel, Coatzacoalcos long-ton.24.00 - —
Mexican dark sulfur price is $1 per long ton lower.
Sulfur, refd., flowers, NF, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 5.15 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
flour, light, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
lump bgs., mines 100 lbs. 4.45 - —
rolls, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
bbls. mines 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
salt block, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 4.65 - —
virgin block, bbls., mines, 100 lbs. 4.70 - —
Sulfur, rubbermakers coml., reg., bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.55 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs 3.80 - —
98-100%, passing through 325 mesh, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.05 - —
bbls. mines 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
refd., bgs., mines 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
bbls. mines 100 lbs. 5.55 - —
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.85 - —
bbls. mines 100 lbs. 4.10 - —
Sulfur dichloride, ret. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .04½ -
ret. dms. l.c.l., same basis lb. .05¼ -
tanks, same basis lb. .04 -
Sulfur dioxide, liq., coml., cyls., works, frt. equald lb. .10 - .12
multi-unit cars, works lb. .0535- —
tanks, works lb. .045 -
Refrigeration, 150-lb. cyls., dlvd, lb. .33 - —
Sulfur monochloride, 55-gal. non-ret. dms., c.l., frt equald lb. .04½ -
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .05¼ -
tanks, same basis lb. .04 -
Sulfuric acid 60° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.00 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
tanks, works ton.18 60 - —
66° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 2.55 - 3.35
tanks, works ton.22.35 - —
98%, tanks, works ton.23 50 - —
99.100% tanks works ton.23.95 - —
CP, NF, consumers' cbys., c.l., frt. equald lb. .12¾ -
consumers' cbys., l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¼ - .14¾
5-pt. bots. extra, cs., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .16¼ -
5-pt. bots. extra, cs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¾ - .18¼
Sulfuric acid, fuming (oleum), 20%, tanks, works ton.25.00 - —
40%, tanks, works ton.29.00 - —
65%, tanks, works ton.39.50 - —
Sumac leaves, 28% tannin, bgs., ex dock ton.205.00 Nom.
28% tannin, grd., bgs., ex dock ton.200.00 Nom.
Superphosphate, run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a., pulv., bulk, c.l., Baltimore unit-ton. .90 - .93
bulk, c.l. Carteret, N. J. unit-ton. .90 - .93
Triple, 48% or more a.p.a., pulv., bulk, c.l., East Tampa, Fla. unit-ton. .98 - —
Sweet birch oil, USP, northern, cns. lb. 4.00 - 9.50
USP, southern, cns lb. 2.10 - 3.05

T

2,4,5-T, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald, lb. 1.18 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.25 - —
2,4,5-T isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. 1.24 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. 1.29 - —
Talc, dom., fibrous, New York, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.28.00 - —
bgs. l.c.l., works ton.31.00 - 36.00
Dom., fibrous, New York, 99.5%, 325 mesh, bgs. c.l., works, ton.31.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.34.00 - —
99.95% micronized, bgs., works, ton.38.00 - —
ord., Calif., grad., bgs., c.l., works ton.34.00 - 39.50
Vermont, off-color, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.19.40 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.37.00 - —
Imp., Canadian, grd., bgs., c.l., mines ton.20.00 - 25.00
Tall oil, crude, dms., c.l., works lb. .04¼ - .04¼
tanks, works lb. .02¾ - .03
Dist., dms., c.l., works lb. .07¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .08 - .08½
tanks, works lb. .06 - .06½
Refd., dms., c.l., works lb. .06¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .07 - .07¼
tanks, works lb. .05¼ - .06
Tall oil acids, dms., c.l., works lb. .10½ - .12
dms., l.c.l. lb. .11 - .12½
tanks, works lb .08½ - .10
Tall pitch, dms., c.l., works ton 50.00 - 70 00
tanks, works ton.40.00 - —

Tallow, edible, tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.11⅜-	.11¼
inedible, fancy, bleachable, tanks, dlvd	lb.	.06¼-	.06⅜
fancy, guaranteed, dms., f.a.s.	lb.	.09½-	—
No. 1, tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.07½-	.07¾
prime, tanks dlvd.	lb.	.08 -	.08½
special, tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.07¾-	.07⅞
sulfonated, 25%, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.08¾-	.09¼
50%, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.10 -	.10½
Tallow acids, dist., dms.	lb.	.13½-	.16
tanks	lb.	.11 -	—
Hydrogenated, dms.	lb.	.15½-	.18
Tallow oil, acidless dms., c.l. to dms. l.c.l	lb	14½ - 15½	17
Tangerine oil, Floridian, dms	lb.	2.95 -	3.50
Tankage, animal, feeding 9-11% ammonia New York, bulk	unit-ton.	7.00 -	—
Animal, feeding 9-11% ammonia Chicago, bulk	unit-ton.	8.00 -	—
Tannic acid NF fluffy bbls 1,000-lb lots	lb	2.05 -	—
bbls., smaller lots	lb	2.06 -	2.10
Powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.95 -	—
bbls., smaller lots	lb	1.96 -	2.01
Tech. dms	lb	1.05 -	—
Tansy oil dms.	lb.	7.50 -	9.50
Tapioca flour, Brazilian, bgs. ex whse	lb.	.10½-	.11½
Siamese, first quality same basis.	lb.	.07 -	.07½
Tar acid oil, 15-18% dms., c.l., frt equald	gal.	.53½-	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.55½-	—
tanks, same basis	gal.	.43½-	—
25-28% dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	.60 -	—
dms., l.c.l. same basis	gal.	.62 -	—
tanks, same basis	gal.	.50 -	—
80-83% dms. c.l. same basis	gal.	.75 -	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.77 -	—
tanks same basis	gal.	.65 -	—
Tar coal (see Coaltar)			
Tartar emetic (see Antimony potassium tartrate)			
Tartaric acid dom., NF, 230 or 250-lb dms., c.l. lo.	lb.	.45 -	—
230 or 250-lb dms., 10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt	lb.	.49½-	—
230 or 250 lb. dms., smaller lots	lb.	.50 -	—
100-lb dms	lb.	.51 -	—
Imp., NF, bgs., dms., kgs	lb.	.40 -	.44
Terpine hydrate, NF cryst., powd., 100-lb fib. dms	lb.	.70 -	—
Terpineol, extra, dms	lb.	.41 -	.70
Prime, dms.	lb.	.30 -	.45
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms.	lb.	.64 -	.75
Prime, dms.	lb.	.53 -	.56
Terpinyl propionate dms.	lb	1.75 -	3.00
Terra alba (see Gypsum).			
Testosterone, USP, bots	gram.	No prices	
Testosterone proprionate, USP	gram.	No prices	
Tetrachloroethane dms. works	lb	.14½ -	—
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate)			
Tetrachloroethylene, tech. (see Perchloroethylene).			
Tetrachloroethylene USP, 55-gal. dms. c.l. t.l., works	lb.	.20½-	—
dms., l.c.l. works	lb.	.22 -	.23½
Tetraethyl orthosilicate dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.60 -	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.62 -	—
Tetraethyl pyrophosphate, 40%, cns. dms. frt equald	lb.	.75 -	—
Tetraethylenepentamine cms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.52½-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.54½-	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.51 -	—
Tetrahydrofuran, dms., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.36½-	—
dms., l.c.l., or t.t.l., works	lb.	.37 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.35 -	—
Tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol, dms., c.l. t.l., Memphis, Tenn.	lb.	.34½-	—
dms., l.c.l. t.t.l. Memphis, Tenn.	lb.	.35½-	—
dms., c.l., t.l., Newark, N. J	lb.	.36½-	—
dms., l.c.l., t.t.l., Newark, N. J.	lb.	.37½-	—
tanks, dlvd. E of Denver	lb.	.34 -	—
tanks, dlvd W of Denver	lb	.35 -	—
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see potassium phosphate)			
Thallium metal, dlvd.	lb.	7.50 -	10.00
Thallium sulfate, 99% bots., dlvd.	lb.	5.00 -	10.00
Theobromine, NF, fib dms	lb	4.50 -	—
Theobromine and sodium acetate, USP, fib dms	lb.	4.75 -	—
Theobromine sodio-salicylate, NF, fib dms	lb.	3.90 -	—
Theophylline, anhyd., or USP, 100-lb dms	lb	3.65 -	—
Thiamin hydrochloride, USP, reg., fib dms	kilo.	40.00 -	—
USP ampule grade fib dms.	kilo.	42.00 -	—
Thiamin mononitrate, USP, fib. dms	kilo.	40.00 -	—
Thiocarbanilide, dms., ton lots	lb.	72 -	—
dms., less ton lots	lb	74 -	—
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).			
Thioflavin green toner, brilliant, molybdated, PMA, kgs., works	lb.	5.20 -	—
Tungstated, PTMA, kgs., works.	lb.	6.20 -	—
Thioglycolic acid, refd. cbys., 100% basis	lb.	1.33 -	1.53
Thiosalicylic acid, purif., dms., 1,000-lb lots, works	lb.	4.00 -	—
Thiourea tech. bgs. c.l. frt. alld.	lb.	.30 -	—
bgs., ton lots, same basis	lb.	.32 -	—
bgs., less than ton lots, same basis.	lb.	.33 -	—
Thorium nitrate, purif., fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more. works	lb	3.50 -	—
dl-Threonine, bots., 1-kilo lots.	kilo.	275.00 -	—
Thyme leaves, French, bgs	lb.	.34 -	—
Spanish, bgs	lb	14 -	—
Thyme oil, NF, red, cns., dms.	lb.	2.00 -	2.25
white, cns.	lb.	2.20 -	2.50
Tech. white cns	lb	40 -	1.85
Thymol, fib dms	lb.	2.60 -	3.00
Thymol iodide NF dms.	lb.	7.30 -	—
Timbo root, (see Cube root).			
Tin chloride (see Stannous chloride, annyd.).			
Tin crystals (see Stannous chloride, hydrous)			
Tin metal (Straits)	lb.	.93⅞-	—
Tin oxide (see Stannic oxide).			
Tin sulfate (see Stannous sulfate).			
Tin tetrachloride anhyd. (see Stannic chloride anhyd.)			
Titanium dioxide, anatase, ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.25½-	—
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.26½-	—
reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.25½-	—
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.26½-	—
Anatase, granular, nat., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Jacksonville, Fla.	ton.	180.00 -	—
5-ton lots, Niagara Falls, N.Y.	ton.	205.00 -	—
bgs., ton lots, same basis.	ton.	215.00 -	—
Milled metallurgical titanium dioxide $7.50 per ton higher.			
Rutile, non-chalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.27½-	—
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.28½-	—
Titanium dioxide-calcium pigment, 30% Ti O₂, reg. bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.09¾-	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.09⅞-	—
50% Ti O₂, high-tinting, dms., c.l.,	lb.	.14⅜-	—
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.14⅝-	—
Titanium hydride, powd., dms., works	lb.	8.10 -	9.00
Titanium tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.26 -	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.27½-	.29
tanks, works	lb.	.20 -	—
Tobias acid, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.81 -	—
d-a-Tocopherols mixed, NF, conc. pure basis bots	kilo.	91.00 -	—
dl-a-Tocopherol, bots	kilo.	134.20 -	—
d-a-Tocopheryl acetate, NF, conc. pure basis bots	kilo.	166.00 -	—
d-a-Tocopheryl acid succinate, cryst. bots	kilo.	148.00	—
dl-a-Tocopheryl acetate, bots	kilo.	122.00	—
25% dry powd. bots	kilo.	30.50	32.00
33⅓% dry powd., bots	kilo.	40.65	42.50
o-Toluidine base dry kgs. 100% basis	lb.	1.55 -	—
Paste, kgs. 100% basis	lb.	1.50 -	—

Toluol

Toluol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may be found under Toluene.

o-Tolidine hydrochloride paste, kgs., 100% basis	lb.	1.50 -	—
Tolu balsam cns.	lb.	3.10 -	4.35
Toluene coaltar (nitrat or nitration tanks, dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.25 -	—
Toluene, petroleum, indust., tanks, E. of Rockies	gal.	.25 -	.32
p-Toluenesulfonamide powd., dms., works	lb.	.70 -	—
p-Toluenesulfonic acid, dms., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.17 -	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.18 -	—
p-Toluenesulfonic acid, monohydrate, dms., c.l. or t.l	lb.	.90 -	—
dms. 125 lbs to t.l	lb	1.00 -	—
m-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld	lb.	.79 -	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.80 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.78 -	—
o-Toluidine dms. c.l. works, frt. alld	lb.	.27 -	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.28 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.25 -	—
p-Toluidine flake, dms. frt. alld	lb.	.54 -	—
Solid, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.50 -	—
o-Toluidine-m-sulfonic acid frt alld.	lb.	.70 -	—
p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic acid, bbls., works	lb.	.92 -	1.04
Toluidine red toner, deep shades, kgs., works	lb	1.70 -	—
Light shades kgs works	lb	1.70 -	—
2,4-Tolylenediamine, cryst., fib. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	1.10 -	—
Tonka beans, Angostura cks	lb	No prices	
Brazilian, Surinam cs	lb	1.35 -	—
Totaquine 100-oz lots, cns	oz.	.42 -	—
Toxaphene dms., c.l. t.l., works	lb.	.22 -	—
dms., l.c.l. t.t.l. works	lb.	.23 -	—
Tragacanth gum, No. 1, ribbons, cs	lb.	3.50 -	4.50
No 2, cs.	lb	3.40 -	—
No. 3, cs	lb.	3.00 -	3.10
USP powd., bbls.	lb.	1.25 -	1.38
Triacetin, dms. c.l. dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	.39 -	—
dms., l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.40 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.37 -	—
Triallylamine, dms., c.l. dlvd	lb.	.983 -	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.993 -	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.96 -	—
Tributyl citrate, tech. non-ret. dms., c.l. frt alld E of Denver	lb.	42½	—
non-ret. dms. l.c.l., frt. alld, E. of Denver	lb.	.43½-	—
tanks frt alld E of Denver	lb.	40 -	—
Tributyl phosphate dms. c.l. works	lb.	52½	—
dms., l.c.l. same basis	lb	53½-	—
tanks same basis	lb	50 -	—
Tributylamine dms c.l. works	lb	67½-	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb	68½-	—
tanks same basis	lb	65 -	—
Trichloroacetic acid, bots	lb	2.00 -	2.50
Trichlorobenzene dms c.l., frt alld. E	lb.	15 -	—
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld E	lb.	16 -	—
tanks, frt alld E	lb.	13¼-	—
Trichlorobenzene prices in the West 1¾c higher.			
1,1,1-Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.13¾-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.16¾-	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.12¾-	—
1,1,2-Trichloroethane dms., c.l., works	lb.	.13½-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.14¼-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.11½-	—
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or t.l., works frt equald	lb	.13 -	—
dms., l.c.l. frt alld	lb.	.15 -	.16¾
tanks, works, frt equald	lb	12 -	—
Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid (see 2,4,5-T).			

Here's why WEST END can recommend the right product for your special application immediately!

When you phone requesting data on a specific application of a WEST END product or the development of a product to meet new specifications, the Sales Office Manager in Oakland with whom you speak can contact the plant at WEST END immediately. He talks by private wire teletype with the Plant Manager and the Director of Development. An answer is given immediately. It is relayed to you often while you are still on the phone.

WEST END 's Sales Office Manager sales representatives and plant executives work together as a team manning a system that is, in our opinion, uniquely outstanding in the chemical industry. Their confidence in the efficiency of this system is reflected in the enthusiastic, helpful and friendly manner in which they promptly serve you . . . our customers.

WEST END CHEMICAL COMPANY
DIVISION OF STAUFFER CHEMICAL COMPANY
1956 WEBSTER, OAKLAND 12, CALIF. • PLANT, WESTEND, CALIF.

SODA ASH
SODIUM SULFATE
BORAX • HYDRATED LIME

Tricholine Citrate—Wattle Bark

Tricholine citrate 65% soln ret. cbys, works, frt. adjusted lb. 1.40 - 1.43
Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., divd lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., divd lb. .36 - —
tanks divd lb. .32½- —
Petroleum, dms., c.l., divd lb. .34½- —
dms., l.c.l., divd lb. .35½- —
tanks divd lb. .32½- —
Tridecyl alcohol, mixed isomers, dms., divd lb. .26½- —
dms., l.c.l., divd lb. .27½- —
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., divd, E lb. .24½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .25½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .22 - —
Triethanolamine lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., t.l. frt. alld lb. .24 - —
dms., l.t.l., frt. alld lb. .25 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .23 - —
Tr[illegible]mine, dms., c.l., works, divd, E lb. .50 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .51 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .47½- —
Triethyl citrate, refd., tech., non-ret, dms, c.l., frt alld E. of Denver lb. .46¼- —
non-ret dms, l.c.l frt alld, E. of Denver lb. .47¼- —
tanks, frt alld E of Denver lb. .43¾- —
Triethyl phosphate, dms., c.l., divd lb. .40½- —
dms., l.c.l., divd. lb. .41½- —
tanks, divd lb. .38 - —
Triethylene glycol, dms., c.l. divd, E lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., divd, E. lb. .22 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., divd, E lb. .51½- —
dms., l.c.l., divd E. lb. .52½- —
tanks, divd, E. lb. .49 - —
Tri-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., divd, E lb. .23¼- —
dms., l.c.l., divd, E lb. .24¼- —
tanks, divd, E. lb. .20¾- —
Trimethylamine, anhyd., cyls., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .30 - .305
tanks, same basis lb. .26 - —
25-40% soln., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .35½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .26 - —
Trioxane pure, dms, c.l. t.l. works, lb. .50 - —
dms, l.c.l. works lb. .51½- —
Tripentaerythritol, bgs. l.c.l. divd, E lb. .35 - —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls, c.l., frt. equald lb. .41½- —
bbls., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .43½- —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls, works lb. .90 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Tripropylene glycol, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld E lb. .21 - —
dms, l.c.l. t.l., frt. alld E lb. .22 - —
Tripropylene glycol, tankcars and compartmented tankcars, frt. alld. E lb. .18½- —
tankwagons and compartmented tankwagons, 1,000 gals. min. frt. alld E lb. .19 - —
Tripropylene glycol prices 1c per lb higher in West.
Trisodium phosphate (see Sodium phosphate tribasic).
dl-Tryptophane, fib. dms., works, lb. 55.00 - —
Tung oil, dms., c.l., New York lb. .23 - —
dms., l.c.l., New York lb. .23¼- .23½
tanks, New York lb. .21½- —
tanks, domestic mills lb. .21½ Nom.
Tungsten metal, powd., 2.0-2.5 microns, dms., works lb. 3.73 - —
Tungstic acid, tech. dms. 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 2.15 Nom.
dms., smaller lots, works lb. 2.30 Nom.
Turkey red, bbls., works lb. .62 - —
Turpentine, gum (see Protective Coatings market, Naval Stores).
Turpentine oil, NF, cns., dms lb. .28 - .50
Tyrothricin, USP, bots gram .55 - .58
Tuscan red, bbls., frt. equald lb. .26 - .32

U

Ultramarine blue, cobalt type, dry or pulp, 250-lb. bbls., divd, E. of Rockies lb. .35 - .39½
Jobbing types, bbls., same basis, lb. .19 - —
Regular types, dry bbls, same basis lb. .22½- .35
Ultramarine blue prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Umber pigment, burnt, American, bgs., c.l., works lb. .07½- .07¾
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .07¾- .08
Burnt, Turkey-type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y. lb. .08¼- —
Raw, American, bgs., works lb. .07¾- .08¼
Turkey-type, bgs., works lb. .08½- .08¾
Undecylenic acid, dms lb. 1.45 - —
Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
Unicorn root, true (see Aletris root).
Urea, 46% N, indust., bgs., c.l., t.l., divd, E ton. 125.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., divd, E., ex whse, ton. 145.00 - —
45% N, agricultural, bgs., c.l., (30 tons), divd, E ton. 110.00 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, A and B grades, N basis, tanks, Belle, W. Va ton. 126.00 - —
C grade, tanks, same basis ton. 124.50 - —
37 grade, tanks, same basis ton. 153.00 - —
Urethane, USP, dms., t.l., f.o.b., works lb. .65 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .70 - —
Uva-ursi leaves, bls lb. .17 - .19

V

Valerian root, Belgian, bgs lb. .35 - —
Indian, bgs lb. .29 - —
dl-Valine, dms., works lb. 21.00 -27.50
Valonia beards, 40-42% tannin, bgs., ex dock ton. 88.00 -90.00
Valonia cups, 28-30% tannin, bgs. ex dock ton. 66.00 -67.00
Valonia extract, powd, 63% tannin, bgs. ex dock lb. .11 - —
Vanadium pentoxide, tech, dms., works lb. 1.28 - 1.33
Vandyke brown, bbls, works lb. 09½ 12
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins lb. 10.55 -11.50
Mexican, cuts, tins lb. 10.50 -11.00
whole, tins lb. 10.60 -11.50
Tahiti, cs. lb. 8.20 - 8.50
Vanillin, ex lignin, 100-lb. fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 3.00 - —
100-lb. fib. dms., 500-lb. lots lb. 3.10 - —
100-lb. fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 3.25 - —
Venetian red, jobbing, bgs. works lb. 0475- —
20% bgs. works lb. .0525- —
25% bgs., works lb. .0575- —
30% bgs., works lb. .06 - —
33⅓ bgs., works lb. .0625- —
40% bgs. works lb. .0775- —
Vetiver oil, Bourbon, cns lb. 13.00 -15.50
Haitian, cs. lb. 10.00 -11.50
Java, cns lb. 11.75 -12.25
Victoria blue toner, molybdated, PMA, 250-lb bbls., divd, E. of Rockies lb. 4.50 - —
Victoria blue toner bbls. prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Vinyl acetate monomer, zone 1, 55-gal. dms., c.l., divd lb. .20 - —
55-gal dms., l.c.l., divd lb. .21 - —
tanks, divd lb. .17½- —
tanktrucks less than 4,000 gal., divd lb. .18 —
Zone 2, 55-gal. dms., c.l., divd lb. .21 - —
55-gal dms., l.c.l., divd lb. .24 - —
tanks, divd lb. .18½- —
tanktrucks less than 4,000 gals., divd lb. .19 - —
Zone 1 is all continental U. S. except Zone 2. Zone 2 comprises Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Mont., Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
Vinyl n-butyl ether, tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .50 - —
Vinyl chloride monomer, tanks, works lb. .11 - .125
Vinyl ether, tech, dms, c.l. works, lb. .26 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
tanks, works lb. .25 - —
USP, anesthesia, bots, 50cc. hospitals bot. 1.12 - —
USP, anesthesia, bots, 75cc. hospitals bot. 1.56 - —
Vinyl ethyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .29¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27¼- —
Vinyl methyl ether, cyls, works lb .30 —
Cylinders are sold outright, or if shipped against deposit, a free period of sixty days is allowed; and if empties are returned prepaid and in good condition within that period full refund is made.
Vinyl propionate, monomer, dms., c.l., divd lb. .49½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .50½- —
tanks, same basis lb .47 - —
Vinyl trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
2-Vinylpyridine, 10 dms to tanks, works lb. 1.34 - —
1 to 9 dms., works lb. 1.48 - —
tanks works lb. 1.31 - —
Vinyltoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .16 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .18 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .13½- —
Viosterol, in nat. vegetable oil, 1,000,000 D units per gram, bots., lots of 10 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .02½- —
Virginia type red, bbls, works lb 1.40 - —
Vitamin A acetate, syn., cryst., beads, 500,000 A units per gram gram. .07¼- —
dry, 500,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo. 67.50 - —
325,000 units per gram, same basis kilo. 43.88 - —
250,000 units per gram, same basis kilo. 33.75 - —
Dry vitamin A acetate in less than kilo lots, $2.50 per kilo higher in all potencies.
Vitamin A, liq. in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .10 - —
Vitamin A, palmitate, liq 1,000,000-1,800,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .10 - —
Liq. in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .10 - —
Vitamin B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
Vitamin B_2 (see Riboflavin and Yeast).
Vitamin B_{12}, cryst., 1-10 gram vials, gram. 215.00 - —
Oral grade solids, in containers of 1 and 10 grams of B_{12} activity gram. 175.00 - —
0.1 percent triturations of cryst. B_{12} with dicalcium phosphate or mannitol, 1-10 kilo. 247.00 - —
Vitamin C (see Ascorbic acid)
Vitamin D (see Codliver and Fish-liver oils, Calciferol and Viosterol)
Vitamin D_2, dry, 850,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo. 42.50 - —
850,000 units per gram less than kilo lots kilo. 45.90 - —
Vitamin E (see a-Tocopherol and Wheat germ oil)
Vitamin G (see Riboflavin).
Vitamin H (see Biotin).
Vitamin K, active (see Menadione).
Vitamin K_1, 25 gram bots gram. 4.50 - —
Violet methyl toner (see Methyl violet toner).
VM&P naphtha (see Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum).

W

Wahoo root, bark, bls lb. 2.10 - —
Warfarin, 0.5%, dms., 50-lb. lots, divd lb 1.95 - —
dms, 25-49-lb. lots, New York or Chicago lb 2.05 - —
cns., 5-24-lb. lots, New York or Chicago lb 2.15 - —
Watchung-type reds, bbls lb 1.95 - —
Wattle bark, fair average, African, bls, ex dock ton. 68.00 - —
Merchantable, bls., ex dock ton. 64.00 - —

Then you're thinking about catalysts ... and some of the world's most useful catalysts are vanadium chemicals.

Since 1870, the potency of vanadium as an oxidation catalyst has been recognized. Today, vanadium finds wide application in both inorganic and organic chemistry. Many of the intermediates employed in the production of polymeric compounds so important to modern manufacturing and living depend on vanadium in their synthesis.

Vanadium Corporation of America constantly explores new possibilities for extending the use of vanadium in catalysts.

If you have a catalyst problem, chances are we have the answer. And if we don't have a ready answer, we'd welcome the opportunity to add our resources to yours in finding the ideal solution.

VANCORAM

VANADIUM CORPORATION OF AMERICA

420 Lexington Avenue, New York 17, N. Y.
Chicago • Cleveland • Detroit • Pittsburgh

Producers of alloys, metals and chemicals

ADVERTISEMENT—*This entire page is a paid advertisement* *Prepared by U. S. Industrial Chemicals Co.*

U.S.I. CHEMICAL NEWS

July ★ A Series for Chemists and Executives of the Solvents and Chemical Consuming Industries ★ 1958

Urethan Applications Grow In Drug, Chemical Fields

Ethyl carbamate, more commonly known as Urethan, has become a useful chemical tool with a wide variety of uses since it was first produced in this country over 20 years ago. Urethan's applications now range from cancer therapy to the manufacture of plasticizers — and useful new reactions are continually being found.

In the pharmaceutical field, Urethan is now employed in the production of tranquilizers, and in the synthesis of many drugs. Its medical applications include the treatment of leukemia and other forms of cancer. Urethan is a mild hypnotic and sedative; is also reported to enhance the effectiveness of penicillin and streptomycin, and to increase the activity of certain enzymes.

Plasticizer producers use Urethan as a gelatinizing agent for cellulose acetate and cellulose nitrate. Cosmetic makers find it an excellent solvent in astringent preparations and hair dyes. Diazo paper manufacturers incorporate it into the light-sensitive layer to yield bright, stable prints.

Urethan is the ethyl ester of carbamic acid and has the chemical formula

$$H_2N-\overset{\overset{O}{\|}}{C}-O-C_2H_5$$

As a chemical intermediate, it reacts with many organic and inorganic compounds to form end products or other intermediates of commercial importance in the dyestuffs, plasticizer, food and drug fields among others.

U.S.I., pioneer producer of Urethan, has a wealth of experience with this wide-spectrum chemical, and can supply information or technical help on applications and reactions.

Polyethylene Closures for Drums Now Self-Venting

Used on U.S.I. Alcohol Drums

A leak-proof, tamper-proof, all-polyethylene closure for containers carrying liquids—tradenamed FlexSpout* — now has a self-venting feature which eliminates the need for other separate vents on shipping containers. The improved spout

MORE

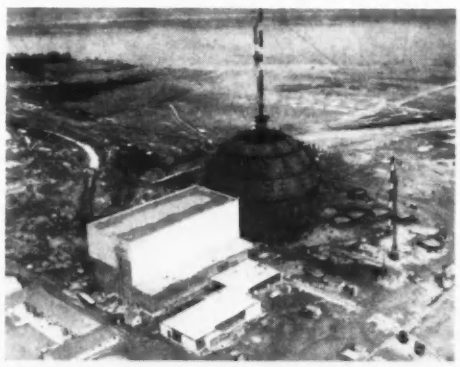
*® Rieke Metal Products, Auburn, Ind.

Self Venting FlexSpout on U.S.I. Pure Ethyl Alcohol, USP, 5-gallon drum being pulled up into pouring position via new bail on reseal cap.

Largest All-Nuclear Power Plant to Contain 44 Miles Of Zirconium Tubing

At Dresden, Illinois, a 180,000 KW all-nuclear power station is being constructed which will contain in its reactor core almost 44 miles of tubing made from zirconium. This Commonwealth Edison boiling water reactor plant will be the largest all-nuclear station in the U.S. when it begins operation in mid-1960.

The tubing is made of reactor-grade Zircaloy-2 and is used as a container for UO_2 fuel pellets. It is to be given special pressure, sonic and corrosion tests, to insure that it



Sphere to house reactor, and turbine building, for Commonwealth Edison's Dresden, Ill., power plant — to be country's largest all-nuclear station when completed in 1960. Reactor will contain 44 miles of zirconium tubing. (photo courtesy General Electric)

meets the rigid tolerances established for this type of tubing.

Zirconium metal has an extremely low nuclear cross-section — allowing free passage of neutrons—and makes an ideal cladding material for uranium because it offers minimum interference to the fission process, is corrosion and heat resistant, and structurally strong.

This zirconium tubing order, the largest ever placed, is being processed by Mallory-Sharon Metals Corporation (owned ⅓ by U.S.I.), world's largest producer of special metals such as titanium, hafnium, zirconium, tantalum and columbium. The company uses a U.S.I. sodium reduction manufacturing process which offers advantages in both economy and product quality.

Promising New Sodium Treatment Developed for Bonding Teflon

Sodium-Naphthalene-Solvent Treatment Claimed More Convenient Than Earlier Teflon Preparation for Strong Bonding to Metals, Rubber and Plastics

A new surface treatment has been developed for joining fluorinated resins such as Teflon to other materials. The resulting ease of bonding will undoubtedly increase Teflon utilization as a corrosion-resistant lining for process equipment and vessels, as a bearing material, and in fluid seals.

The new process, described in U.S. Patent 2,809,130, requires only conventional ventilation, and uses treating solutions that can be stored for long periods. Its advantages over the sodium-ammonia solution surface treatment should bring the new process into wide application for preparing Teflon for adhesion to metals, rubber and plastics.

Bond Strengths Are High

It is reported in the patent that peel tests were made on an epoxy cement bond between the treated Teflon and a phenol-formaldehyde resin — and that the bond was stronger than the Teflon itself. Similar results were obtained in joining Teflon to metal and rubber with a chlorinated rubber adhesive.

How It Is Done

The Teflon surface is bathed at room temperature with a sodium-naphthalene complex dissolved in a solvent such as dimethyl glycol ether. When the surface turns a grey-brown, it is ready for bonding to other materials. A wide variety of common adhesives can be used, including chlorinated rubber types, resorcinol formaldehyde cements, phenolic types, and epoxies.

Preparation of Treating Solutions

The patent gives a specific example of solution preparation as follows: a liter of a molal solution of naphthalene in a dimethyl glycol ether solvent under a nitrogen blanket is

MORE

Another ISOSEBACIC® *Acid Patent for U.S.I.*

U.S. Patent No. 2,822,389 on the separation of C-10 dicarboxylic acids has been granted to U.S.I. It is the ninth patent U.S.I. has obtained on its manufacturing process for ISOSEBACIC acid — a new intermediate for the plastics industry. The material is a mixture of three C-10 dibasic acids — 2-ethylsuberic acid, and 2,5-diethyladipic acid, and sebacic acid.

A plant to produce ISOSEBACIC acid in commercial quantity is now being completed at U.S.I.'s major chemical complex in Tuscola, Illinois. Potential applications of the new intermediate include the manufacture of plasticizers, ester lubricants, alkyds, polyamides, polyurethanes, reinforced plastics and in chemical synthesis.

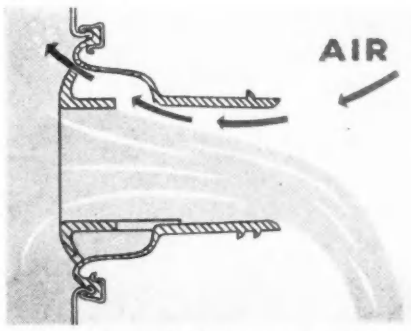
ADVERTISEMENT—*This entire page is a paid advertisement* *Prepared by U. S. Industrial Chemicals Co.*

July ★ # U.S.I. CHEMICAL NEWS ★ 1958

CONTINUED

Polyethylene Closures

also eliminates liquid surge or "glug" in pouring. It is claimed that there is no waste or spillage, since the closure will vent in any pouring position, and a controlled flow—large or small—can be maintained. Patent has been applied for.



Cross-section of Self Venting FlexSpout closure.

The new FlexSpout, like the old, is normally recessed during shipping and storage and can be extended for pouring. Addition of a bail to the polyethylene cap, however, makes it easy to pull the spout up into pouring position.

This improved closure will soon be on all 5-gallon containers in which U.S.I. ethyl alcohol is shipped. It offers greater convenience in handling and pouring.

CONTINUED

Teflon

reacted with metallic sodium. Formation of the sodium-naphthalene complex is indicated by the appearance of a greenish color, at which point the Teflon is immersed.

Other investigators have cited the use of finely divided sodium dispersed in xylene or white oil. Preparation and handling are described in a U.S.I. brochure, "Sodium Dispersions" which may be obtained on request.

Those who will be employing metallic sodium for the first time when applying this treatment will find valuable information in U.S.I.'s 40-page book, "Handling Metallic Sodium on a Plant Scale." The book is available from U.S.I. without charge.

Cabot's Extrafine Silica Now Made at Tuscola, Ill.

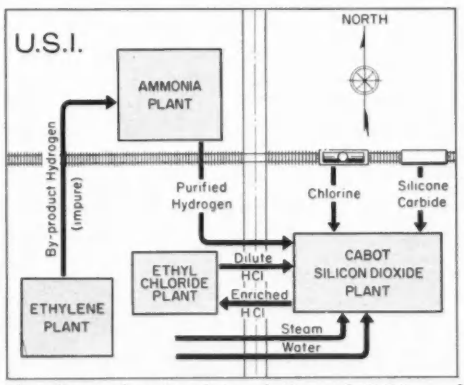
New Plant is Integrated with U.S.I. Production Facilities

A five million pound per year plant for the production of finely-divided silicon dioxide is now onstream at Tuscola, Illinois. Godfrey L. Cabot, Inc. has been importing the product, Cab-O-Sil*, from Germany since 1952. The new Cabot plant is the first in this country to make silica by the German process.

Cab-O-Sil's unique properties are said to derive from this method of manufacture which involves the vapor-phase hydrolysis of silicon tetrachloride in a hot hydrogen environment. The silicon dioxide produced has a particle diameter of 15-20 millimicrons, surface area of 175-200 square meters per gram, purity of 99-99.7%. It has found application in reinforcing rubber polymers, producing stable lubricating greases, coating reproduction papers, adjusting viscosity of paints and inks, and controlling flow properties of a wide variety of industrial powders and liquids.

Cabot chose Tuscola as a plant site because of its economic advantages. Located near U.S.I.'s ammonia and ethyl chloride facilities, the new Cabot plant utilizes raw materials supplied by the U.S.I. processing units, and the U.S.I. ethyl chloride plant uses byproduct hydrogen chloride from Cabot.

* ® Godfrey L. Cabot, Inc.



Flowsheet showing interrelation of U.S.I. and Cabot plants at Tuscola, Illinois.

TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENTS

Information about manufacturers of these items may be obtained by writing U.S.I.

Glass acid bulbs for accurate quantitative analysis of fuming acids, toxic or volatile chemicals, etc., can now be purchased in commercial quantity. They are said to be of controlled diameter, weight, uniformity of wall thickness; can be made in any desired size. **No. 1370**

Portable kit for field testing of non-fat milk solids is now available. Permits quick determination of solids content before milk goes to dairy. Consists of portable water bath, milk sample tubes, lactometers; weighs 40 lbs. **No. 1371**

Antibacterial compound just developed is claimed nontoxic, nonirritating, noncorrosive, odorless, tasteless, water soluble. This complex silver compound is suggested for liquid soaps, toilet goods, other similar products. **No. 1372**

New pump eliminates contact of moving parts with fluid handled. Intake and outlet consists of one flexible tube passing through pump body and acted upon by kneading action of double rotor. Handles corrosives and abrasives. **No. 1373**

Molybdenum pentachloride — active catalyst for chlorinating aromatics, Friedel-Crafts alkylations and like reactions — can now be obtained in semiworks quantities. Also "plates" molybdenum when reduced by hydrogen. **No. 1374**

New needle-and-glass syringe combination packed in sterile polyethylene bag is now available. Entire unit is designed to be discarded after use. Glass barrel unaffected by solvents during long contact with parenteral fluids. **No. 1375**

All phases of the flexographic printing process are covered in a new, revised, updated edition of an older book. Now on sale, new volume includes sections on copy preparation and halftone printing by flexography. **No. 1376**

New centrifugal filming machine for sterilizing sensitive biological fluids and producing high-potency vaccines by ultraviolet irradiation now in production. Suggested for polio vaccines, blood plasma, liquid foods. **No. 1377**

Fiber glass finishing agent which establishes a better bond between fibers and resins is now available in semiworks quantity. Reported to give better wet and dry strengths to polyester, epoxy, melamine, phenolic laminates. **No. 1378**

For liquid oxygen systems, new thread sealing compound is now available. Is specifically formulated for negligible impact sensitivity, is claimed to have approval of several rocket motor manufacturers. **No. 1379**

PRODUCTS OF U.S.I.

HEAVY CHEMICALS

Sodium, Metallic: cast solid in tank cars, steel drums, pails; bricks in barrels, pails.

Sodium Peroxide, Sodium Sulfite, Sodium Sulfate

Ammonia, Anhydrous: commercial & refrigeration. Tank cars or tank wagons.

Ammonium Nitrate, Nitric Acid, Nitrogen Fertilizer Solutions

Phosphatic Fertilizer Solution: wet process phosphoric acid.

Sulfuric Acid: all strengths, 60 Baume to 40% Oleum. Also Electrolytic grade to Federal specifications. Tank cars or tank wagons.

Caustic Soda, Chlorine

OTHER PRODUCTS

PETROTHENE® Polyethylene Resins

Pharmaceutical Products: DL-Methionine, N-Acetyl-DL-Methionine, Urethan USP, Riboflavin USP, Intermediates.

Alcohols: Ethyl (pure and all denatured formulas); Proprietary Denatured Alcohol Solvents SOLOX®, FILMEX®, ANSOL® M, ANSOL PR.

Organic Solvents and Intermediates: Normal Butyl Alcohol, Amyl Alcohol, Fusel Oil, Ethyl Acetate, Normal Butyl Acetate, Diethyl Carbonate, DIATOL®, Diethyl Oxalate, Ethyl Ether, Acetone, Acetoacetanilide, Acetoacet-Ortho-Chloranilide, Acetoacet-Ortho-Toluidide, Ethyl Acetoacetate, Ethyl Benzoylacetate, Ethyl Chloroformate, Ethylene, Ethyl Sodium Oxalacetate, Sodium Ethylate, ISOSEBACIC® Acid, Sebacic Acid, Urethan U.S.P. (Ethyl Carbamate), Riboflavin U.S.P., Pelargonic Acid, and 2-Ethyl Heptanoic Acid.

Animal Feed Products: Antibiotic Feed Supplements, BHT Products (Antioxidant), Calcium Pantothenate, Choline Chloride, CURBAY B-G®, Special Liquid CURBAY, VACATONE®, Menadione (Vitamin K_3), DL-Methionine, MOREA® Premix, Niacin USP, Riboflavin Products, Special Mixes, U.S.I. Permadry, Vitamin B_{12} Feed Supplements, Vitamin D_3, Vitamin E Products, Vitamin E and BHT Products.

U.S.I. INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS CO.
Division of National Distillers and Chemical Corporation
99 Park Avenue, New York 16, N. Y.

U.S.I. SALES OFFICES

Atlanta • Baltimore • Boston • Buffalo • Chicago • Cincinnati
Cleveland • Dallas • Detroit • Houston • Indianapolis • Kansas City, Mo.
Los Angeles • Louisville • Minneapolis • Nashville • New Orleans
New York • Philadelphia • Pittsburgh • Portland, Ore. • St. Louis
Salt Lake City • San Francisco • Seattle

Wattle extract, liq., 35% tannin, bbls. lb. .03¼- .03½
Solid, East Africa, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock..lb. .03275- —
South Africa, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock—lb. .0340- —

Waxes

Wax quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Wax, carnauba, may be found in the C's under Carnauba wax.

Wheat germ oil, 5-gal. dms... gal.12.25 • —
Wheat starch (see Starch, wheat).
White lead (see Lead, white).
White mineral oil (see Mineral oil, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls .. lb. .18 • .19
White precipitate USP powd. dms., lb. 6.55 • —
Whiting (see Calcium carbonate)
Wild cherry bark, thin, nat., bls lb. .18 • —
Thin, rossed, bls. lb. .21 • —
Wintergreen oil USP, nat., northern, cns..lb. 6.35 -17.50
USP, nat., southern, cns.....lb. 3.75 - 7.00
Wintergreen oil syn (see Methyl salicylate).
Witch hazel bark bls..... lb. .16 • .17
Witch hazel leaves, bls.....lb. .22 • —
Wollastonite fine bgs., c.l., works, ton.39.50 • —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse .....ton.56.00 • —
Medium, bgs. c.l., works.....ton.27.00 • —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse .....ton.44.00 • —
Wood alcohol (see Methanol).
Wood oil (see Tung oil)
Woolfat, crude (see Degras).
Woolfat, USP (see Lanolin).
Wormseed, Levant bgs ..... lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Wormseed oil (see Chenopodium oil, NF).
Wormwood oil, cns .....lb. 4.90 - 5.80

X

Xylene, coaltar, indust., tanks, works:
Bethlehem, Pa. .....gal. .33 • —
Birmingham dist. ..... gal. .32 • —
Chicago dist. .....gal. .34 • —
Cleveland dist. ..... gal. .34½- —
Geneva Utah .....gal. .29 • —
Johnstown Pa. .....gal. .33 • —
Lackawanna, N. Y.....gal. .34 • —
Lone Star, Tex. .....gal. .31¼- —
Lorain Ohio ..... gal. .33 • —
Middletown Ohio .....gal. .34 • —
Minnequa Colo. ..... gal. .34 • —
Philadelphia dist. .....gal. .33 • —
Pittsburgh dist. ..... gal. .32 • —
Sparrows Point, Md....gal. .33 • —
Terre Haute, Ind. ..... gal. .34 • —
Youngstown Ohio .... gal. .32½- —
Xylene, petroleum indust., tanks, works:
Bayonne, N. J .....gal. .33 • —
Baytown, Tex .....gal. .31¼- —
Charleston, S. C.....gal. .33 • —
Chicago, Ill. .....gal. .34 • —
Houston, Tex. .....gal. .31¼- —
Philadelphia, Pa. .....gal. .33 • —
Providence R. I. .....gal. .33 • —
Wood River Ill. .....gal. .34 • —
Xylenol, cryst., 45°-47° C., m.p., dms., t.c.l., works lb. .23 • —
56°-58°C. m.p., dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .33 • —
60°-62°C. m.p. dms., l.c.l., same basis..lb. .40 • —
Xylenol fraction, b.r. 7°-9°C., dry above 227°C., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.25 • —
dms., l.c.l. same basis gal. 1.30 • —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.05 • —
b.r. 7-9°C., dry at or below 227°C., dms., c.l., same basis..gal. 1.35 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.40 • —
tanks, same basis.....gal. 1.15 • —
Xylidines, mixed o-m-p, dms., c.l., or t.l., works lb. .39 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .40 • —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .38 • —

Xylol

Xylol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may be found under Xylene.

Y

Yara yara oil, cns. .....lb. 2.15 - 3.05
Yeast, brewers, debittered, USP, Saccharomyces dlvd. lb. .27 • —
Dry, USP, 50 Int'l B units per gram 100-lb dms lb. .47 • —
90 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms. lb. .52 • —
200 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms.. .lb. .56 • —
300 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .60 • —
Torula, USP, dlvd ..... lb. .18 • —
Yerba santa leaves, bls. .....lb. .42 • .43
Ylang-ylang oil, Bourbon, bots lb.19.00 -25.00

Yellow Pigments

Yellow pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Yellow, benzidine, may be found in the B's under Benzidine yellow.

Ylang-ylang oil, Bourbon, extra, bots..lb.28.00 -40.00
Madagascar, bots ..... lb. No Stocks.
Yohimbine hydrochloride, bots, tins. oz. 4.75 - 5.25

Z

Zein, bgs., 36,000-lb. lots or more, lb. .38 • —
bgs., 1,000 to 36,000-lb. lots, works, lb. .40 • —
bgs., smaller lots, works .....lb. .43 • —
Zinc acetate, NF, VIII, dms. ....lb. .33 • —
Tech., dms., l.t.l., works.....lb. .29½- —
Zinc borate, bgs., 1,000 lbs. or more, works..lb. .23 • —
bgs., less than 1,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .25 • —
Zinc chloride, NF, gran., dms lb. .42 • —
Precip., powd., dms. ..... lb. .26 • —
Soln., 50%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 6.80 • —
dms., l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 6.40 • —
tanks, works .....100 lbs. 5.15 • —
Tech., fused, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs.10.70 • —
dms., l.c.l., works... 100 lbs.11.20 • —
gran., fib. dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs.11.45 • —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.11.95 • —
Zinc chromate, bbls., dlvd. ..... lb. .29 • —
Basic, bbls., dlvd. ..... lb. .34 • —
Zinc cyanide, dms. 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .53 • —
dms., smaller lots works.... lb. .57 • —
Zinc dust., coml., bbls., c.l., works lb. .1360- —
Pigment, bbls., c.l., works.... lb. .14 • —
bbls., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .15 • —
Zinc fluoride, bbls., works .... lb. .49 • .50
Zinc hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .21½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld..... lb. .23½- —
Zinc metal, prime western slabs, E. St. Louis lb. .10 • —
Prime western, slabs, New York, lb. .10½- —
Zinc naphthenate, liq., 8% Zn., dms., frt. alld lb. .27 • —
10% Zn, dms., frt. alld..... lb. .33 • —
Zinc nitrate tech., cryst., bbls., works lb. .20 • —
Zinc oxide pigment, American process, lead-free bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .14½- —
bgs. l.c.l., same basis lb. .15½- —
leaded, 35%, bgs. c.l., mills, frt. alld..lb. .15½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis ...lb. .16½- —
50%, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .15¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis....lb. .16¾- —
Zinc oxide pigment, French process, green seal, bgs. c.l., mills, frt. alld lb. .16¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¼- —
red seal bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .15½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¼- —
white seal, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis....lb. .17¾- —
USP, ctns. c.l., frt alld .... lb. .17¼- —
ctns., l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .18¼- —
Zinc oxide Pac Coast prices 1c higher
Zinc phenolsulfonate, NF, gran., dms lb. .44 • .48
NF, powd., dms. ..... lb. .47 • .48
Zinc resinate, precip. 7.2-7.6% Zn, dms., frt. alld lb. .36¼- —
Zinc silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .12½- .14
Zinc stearate, tech., USP, ctns., c.l., lb. .41 • —
Zinc sulfate, powd., monohydrate, ctns., l.c.l. ..... lb. .42 • .46
36% Zn., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E 100 lbs. 8.75 • —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E 100 lbs. 9.75 • —
USP, gran., dms.,..... lb. .28 • —
Zinc sulfate in bbls. 40c. higher.
Zinc sulfide, pure, bgs., c.l. dlvd lb .2530- —
Zinc undecylenate, dms. ..... lb. 2.00 • —
Zinc yellow (see Zinc chromate).
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.10.25 • —
bbls., c.l., works .....100 lbs.10.85 • —
bbls., l.c.l., works .....100 lbs.11.35 • —
Zinc-formaldehyde sulfoxylate basic, dms., c.l.. lb. .25½- —
dms., l.c.l. ..... lb. .30 • —
Zircon (G), gran., bgs., c.l., works, lb. .03¼- —
bgs., 5 tons to c.l., works lb. .03½- —
bgs., 1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works lb. .04 • —
bgs., smaller lots, works lb. .06½- —
Milled, bgs., c.l., works .....lb. .04¼- —
bgs. 5 tons to c.l. works lb. .04⅜- —
bgs., 1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works lb. .04⅝- —
bgs., 500-1,999-lb lots, works lb. .07½- —
Zircon (G) in barrels 1c higher
Zirconium acetate, 13% soln., ZrO_2, c.l., 30,000 lbs minimum, works lb. .23 • —
Zirconium hydride powd., dms., works lb. 7.25 - 9.00
Zirconium oxide, UP, white, grd., bbls. or bgs., works lb. 1.50 • —
Electric-fused, lump, bgs., 500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works lb. .45½- —
bgs. smaller lots, works lb. .48 • —
milled, bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .59 • —
bgs., 5-ton lots, works lb. .59½- —
bgs., 1-ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works lb. .60 • —
bgs., 500 to 1,999-lb. lots., works lb. .60½- —
bgs., smaller lots, works lb. .63 • —
Glass polishing grade, 94-97% ZrO_2, bgs., works..... lb. .55 • .65
Opacifier grade, 85-90% ZrO_2, bgs., lb. .27 • .50
Stabilized oxide, 91% ZrO_2, milled, bgs. lb. .62 • .85
Zirconium oxychloride, cryst., cans, 5-ton lots, works..... lb. .33½- —

BO-DEE MINERAL STABLE D2

WISCONSIN ALUMNI RESEARCH FOUNDATION
Approved for VITAMIN D upon periodic tests

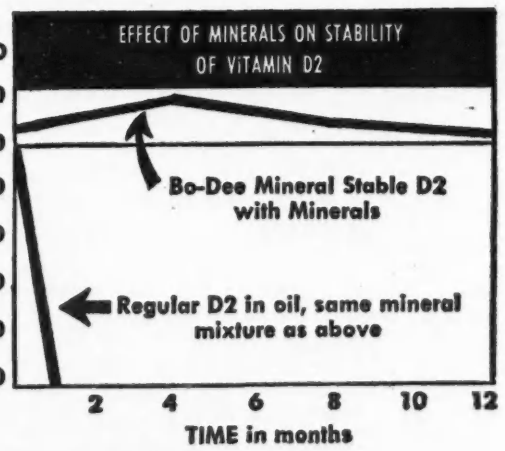
Now APPROVED

For 12 months stability in the presence of these listed minerals by

WISCONSIN ALUMNI RESEARCH FOUNDATION

Note: MINERAL STABLE D2 fully present at the end of 12 months. Ordinary D2 practically gone in 30 days.

Ground Limestone	41.23%	Ferrous sulfate	0.50%
Steamed bonemeal	15.00	Copper sulfate	0.15
Tricalcium phosphate	13.00	Manganese sulfate	0.10
Magnesium sulfate	10.00	Cobalt sulfate	0.02
Iodized sodium chloride			20.00%



This is a product of N. V. PHILIPS-ROXANE, The Netherlands
The world's largest manufacturer of Vitamin D

Send for new low prices and technical bulletin

Sold exclusively by
BOWMAN FEED PRODUCTS, INC. Holland, Michigan
170 E. California Street, Pasadena 1, California • 600 South Michigan, Chicago 5, Illinois
CHARLES BOWMAN & CO., 220 East 42nd St., New York 17, N.Y.
Distributors for NORTH AMERICAN PHILIPS COMPANY, INC.

CHARLES BOWMAN & CO., 220 East 42nd St., New York 17, N. Y.
Please send me full information and prices on new MINERAL STABLE VITAMIN D2.
NAME_____
COMPANY_____
ADDRESS_____

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Founded October 18, 1871, by William O. Allison
Directed 1900-1942 by Harry J. Schnell
Incorporating Drug, Paint and Oil Trade, The New York Drug Bulletin, The Weekly Drug News, New York Druggists' Price Current, The Soap Makers Journal, Oil and Paint Review, and International Petroleum Reporter.
Member of Audit Bureau of Circulations

Copyright 1958 by

Schnell Publishing Company, Inc.
William S. Auchincloss, *President*
30 Church Street, New York 7, N. Y., U. S. A.
Telephone REctor 2-9820. Cable Address: Reporter, New York

Volume 174 July 14, 1958 No. 2

For an Economic Upturn

The "experts," especially those holding federal government jobs, are still guessing and gassing about when and how the national economy is going to turn up out of the recession. The general guess is that things will get better in the last quarter of this year. There is no approach to an agreement on what is going to do the upturning; but the predominating belief is that it will be more or less motivated or implemented by consumer buying, especially with relation to capital goods, buying of which has been seriously low relatively—mainly because production had been increased far beyond the dictates of common business sense and ability to sell, with too much reliance on government spending.

The guessers are still having difficulty in figuring out why list values on the major stock exchanges continue to reach higher and higher levels, and why new offerings of all sorts of capital issues are gobbled up. The guesses are rather equally divided between a view that equities offer the best basis for avoiding heavy taxes and one that there is a wide conviction that tomorrow will be boom-time. An assistant Secretary of Commerce was reported July 1 to have told a midwest group that "this nation is headed toward the greatest period of economic activity the world has ever seen." Federal financial officials are reported to be puzzled over how to prevent the emergence from the recession from becoming what is popularly referred to as "inflation."

The general confusion over the meaning of "inflation" still runs far and wide. It has very little relation to the lexicographic concept of the term, as can be seen by comparing the comments in the public press with the following definitions in two accepted dictionaries:

> Disproportionate and relatively sharp and sudden increase in the quantity of money or credit or both, relative to the amount of exchange business.
>
> ---
>
> Expansion or increase of the currency of a country by the issuing of paper money, especially paper money not redeemable in specie or insufficiently secured by precious metal.

The plain basic truth is that higher prices are not inflation or inflationary; they are the creatures of inflation. And the increase in the national debt over the past five years and the statistical record that consumer credit increased almost eightfold between 1945 and 1957 demonstrate quite clearly and convincingly why that was a period of inflation.

Something should have been done about that when, two years ago, it was said in the Bulletin of the National Association of Purchasing Agents:

> A number of European economists —among them the late Felix Somary who made news only recently—believe that the United States is already committed to an inflationary course that can only result in an ultimate bust. That we do not believe. We are still masters of our own destiny. But we should no longer be lulled into believing that "it cannot happen here." It can if we don't watch out. That must be kept in mind when the political campaign heats up and the future course of economic policy is debated by the vote trappers.

It is encouraging to learn that six directors of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States in a recent conference on the recession reached the conclusion that "there are many ways in which businessmen themselves can help speed the economic upturn." That being primarily, almost wholly, a job for businessmen, the group's suggestions can be, may well be, guides toward its being effectively undertaken. Especially and pertinently useful are these suggestions:

> **Food and Agriculture**—Continuation of the development that has produced frozen foods, packaging of foods formerly sold in bulk, prepared mixes and many other items which reduce drudgery. Couple this with more and better selling advertising and servicing.
>
> **Distribution**—Continuation of the trend toward meeting customers' desires in the most economical and convenient ways with emphasis on volume rather than profit margin. Examples: Self-selection or self-service, better packaging, faster completion of all customer transactions.

What is needed to turn the economy up is that which will turn business up. In plain, simple, everyday words, that is doing business as it should be done to be really a desired and satisfactory service for the consuming public.

Don't Lose This Friend

Among the better informed observers of relations between the West and the East, there are a few with outstanding qualifications in judgment who have at least a bit of a doubt as to which way Japan would turn in the event of a serious break between the United States and the Soviet Union. That public sentiment in that country is not at all definitely partial is indicated by the results of a recent poll on whether foreign economic aid presented a threat to independence. In Japan the number seeing a threat in USA aid was exceeded by those seeing it in USSR aid by less than 27 percent, the closest in the nine countries reported.

In a report published a month ago, the US Trade Mission to Japan expresses the firm conviction that "Japan is a vital link in the chain of the free world." But, a vital link is not necessarily a strong one. This country must not repeat its neglectful attitude toward Japan after World War I, which was in large part responsible for Pearl Harbor.

The trade mission's report should be read, studied and heeded by every business and political leader in the United States. The mission has found that Japan is economically dependent upon imports and exports, and that its future development is "inextricably related to its ability to expand trade." It feels that this country and Japan are closely related as key markets, each for the other. It recognizes that the problems between them are "seemingly most difficult of satisfactory solutions"; but, it believes that by way of better mutual understanding they can be solved, and feels that it "has made a contribution to this most important objective."

It should be clear to every American that the Japanese premier should be given a most friendly reception and hearing when he comes to Washington in September to discuss the relations of the two countries "on a long-term basis." They should, as businessmen, be ready to deal fairly, freely and friendly with the Japanese business group which plans to come here at about the same time "to argue against proposed boycotts on some Japanese products." The Soviet Union is exerting most strenuous efforts to get Japan under its wing economically — and politically.

Alaska and Chemicals

Despite the heavy climatic and geographic handicaps with which it will be faced, it is confidently to be expected that the development of the mineral resources of Alaska as chemical materials will get the attention which they deserve by reason of their variety, volume and value. The nature, the timing and the progress of that attention will depend on many things, none of which can be adequately identified on the basis of currently existent knowledge or even expectations. As to most of them, time alone will tell—but there must be a lot of proper listening to get what it will have to say—and a lot of preparedness for the beneficial heeding thereof.

One of the most influential factors having to do with the progress of the development of the chemical potentialities of Alaska will be presented in the philosophy, the policy and the practices of the government of the new state. There is more than a little reason to expect that there will be a wide and strong advocacy of public projects in all sorts of areas, not only that of power; it will be characterized by vigorous opposition to "give-aways." In truth, the manifestation of a socialistic trend in relation to all natural resources would not be surprising. Developments along that line will respond quite clearly to the reactions of the people of the state to the approaching practices of private enterprise.

Another matter calling for adequate proper consideration in connection with the chemical potentialities is the position of the Japanese chemical industry. That has been and still is one of the most expanding industrial activities in Japan. It is relatively big and it has big and growing markets in the Far East—and in Latin America. That industry's expansion cannot be adequately supported by Japan's resources of raw materials; consequently it will have a big reason to be interested in the supplementing thereof from the resources of Alaska. Japanese industrialists have been interested in Alaskan developments for some time. Recent reports have had to do with contractual relations in the pulp and paper field. It is not possible to predict whether the Japanese interest would go as far as investment in the processing of Alaskan raw materials in that state. But, the cost of manpower can be expected to be a persuasive factor in the other direction. Transportation might have some weight in that connection. Because of the geographic conditions, it is quite likely that the most important developments in transportation will be aerial. It must be assumed that a resulting problem would lie in the relativity of the cost of transporting raw materials to Japan to that of transporting finished products to suitable shipping points.

One of the top-shelf aspects of Alaskan chemical development has a hookup with that variously investigated idea of combining nitrogen from the air with salt from the sea to produce a more or less desirably constituted polyelemental plant food. The Aleutians sector would seem to be quite well fitted for such an undertaking.

Washington Talks It Over

Congress Is Starting on the Homestretch Now in a Session That Doesn't Mean Very Much to the Chemical Industry.

By Ralph L. Cherry
Chief, OPD Washington Bureau

Congress is starting down the homestretch towards adjournment. No date has been set for the final gavel to fall on the session, but there is a lot of talk of bringing things to an end around the middle of August so that members will have a few weeks of leisure before plunging into political campaigns leading up to the November elections.

While the session thus far has been an active one from the standpoint of the number of days in session, pages of the *Congressional Record* consumed in debates and number of bills introduced and reported, it has not been very productive in terms of new laws affecting the chemical and allied products industries.

The food additives bill has progressed; it has been reported by the subcommittee but it is uncertain when it will come before the full house interstate commerce committee and even more uncertain when it will get out of the committee and up in the house for passage. Color additives (Curtis bill), cosmetic additives and tightened controls over hazardous chemicals are just where they were when the session started—introduced but still unconsidered.

The Karsten bill on narcotics (HR 9028) hasn't budged since its was passed by the house last session and referred to the finance committee in the senate. There is still hope for action, but little encouragement from the committee. However, it is one of those bills that could slip through quickly if Chairman Harry Byrd decides to bring it up.

The only bills the leadership is talking of just now as being of the "must" list are extension of the trade agreements program; reorganization of the Defense department and foreign aid. Of course, there are a number of other important measures at one stage of passage or another, such as labor reform legislation, administrative tax changes, anti-dumping and minerals subsidies, which are slated for passage. But if they are not disposed of before the adjournment date is set, leaders are not likely to hold congress in session to complete action on them.

USDA Defines Germ-Fighters

The Department of Agriculture is opening an educational campaign to inform buyers just what protection they can expect from various germ-fighting chemicals available for use in kitchens, bathrooms, nurseries, industrial plants, or hospitals. Accent is placed in the campaign on reading and careful study of the labels.

About 7,000 sanitizing or germicidal preparations now on the market claim bacteria-destroying properties that give some degree of protection to health. Many of these products are for use in homes and range from liquid disinfectants to bleaches, from sweeping compounds to paints, from kitchen-cleaning powders to floor waxes.

Users may well be confused on such questions as: What is the difference between an antiseptic and disinfectant? What is a bacteriostat? What does 'sanitize' mean? Do deodorants kill germs? USDA provides the answer to these and other questions in a three-page release explaining the importance of labels, which is being given broad dissemination.

Chemists in Forest Fire Project

The Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture plans to build a research laboratory at Missoula, Mont., to develop new and improved methods for controlling forest fires. The chemical industry will have an interest in the project.

Included on the staff at the laboratory will be several chemists, physicists, meteorologists as well as foresters. The primary aim will be development of new fire suppression methods, which is expected to include the use of chemicals.

POWERFUL REASONS

why you should use

- **ASCORBIC ACID U.S.P.**
- **COATED* ASCORBIC ACID 97.5%**
- **SODIUM ASCORBATE**

ROCHE

**This is Ascorbic Acid U.S.P. which has been coated with ethyl cellulose (approximately 1.2%). It is highly recommended and has many advantages for tablet manufacturers. Data on request.*

● When you buy from Roche you deal with a house of over a half century's experience in the fine chemical field,—a house that produces every useful type of ascorbic acid to meet virtually every manufacturing need; the first to achieve commercial production of vitamin C by the famous Reichstein synthesis.

● Large consumers can have the advantage of single lots running as high as 3000 kilos—uniformly mixed, and necessitating only one assay. This is possible because Roche really produces vitamin C "By the Tons."

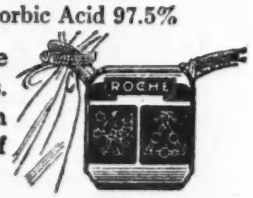
● Small users are just as important to us—they get the same Roche service, the experience of a house that for many decades has been in the forefront of vitamin research and manufacturing. Roche technical personnel is equally ready to assist you with development and production problems.

● All types of Roche ascorbic acid are uniform, readily soluble, and easy to handle. Roche scientific production control is meticulous—it guarantees highest quality; specifications that even exceed U.S.P.'s.

● Quick delivery from strategically located warehouses, where any of the following types are stocked to meet your individual product specifications, and from which fresh material is insured by our huge volume of sales:

Fine Powder — Ultrafine (Mikro) Powder — Granular
Fine Granular — Superfine Granular — Ampul Type
Sodium Ascorbate — Coated Ascorbic Acid 97.5%

● Roche packaging is designed to protect the original quality in sealed tamperpruf containers. Refuse to accept material if this seal has been broken or if original Roche label shows signs of mutilation.



● Ascorbic Acid and Sodium Ascorbate Roche are packed in sealed polyethylene bags in 1-kilo and 2½ kilo tamperpruf tripletite metal containers. Larger quantities are packed in sealed polyethylene bags in fibre drums. Smaller quantities in amber screw cap bottles. *Ampul type* ascorbic acid is packed under inert gas in 100 gram bottles and in 1-kilo and 2½ kilo tamperpruf metal containers.

* ROCHE Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

BUY ROCHE — DEPEND ON ROCHE

"The Vital Story of Vitamin C"—an Inside Science story is available in reprint form. It is published in the interests of the pharmaceutical manufacturers and food processors who make their good products better with essential health-giving Vitamin C.

CALL ROCHE FOR VITAMINS

VITAMIN DIVISION • **HOFFMANN-LA ROCHE INC.** • NUTLEY 10, NEW JERSEY
NUtley 2-5000
Pacific Coast distributor: L. H. BUTCHER COMPANY
San Francisco • Los Angeles • Seattle • Portland • Salt Lake City
In Canada: Hoffmann-La Roche Ltd., 1956 Bourdon Street, St. Laurent, P.Q.

OTHER ROCHE VITAMINS INCLUDE

VITAMIN A acetate and palmitate • Dry VITAMIN A acetate • Beta CAROTENE • THIAMINE hydrochloride and mononitrate • RIBOFLAVIN • RIBOFLAVIN-5'-Phosphate Sodium • BIOTIN • PYRIDOXINE hydrochloride • NIACIN • NIACINAMIDE • dl-alpha-TOCOPHEROL acetate & unesterified

COLUMBIA-SOUTHERN®

CALCIUM CHLORIDE
REGULAR FLAKE
25 lb. and 100 lb. bags
ANHYDROUS FLAKE
80 lb. bags

COLUMBIA-SOUTHERN CHEMICAL CORPORATION
SUBSIDIARY OF PITTSBURGH PLATE GLASS COMPANY
ONE GATEWAY CENTER · PITTSBURGH 22 · PENNSYLVANIA

DISTRICT OFFICES: Boston • Charlotte • Chicago • Cincinnati Cleveland • Dallas • Houston Minneapolis • New Orleans New York • Philadelphia • Pittsburgh • St. Louis • San Francisco

SODIUM SILICOFLUORIDE

OLIN MATHIESON CHEMICAL CORPORATION
BLOCKSON

BLOCKSON CHEMICAL COMPANY · Joliet, Ill. • Division of Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation

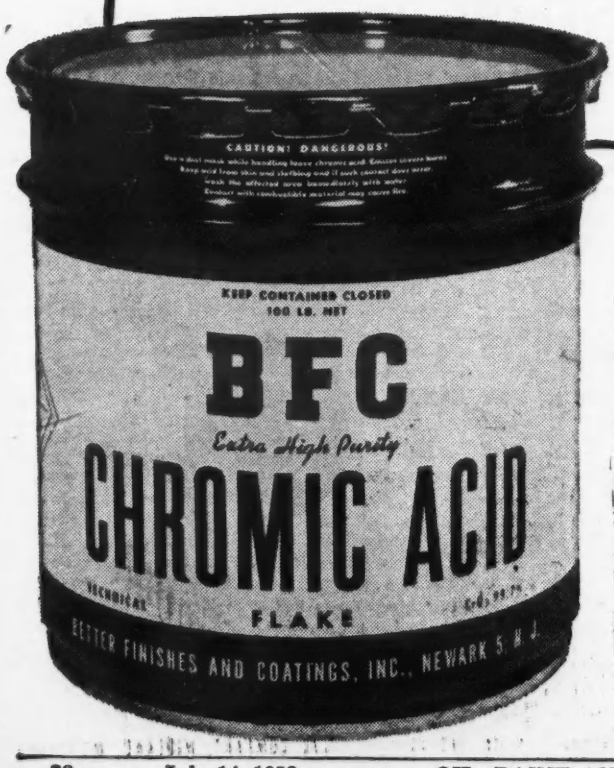
They all look good
in the GRAPEFRUIT LEAGUE!

What happened to the whiz kids who were busting down the fences in East Gumshoe, Ga.? Mostly, they're back in Class D . . . fattening their averages on fat pitches.

Business is like that, too. Any supplier looks good until the going gets rough. But the knack of hitting in the pinches day after day is still a rare talent.

Not having been around when business was easy to get, this so-called "recession" is just another ball game to us. Watching quality, checking fill-weight, meeting shipping dates on the nose, billing accurately . . . and still having time left to do the impossible is all we've ever known.

If that's your idea of a good supplier, we should get along fine. Why not send us a modest order for extra-high-quality BFC Chromic Acid the next time you're in the market?



PAINTS · PLASTICS · CHEMICALS
BFC

BETTER FINISHES & COATINGS, INC.
268 Doremus Avenue
Newark 5, N. J.
2014 East 15th St.
Los Angeles 21, Calif.

Heavy Chemicals

Chemical business began to creep upward last week following th of the July 4 holiday week. While producers don't expect much c owing to widespread vacation and overhaul shutdowns among cons report that moderate increases in demand for most chemicals can throughout the month. Mineral acids, heavily dependent on steel moved out in slightly better volume last week, as steel rose a few percentage points. It was conceded that business for most acids could be better.

The notable exception is hydrofluoric acid. Demand for HF has held up well all year—particularly for use in the manufacture of fluorinated refrigerants and propellents.

One source points out that if there should be a heavier-than-normal plague of flies and mosquitoes this year, sales of HF-derived propellents for flysprays could zoom.

Chlorine business is conceded to be pretty dull. Demand has not been anywhere near expectations. Caustic soda, its coproduct, has been in good balance as a result of cutbacks in chlorine output.

There is a hint of pickup in the rayon industry, based on better demand for garments, as well as the introduction of a new tire cord. If things turn out as optimistically as expected, this could mean good tidings for caustic soda, sulfuric acid, and other rayon-process chemicals.

The strike at the works of a major producer of phosphorus chemicals concluded last week. The dispute had been going on since May 2. Despite the length of the walkout, no real shortages of phosphorous chemicals are reported.

The American Paper and Pulp Association reported production for the week ended July 5 at 48.0 percent of theoretical capacity, as compared with the revised figure of 86.8 percent for the previous week, and 51.6 percent for the corresponding week of last year.

Price Trends

Advanced
None
Reduced
Tin, ¾c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month
104.61	104.61	104.68

For Current Prices See

cent of capacity from the pre 1,376,000 tons, or 85.7 percent according to the American Iro Institute.

Bases and Salts

Aluminum Sulfate—Deman treatment continued to hol owing to the need of settling arising from heavy rains in country.

Paper mill demand was slac and not much improvement is before August. This is due to vacation and overhaul peri paper industry.

Ammonium Thiocyanate— has announced that effective it will no longer allow frei water content of its technical solution. On that date, it w thiocyanate at 17¼c. per pou basis ammonium thiocyanate

Caustic Soda—This marke held in reasonably good bala ing the first half—and prospe the position will continue throughout the year.

Chief reason for this ha strong demand, although inqu up fairly well. Rather, it ha weak market for chlorine.

Chlorine output has beer owing to declines in consump caustic soda—a coproduct wi in the electrolytic process—h manufactured in as large a v

Demand has been active du month. Producers expect inqu up moderately in August, aft tion-riddled July period. The pects of a pickup in rayon de to new developments in th field, and low consumer cloth

Chlorine — Buying interes considerably during the ho and showed some moderate u week. However, business is no and little hope for gains is l balance of the summer.

One source reported that summer season demands for sewage treatment have failed ize in any real volume. This i owing to lateness of arriva weather.

Chlorinated solvents continu position, with plentiful supplie sult, chlorine volume in that d suffered.

The paper industry, which o counts for sizable quantities, extensive shutdowns for ov vacation periods, which shou into August.

Copper Salts—Material co at higher prices established t week. Demand for industrial seasonally slow. Agricultural sulfate is moderately active.

Lead Chemicals—Recent lead metal and lead oxides app have no effect on chemica acetate, chloride and nitrate mediate future.

This is the opinion of proc point out that while the pric chemicals have remained ab costs of manufacture have ste so that a reduction in prices is unwarranted, despite the lea cline.

Lime—Domestic open-mark lime in April dropped to 5

CHEMICAL BUYERS REPORT IN SECTION II OF THIS

owing the doldrums
much out of July,
ng consumers, they
als can be expected
on steel production,

e Indexes

Last month	July 12, 1957
104.68	104.42

ices See Page 9

n the previous week's
7 percent of capacity,
erican Iron and Steel

s

—Demand for water
to hold up well,
settling applications
rains in much of the

was slack last week,
vement is anticipated
is due to widespread
aul periods in the

yanate—A producer
effective August 1,
llow freight on the
technical 50 percent
late, it will schedule
per pound, tankcars,
cyanate content.

is market has been
good balance all dur-
nd prospects are that
continue favorable

this has not been
ugh inquiry has held
er, it has been the
rine.
has been cut back
consumption. Hence,
roduct with chlorine
rocess—has not been
large a volume.
active during the last
pect inquiry to pick
gust, after the vaca-
iod. There are pros-
rayon demand, owing
ts in the tire cord
ner cloth inventories.

g interest slackened
the holiday week,
derate uptrends last
ess is not too strong,
gains is held for the
er.
ted that the normal
ands for water and
ve failed to material-
ne. This is said to be
of arrival of warm

s continue in a weak
ul supplies. As a re-
in that direction has

, which ordinarily ac-
uantities, has begun
for overhaul and
hich should pervade

terial continues firm
blished the previous
ndustrial purposes is
ricultural inquiry for
active.

-Recent declines in
xides apparently will
chemicals such as
l nitrate in the im-

n of producers, who
the prices of their
ained about steady,
have steadily risen,
n prices at this time
te the lead metal de-

pen-market sales of
ped to 590,666 tons

F THIS ISSUE

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

July 14, 1958

Published in Two Sections

Section II

CHEMICAL OUTLOOK
QUARTERLY ISSUE

A survey of the market potential for chemicals and related process materials conducted by the Chemical Buyers Group of the National Association of Purchasing Agents.

WHAT CHEMICAL BUYERS SEE AHEAD FOR PRICES

On the nearly 300 chemicals covered in the survey, as of press time chemical P. A.'s vary in their opinions as to which items will change in price over the next quarter. The shadings of opinion on some forty chemicals are tabulated below, with a breakdown by percentages.

	Advances	*No Change*	*Declines*
Aluminum Powder	100%	.....	.....
Aniline	.....	84%	16%
Benzene	.....	70%	30%
Bisphenol-A	.....	75%	25%
Carnauba Wax	.....	67%	33%
Castor Oil	30%	70%	.....
Cottonseed Fatty Acids	.....	.....	100%
Cottonseed Oil	.....	.....	100%
Diethylstilbestrol	.....	.....	100%
Ephedrine Salts	.....	.....	100%
Ethyl Acetate	.....	75%	25%
Ethyl Alcohol	.....	92%	8%
Folic Acid	.....	25%	75%
Glycerine, CP	.....	92%	8%
Iodine, Crude	67%	33%	.....
Ipecac	100%	.....	.....
Isoniazid	.....	33%	67%
Lanolin, Anhydrous	67%	33%	.....
Linseed Oil	.....	33%	67%
Manganous Oxide	.....	.....	100%
Menhaden Oil	.....	.....	100%
Menthol, Brazilian	.....	50%	50%
Menthol Isomers, Liquid	.....	.....	100%
Methanol, Synthetic	3%	94%	3%
Naphthalene, 78°	.....	75%	25%
Niacin	33%	.....	67%
Niacinamide	.....	.....	100%
Organic Fertilizer Materials	100%	.....	.....
Pentaerythritol	.....	50%	50%
Phosphoric Acid	10%	90%	.....
Phthalic Anhydride	.....	85%	15%
Pregnenolone	.....	.....	100%
Procaine Hyrochloride	.....	.....	100%
Pyridoxine Hydrochloride	.....	40%	60%
Rotenone	.....	50%	50%
Rutin	.....	50%	50%
Soda Ash	.....	95%	5%
Sodium Chloride	.....	83%	17%
Sodium Silicofluoride	.....	.....	100%
Soybean Fatty Acids	.....	.....	100%
Soybean Oil	.....	60%	40%
Sperm Oil	.....	.....	100%
Stearic Acid	50%	50%	.....
Sulfuric Acid	.....	85%	15%
Testosterone	.....	.....	100%
Testosterone Propionate	.....	.....	100%
Thiamin Hydrochloride	.....	.....	100%
Thiamin Mononitrate	.....	.....	100%
Toluene	22%	78%	.....
Urea	.....	67%	33%
Vinyl Acetate Monomer	.....	50%	50%
Xylene	.....	86%	14%
Zinc Chloride	.....	67%	33%
Zinc Dust	.....	.....	100%
Zinc Oxide	.....	.....	100%

Copyright, 1958, by Schnell Publishing Co., Inc.

Chemical P.A.'s, Perched at Midyear, Talking of Slow, Steady Business Upturn After Shutdown-Riddled Third Quarter

This report is based on a nationwide survey of chemical P. A.'s conducted by the Chemical Buyers Group of the National Association of Purchasing Agents.

Chemical purchasing agents, perched at the midyear point, are talking of a steady, but slow, upturn in business in the fourth quarter.

What happened to the third quarter? They pretty well write it off the books, figuring that plant vacation shutdowns during July and August will make for a significant drop in sales.

Opinion is nearly universal, however, that following the vacation period, things will take a slight upturn. One factor causing the rosy fourth-quarter view:

P.A.'s see consumers loosening purse strings a bit more than in the recent past. Furthermore, there appears to be a changed attitude toward spending after more realistically assessing the future.

This is not to say that business will be anything to crow about. The purchasers see nothing more spectacular than a solid growth of trading in the latter part of the year, stemming basically from a greater demand for automobiles and other hard durable goods.

Looking back from their midyear vantage point, the P.A.'s—more than half of them—found production and receipt of new orders higher in June than for the previous month.

Some 35 percent discovered that their business volume was about the same as for May. Only 15 percent found business worse than for the previous month.

Generally, trade for the second quarter was considered to be on the upgrade over first quarter levels, and business was characterized as making steady progress at slow speed.

The plant food industry looks for a much better fertilizer year (July 1, 1958 through June 30, 1959). The past year, P.A.'s point out, was freakish, owing in large part to bad weather.

The poultry feed business is going quite well—this is because housewives have become more cost-conscious as they shop in the supermarkets.

Since poultry is at a distinct price advantage in the current market, housewives are buying more. This means that the chemicals and minerals which go into poultry feeds are moving along in good shape.

In the third quarter, pharmaceutical business will be at a lower level of activity, largely because of seasonal influences. But drug buyers see a safety factor which could brake any real downtrend: New methods of treatment of organic ailments with newly-developed drug products.

In fact, the drug industry presents a more optimistic outlook than any other facet of the chemical market. Some buyers go so far as to predict a 5 to 10 percent increase in pharmaceutical business volume in 1958 over 1957.

Feeling among drug purchasers has been that so far this year in the pharmaceutical industry the recession has been something you hear and read about, but otherwise doesn't exist.

On the other hand, things aren't so bright in the petroleum industry, looking at the second half. During the first six months, there has been a definite pickup in inquiry for petroleum-derived products. This is ascribed to the fact that seasonal demand for petroleum-derived products has increased.

Then, too, the steadily improving operating rate of the steel industry, up until recently, at least, has meant heavier use of fuel and lubricants. New gasolines coming on the market have given sales an added stimulant.

In light of what's happened during the past two months, however, observers expect hardly more than a slight improvement for the rest of the year.

The automotive picture continues fairly bleak, with output sputtering along at about two thirds of 1957's performance. Surprisingly enough, among the few bright spots in the desolation around Detroit are some chemical operations—drug manufacture and aliphatic hydrocarbon chemical production. Wet corn grinding operations are also encouraging.

Quoting the P.A.'s . . .

"Next quarter: Up moderately. Next half: Steady with slight increase. 1959: About 10 to 20 percent better than 1958. . ."

This doesn't mean everything chemical is shipshape in the Detroit area, however. For example, one buyer pessimistically comments that in his plant, not much improvement can be seen for the near future.

Quoting the P.A.'s . . .

"1959 will be a slow recovery year. We expect another boom in 1960-61. . . . . ."

He reports that while the plant is still operating at about 75 percent of capacity, chances are for a further cutback in production before too long.

Business Prospects

How do the P.A.'s see business shaping up through 1959? One buyer's comment: "Business should be good for the next quarter. Our national sales picture shows a 5 percent increase over last year, and we are trying for 10 percent by December."

You can accept this, or you can look at a second buyer's views: "We do not anticipate any increase in the next six months, and a slight increase next year."

But the third—and most commonly held—view lies well between these two extremes. The great mass of opinion is on the side of steady and gradual business improvement, with no sharp spurts.

One buyer summed up the consensus like this: "Third quarter—no change; overall second half—up 5 percent; the year 1959—up 10 percent."

In the previous issue of this quarterly survey, the feeling was general that there would be a "smoothing-out" of business, and that such heavy industrial lines as steel would see a second quarter upturn.

This is exactly what happened, and as this general pattern developed, not only steel, but several other business barometers indicated a leveling-out process.

Now, chemical buyers are predicting that business will increase slowly but surely over the balance of the year—with time out for a deceptive drop caused by plant vacation shutdown periods. A strong factor behind this belief: Inventories have hit bottom.

Agricultural chemicals producers are looking for a fall-off in the third and fourth quarters. They're not worried about it, however, because such a decline is normal after the peak season is reached in the second quarter.

In addition to the pharmaceutical industry, other manufacturers are subject to the summer doldrums. To some extent, several P.A.'s see this factor offset by above-average food crops which should in turn stimulate business in preservatives, packaging and related items.

Warm weather should continue to see a boost in inquiry for flavoring materials, citric acid and other materials going into the summer beverage and canning trade.

One fact buyers have uncovered during the past few weeks is that while the actual number of orders has not increased substantially, dollar volume of the orders has risen significantly.

They are also finding that new orders are coming in for prompt or rush delivery as a rule. This indicates to what extent hand-to-mouth buying and inventory liquidation have prevailed.

While there has been definite improvement in many product lines, new orders are still quite slow for materials going into hard durable goods outlets.

The P.A.'s believe that when auto manufacturers start pushing 1959 models, the whole economy will begin to surge forward. They feel this way because building construction and some nondurable product lines are more than holding their own. Hence, a pickup in auto output would give the entire economy a shot in the arm.

Production

There appear to be two general practices adopted by producers to keep their inventories in line with demand:

Quoting the P.A.'s . . .

"The effects of attempts to accelerate government spending has not yet been felt at the production level. Business will hold level for another six to nine months before any noticeable big upsurge. . . ."

• One method is to curtail production while sales are going at a good clip, in order to keep inventories in producers' hands to a minimum.

• The other practice is to operate at higher-than-normal production rates in order to build up finished product stocks with which to fill cus-

tomers' needs during upcoming vacation shutdown periods. This seems to be a more general practice than the first method.

Some paper mills are operating on a six-day week, and have been for the past two months. While this is not typically the case, it does indicate paper production and sales are fairly good.

Quoting the P.A.'s . . .

"Expect normal plant vacation shutdowns during July and August to decrease production and new order levels, with return to present level in September, followed by steady gradual upturn thereafter. . . . . ."

Generally, in fact, plant operations have steadily stepped up each month so far this year. Second quarter output was better than in the first quarter, and third quarter operations to date are going well.

Strikes have not been a major problem in the industry, although some manufacturers have had their production records marred by labor disputes.

In the paint field, both finished goods and raw materials production have held up well. This is chiefly owing to paint trade sales, which have been very good.

But, once again, it is in the durable goods field where paint manufacturing has suffered, since industrial finishing of appliances has been away off.

One chemical buyer reports production running at full capacity—an increase from a previous level of 65 percent. Companies making a broad diversity of items report a hit-and-miss sales picture: Some materials are moving well, while others are merely spotty.

Another buyer's opinion is that seasonal pickups in food processing—including early fruit and vegetable crops such as strawberries and pickles—have tended to counterbalance inventory liquidation in textiles, furniture and the seasonal decline in health items.

Inventories

The inventory pattern continues the mixed status it has shown over the last three months—at midyear, 21 percent of the buyers say they are carrying higher inventories than they did in June. Some 41 percent are holding the line, while 38 percent have achieved a reduction.

Here are some typical buyers' views on the inventory situation:

- "Our inventories have been kept on the lean side over the last few years. We buy only what we need, but we will occasionally buy larger-than-needed quantities to get a definite price advantage."
- "We operate a very tight inventory control system geared to production and sales."
- "Inventories are now higher, because we have brought them back to 'normal' after reducing them May 1 for tax purposes."

The P.A.'s feel in general that most of the inventory liquidation has been accomplished. Hence, they feel that buying for inventory replacement is in order.

It's conceded, however, that overall inventories will be kept generally lower from an operating standpoint than was the case last year.

For instance, one buyer points out that there is a continuous effort at his plant to keep inventories at a minimum—two weeks' supply is about average for each item he purchases.

Buying Policy

Perhaps the most notable change in buying policy is the decline of hand-to-mouth purchases, compared with practices three months ago.

Those who buy hand-to-mouth have dropped from 40 percent to 22 percent. Now, 64 percent of the P.A.'s purchase on a thirty-day basis, with some at forty-five days, and some as far ahead as sixty days.

This doesn't mean that the close-to-the-vest attitude doesn't have its staunch defenders. One purchaser, for example, stresses that this principle is wise for reasons of maximum purchasing benefit during adjustments in freight rates and raw material prices on some lines.

Quoting the P.A.'s . . .

"Except for a slow third quarter, the last of 1958 as a whole will equal the first six months. . . ."

He claims that it is prudent to maintain as much flexibility as possible in cash position. On the other hand, he admits, there are some good buys around now.

Short-term buying policies are pretty well ruled out in cases of certain items obtained from abroad —particularly from areas of political unrest and intrigue—where there is no good domestically available substitute.

Quoting the P.A.'s . . .

"During the past thirty days we have noticed a very small increase in our purchasing work. While there has not been any sharp increase in the number of orders placed, there has been a significant increase in the dollar volume."

In such cases, P.A.'s point out, a year's supply ought to be maintained, so that if supplies are cut off, inventories will remain adequate, until research can reformulate with other materials.

Short or Potentially Short Items

While **borax** is currently abundant, there is in the conservative view of certain buyers a possibility of potential shortage since **borax** might be adversely affected if **boron-type** solid fuel requirements should become critical due to the space program, or in case of war.

Should there be a war, the chemicals which will get tight and stay tight are not apt to bear much relation to those which were in critical scarcity during the last war, due to the improved technology of warfare.

Imported **resins** that come from areas of political unrest are scarce and arrive in a condition of uncertain quality. Buyers advise carrying an inventory of at least one year's supply on such items, particularly where there is no ready replacement material available.

Nux Vomica is so tight that there are no spot stocks of this imported item on the eastern seaboard.

Dimethylol urea potentially could get tight because there is only one producer of any consequence.

p-Phenylphenol is in quite short supply.

Brucine alkaloid is scarce because of a lack of **strychnine** production, of which **brucine** is a by-product.

Atropine sulfate remains tight because there is only Australian production, since the Germans stopped making it.

Helium is tight because of government control and increased usage in the rocket and satellite research programs.

Good **strychnine** is tight and this situation is likely to get worse before it gets better.

Ammonium sulfate has been tight over the last few months, but the shortage will be relieved in a matter of weeks.

Naphthenic acids are tight due to large inventories of fuel oil.

Propargyl alcohol is quite short and this position is expected to continue until new sources are established.

Dipentaerythritol for use in **alkyd** and **vinyl** resin finishes is being allocated due to the lower **monopentaerythritol** output. Substitutes are being studied to alleviate the shortage. Supplies will be very short during the third and fourth quarters.

Influencing Factors

If Indonesia actually starts shipping **copra, coconut oil** may decline by a half cent per pound. A rumored marine strike, if it comes off, could offset such a change. Other P.A. comments:

The passage of public law 480 might help strengthen **soybean oil** and **cottonseed oil** prices.

Increased competition, particularly from Russia, could have an effect on the price structure of certain chemicals, such as **methanol** and the **tar derivatives.**

The operation of the Land Bank is to some extent adversely affecting the amount of **fertilizers** being used.

The current tariff investigation may have an effect on several chemicals currently being imported. It is something to watch.

The Kefauver-Patman amendment will probably have a mixed good and bad effect on the chemical business, if passed.

Quoting the P.A.'s . . .

"We expect a definite increase in business volume the next quarter and the next half. Next year should run 15 percent higher than 1958."

The government stockpiling program and increased tariffs on **copper** will probably result in increased prices for **copper salts.**

The United States market should have some tariff protection, due to heavy foreign production and lower living standards abroad.

One chemical buyer states, "I cannot help but feel that the reciprocal trade agreements act could harm many phases of American industry. This socialistic scheme to place allotments of American industry in the hands of an international board is, to my mind, exceedingly dangerous.

Quoting the P.A.'s . . .

"Expect a slight increase in business in the third quarter, and a somewhat greater increase in the fourth quarter. . . . . ."

"And the long-run implications could be disastrous to any phase of American industry, particularly chemicals, since chemicals are produced on a world-wide scale."

Influence of Imports

There is considerable trading in import source drugs and chemicals. Here is a sample of various feelings: Attitudes range from a pharmaceutical buyer who states emphatically that "we will not buy imports" and others who indicate the same thing on the chemical side, to those buyers who point out savings to be had on certain items. One buyer says, "Good supply of high quality **decahydronaphthalene** is available at a savings of 50 cents per kilo."

There are others who point out that continued imports of foreign source chemicals at lower than domestic prices adversely affect and threaten United States production of these items.

American-produced materials, under our higher standard of living, have a cost-of-production limit which is in certain cases as high or higher than the imported selling price, the P.A.'s stress.

Some buyers figure that as long as imports are selling under domestic items, domestic prices must come down, with suppliers overlooking the cost-of-production factor entirely, or simply failing to acquaint themselves with it.

Other buyers, taking the long-term point of view stress the importance of supporting domestic producers for reasons of continued availability and service.

Domestic prices and production are under pressure from imports on such items as **aluminum sulfate, zinc sulfate, a-tocopherol, procaine hydrochloride, urea** on the west coast, **thiamin salts, folic acid** and chemicals derived from coaltar.

Prices and Markets

Benzene—Supplies are quite adequate, and with steel production on the increase, the supply position is a lengthening one, unless chemical consumption is stepped up in proportion.

Certain buyers feel that with supplies long, and the continued high volume import of benzene at less than domestic rates, United States producers might reduce prices.

However, at least 70 percent of the buyers do not see it this way. Low-priced imported material in large volume has been brought into the country annually. This is nothing new.

Moreover, the benzene situation is utterly different from that which has prevailed in toluene over the last two years. With costs remaining relatively high, most factors in the industry point to a condition of price stability rather than weakness.

Castor Oil—This market is firm, is expected to remain firm in the months immediately ahead. If there is any movement in price levels, buyers feel that it will be upward. For the near term, most P.A.'s feel that current levels will hold.

Coconut Oil—While the price structure is affected by declines in soybean and other edible oil markets, the feeling is that in the immediate future coconut oil will likely fluctuate up and down in a half-cent range, due to such influences as crop production and the international demand.

Creosote—Noting the recent price reduction in creosote, there are a few buyers who feel that later in 1958, the price might edge back up a bit, rather than hold at present levels for the balance of the year.

Quoting the P.A.'s . . .

"Third quarter: Drop of 35 percent in sales. Fourth quarter: Recovery to level of early part of year. Expect sales to be off 10 percent for 1958, as against 1957. . . ."

Cresylic Acid—With higher wages in the steel industry likely to be passed on by the mills, the effect on coaltar chemicals is uncertain.

However, most buyers feel that chemical prices will remain stable. For instance, in the case of

cresylic acid, the current stable ADF price pattern would tend to discourage any upward adjustment of domestic acid listings.

Dehydrocholic Acid—Prices are dependent upon hog prices, which have been high. Accordingly, acid listings are likely to advance. Imported dehydrocholic acid, some users find, contains excess fats and is not satisfactory for tableting.

Quoting the P.A.'s . . .

"We should see increased consumption and production in many major items as the automotive industry starts pushing 1959 models. Building construction reports indicate increased activity and will probably gain still more over the next five months. . ."

Lanolin—Crude grease has advanced in price. However, competition of an unusual nature has held the price of lanolin down. This situation contains the potential of a higher and more equitable price on lanolin being established as soon as the market straightens out a bit.

Linseed Oil—Barring unforeseen adverse growing conditions, the price is expected to decline slightly as new-crop information develops and the harvest date nears.

Manganous Oxide—In the opinion of some buyers, this item has been over-priced for about two years, and cheaper ores are now being imported. The result is that some smaller processors are beginning to make offerings at a better price. The drop that might develop could be on the order of 10 to 15 percent.

Menhaden Oil—This market is very soft. With no indication of any immediate increase in demand of a substantial nature, prices are apt to decline as new fishing gains momentum.

Niacin—With the recent decline of trading prices to around $6, as against $8 for quoted prices, this is a highly competitive item. However, the figures at which current sales are frequently being made are probably too close to cost of manufacture to hold for long.

Oleic Acid—Prices probably will not tend upward because of competition from tall oil fatty acid.

Perchloroethylene—Some material is moving into the country in tanker compartments, amounting to fair volume moving at lower prices, and this threatens domestic production, at least to the point of annoyance.

Phenylephrine—Some import offerings are at lower than domestic prices. However, foreign production is spotty, and domestic users are afraid of unsatisfactory foreign source supply.

Potash—Such materials as potassium muriate are in oversupply causing a weakening of the market generally. Competition is keen. Excessive inventories at this time of year are depressing the market. There is a feeling that the new lower potash price schedules will discourage imports.

Prednisone and Prednisolone—A delay in decision regarding patents is making the market very unstable.

Quinine—Continued unrest in Indonesia will adversely affect the supply picture.

Rotenone—Barbasco roots, from which rotenone comes, are being offered at their lowest level in four years. This could result in lower rotenone price schedules.

Rubber—It appears that in natural and synthetic rubber, the foreign situation has lost its influence, and the law of supply and demand will hold forth.

Sucrose—Government quota controls on sugar tend to create and intensify imbalance between supply and demand geographically. Offshore areas supplying the bulk of raws for eastern heavy industrial consumption, suffer in relation to beet growers supplying the more scattered midwest and western market.

The recent 20-cent price increase for refined has been hesitant and none too firm. With overall consumption running ahead of last year, a tight supply situation and firm to advancing prices are likely along the Atlantic seaboard.

In 1957 industrial uses accounted for 51.2 percent of total US sugar deliveries. Cane accounted for 62.6 percent of total industrial, dry bulk accounted for 17.3 percent and liquid (on a dry equivalent basis) for 33.7 percent of total industrial deliveries. Liquid accounted for 49.5 percent of all cane for ice cream, dairy and beverage uses.

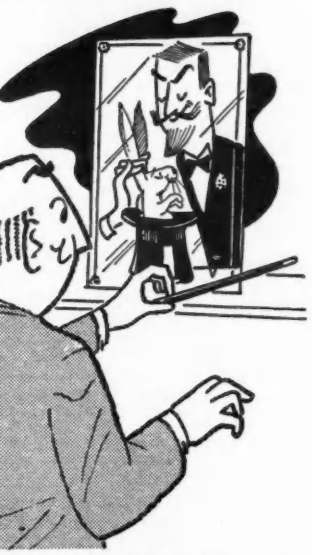
Price differentials and the elimination of handling labor provide real economies demanding consideration of bulk or liquid handling installations by any industrial sugar user.

If you have any comments to make on this Chemical Outlook Quarterly Issue, please send them to: Robert Wier, 3rd, Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington 99, Del.

Eve
see
you
as a
MA

Others do—
unerringly
right source
—all the t
Merck for m
Our Mari
sion serves
paint, ink,
chemical in
utors from
warehouse
make spee
Merck mag
So the nex
about magn
can be sure
and quality
ing Merck.
a magician
MAGLITE®
(Reactive M
MARINCO®
(Magnesium
HYDRO-MA
(Magnesium
MARINCO®
(Magnesium
MAGCAL®
(Inactive Ma
MARINCAT
(Magnesium
MARINCO®
(Magnesium
For samples
tion—write D
Merc
Marine M
Ra
DISTRI
THE
G. S. RO
WHITTAKER, C
M
© Merck & Co., Inc.

Ever
see
yourself
as a
MAGICIAN?



hers do—especially when you
erringly put your finger on the
ht source for the right material
ll the time. Like specifying
erck for magnesium compounds.
Our Marine Magnesium Divi-
n serves the rubber, plastics,
int, ink, drug, cosmetic and
emical industries—and distrib-
ors from coast to coast with
rehouse stock are prepared to
ke speedy delivery of any
erck magnesium compound.
So the next time you're puzzled
out magnesium compounds you
n be sure of getting the grade
d quality you need by specify-
g Merck. And you can look like
magician to boot.

AGLITE® D, M, L, and K
(Reactive Magnesium Oxides)
ARINCO® C
(Magnesium Carbonate, U.S.P. and Tech.)
YDRO-MAGMA®
(Magnesium Hydroxide in Water)
ARINCO® O
(Magnesium Oxide, U.S.P. and Tech.)
AGCAL®
(Inactive Magnesium Oxide)
ARINCATE™
(Magnesium Trisilicate, U.S.P. and Tech.)
ARINCO® H
(Magnesium Hydroxide, U.S.P. and Tech.)

r samples and additional informa-
on—write Department OP-331
Merck & Co., Inc.,
Marine Magnesium Division,
Rahway, N. J.

DISTRIBUTORS:
THE C. P. HALL CO.
G. S. ROBINS & CO., INC.
ITTAKER, CLARK & DANIELS, INC.

MERCK
MAGNESIUM PRODUCTS

Co., Inc.

Heavy Chemicals

from 600,216 tons in March, and were considerably beneath the 763,567 tons sold in April, 1957, according to the Bureau of Mines.

Chemical sales declined to 363,744 tons in April from 384,603 tons in March, and were well below the 452,545 tons sold in April, 1957.

Sales of refractory lime (dead-burned dolomite) in April decreased to 103,270 tons from 118,215 tons in March, and were considerably below the 186,993 tons sold in April, 1957.

Sales of lime to the chemical industry in the period January-April, 1958, declined to 1,525,692 tons from a total of 1,816,407 tons sold during the like period in 1957.

Sales of refractory lime in January-April tumbled to 468,678 tons from 801,076 tons sold during the comparable period in 1957.

Overall sales on the open market declined to 2,366,962 tons during the January-April, 1958 period from 3,009,957 tons during the corresponding period last year.

Soda Ash—The industry took heart last week from the report that building contracts for May were the highest in history.

This means that there will be a lot of window glass ordering during the next several months. Dense ash is a key component of glassmaking.

It is also expected that, following July and August consumer plant shutdowns, inquiry for plate glass for new models of automobiles could show a sizable upturn.

The aluminum industry continued to take large volumes of light ash last week, but the summer slump is expected to slow this market considerably.

Sodium Silicofluoride—Demand remains about unchanged, but supplies continue lengthy. Imported material is not making as much of an impact on the domestic scene as it did during the corresponding period of 1957.

Sulfur—This market showed little change during the week. Since sulfuric acid accounts for a reputed 70 percent of total sulfur consumption in this country, observers are watching the acid market.

The acid market, in turn, is expected to show a slight increase in sales over the next several weeks, largely dependent on what steel does in the immediate future.

Nonferrous Metals

Aluminum—The industry had its eyes on the steel position last week, waiting to see whether or not steel quotations would be raised as a result of wage rises which went into effect July 1.

Aluminum producers have a similar contract with the union. It was thought by some last week that if steel price rises didn't go into effect, aluminum metal might not be increased, either.

Copper—The following figures supplied by the Copper Institute, show production, shipments and stocks of copper metal, in tons.

World	*May*	*April*
Production:		
Crude primary	217,824	215,461
Secondary	11,030	11,946
Refined	225,520	226,895
Shipments	212,757	210,412
Stocks	498,241	501,166

United States	*May*	*April*
Production:		
Crude primary	80,515	86,123
Secondary	10,328	11,475
Refined	115,978	120,467
Shipments	78,631	81,930
Stocks	253,463	251,099

Mercury—Metal held last week at $228 to $230 per flask, spot.

Silver—Bullion was quiet last week, priced at 88⅝c per troy ounce, spot.

Tin—Metal fluctuated narrowly, quoted at 93⅞c. per pound, spot, on Friday.

Zinc—The following figures, in tons, indicate total slab zinc smelter output and stocks according to American Zinc institute.

Production	*June*	*May*
Special high grade	22,122	26,022
High grade	6,067	6,919
Intermediate	1,251	1,482
Prime western	37,527	36,595
Total	66,967	71,018

Stocks	*June*	*May*
Special high grade	87,003	80,212
High grade	20,987	19,155
Intermediate	5,346	6,233
Prime western	139,643	135,070
Total	252,979	240,670

Want to chlorinate or sulfonate?

In many cases you'll find it's easier and safer to work with Hooker sulfuryl chloride or thionyl chloride than with elemental chlorine or sulfur.

To our best knowledge, we alone manufacture these chemicals in commercial quantities. Both make excellent chlorinating agents. Thionyl chloride may be used to introduce sulfur, or oxygen and sulfur. Sulfuryl chloride may be used as a sulfonating reagent with aromatics and aliphatics.

Hooker sulfuryl chloride is 99+% pure. You can get Hooker thionyl chloride in two grades. *Technical* is 93% pure (min.); *refined* is 97.5% pure (min.).

Two simpler chlorinating agents

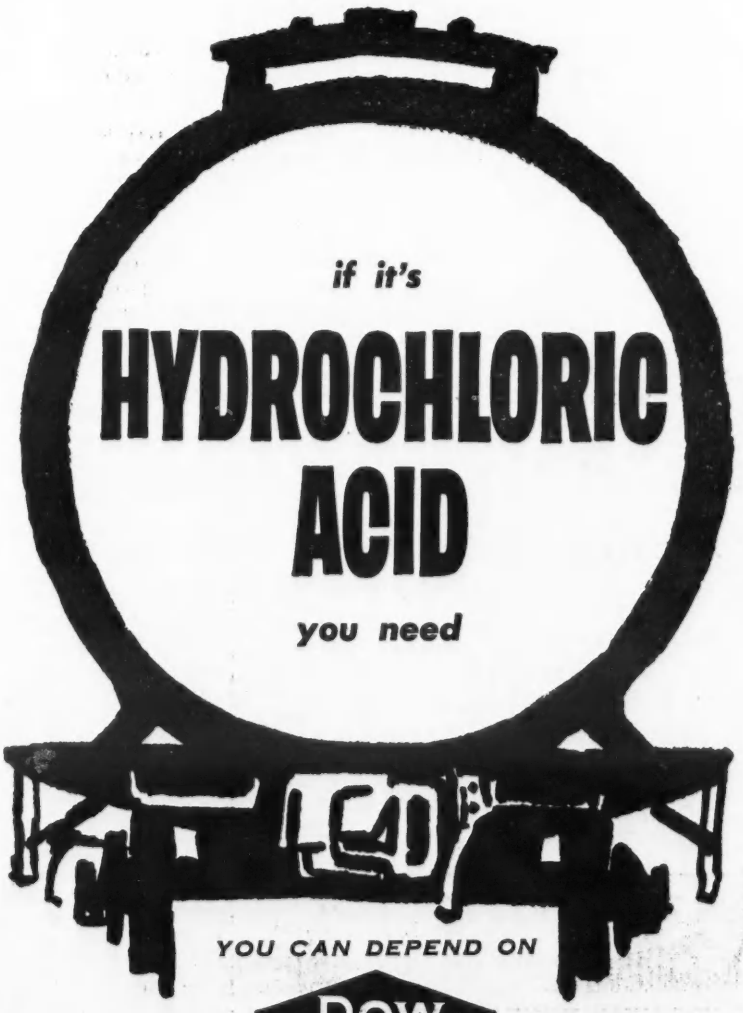
You can also purchase sulfur monochloride and sulfur dichloride from us. The monochloride (technical grade) has a chlorine content of 52.0 to 52.5%. The dichloride is 66% minimum chlorine.

For technical data on any of these compounds, just write us on your business letterhead.

HOOKER CHEMICAL CORPORATION
807-2 FORTY-SEVENTH STREET, NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.

Sales Offices: Chicago Los Angeles New York Niagara Falls Philadelphia Tacoma Worcester, Mass.
In Canada: Hooker Chemicals Limited, North Vancouver, B. C.

HOOKER CHEMICALS PLASTICS



Call our nearest sales office or write: THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY, MIDLAND, MICHIGAN

Producers of SULPHUR

Uniformly high purity of 99½% or better

TEXAS GULF SULPHUR CO. Inc.

75 East 45th Street, New York 17, N. Y. — 811 Rusk Avenue, Houston 2, Texas

Sulphur Producing Units: Newgulf, Texas • Moss Bluff, Texas • Spindletop, Texas • Garland, Wyoming

SODIUM FERROCYANIDE

(Yellow Prussiate of Soda)

HENRY BOWER CHEMICAL MFG. CO.

30th AND GRAYS FERRY RD. PHILADELPHIA 46, PENNA.

LIQUID CAUSTIC POTASH

LIQUID CARBONATE OF POTASH

LIQUID CAUSTIC SODA

TANK CARS • TANK WAGONS • DRUMS

JOSEPH TURNER & CO.

Ridgefield, New Jersey

83 Exchange Place, Providence, R. I. — 435 N. Michigan Avenue, Chicago 11, Ill.

POTASSIUM NITRATE

DOUBLE REFINED

99.5/100% KNO_3 • WHITE SMALL CRYSTALS

AMMONIUM BICARBONATE

EDIBLE

About 21.5% NH_3 • WHITE SMALL CRYSTALS

SODIUM NITRITE

TECHNICAL

99/100% $NaNO_2$ • WHITE SMALL CRYSTALS

PIPERAZINE and PIPERAZINE SALTS

BPC. 54

MEPROBAMATE CMS

(Codex Med. Scandinavicus)

As manufacturers' sole distributors for chemicals, solvents and pharmaceutical raw materials we invite your inquiries.

LARS CHRISTENSEN

ESTABLISHED 1914

COPENHAGEN F. DENMARK, Peter Bangsvej 35.

Cables: ARCHRI COPENHAGEN — Telex: 2335 • Telephone: GODTHAAB 4005 (four lines)

Affiliated company

LARS CHRISTENSEN, BERLIN-WEST, Kurfürstendamm 157/158

Telephone: 97 87 56 — Telex: 018 3214.

Data Offered

Antara Chemicals, New York, a sales division of General Aniline & Film Corporation, has issued a technical brochure outlining the **properties and uses of high-pressure acetylene derivatives.** The structure and physical forms of eleven high-pressure acetylene derivatives offered in commercial quantities are included. Copies are available from Antara at 435 Hudson street in New York.

Borden Chemical Company, New York, has issued a twelve-page booklet listing **Borden chemical products recommended to comply with U. S. government specifications.** Included are adhesives, coatings sealers and vinyl tubings as well as products used in the making of various paints. Included are a list of the products by type, the specifications each meets and the name and address of the department manufacturing each item. Copies are available by writing to Borden's government services department, 350 Madison avenue, New York 17.

Eastman Chemical Products, Inc., Kingsport, Tenn., a subsidiary of Eastman Kodak Company, has published a twelve-page brochure on the use of **antioxidants to retard the development of rancidity in edible animal fats.**

W. R. Grace & Co.'s polymer chemicals division, Clifton, N. J., has published a brochure on a new **dry-coloring technic for thermoplastic materials.** Described in detail, the technic employs a specially designed single breaker plate inserted behind the nozzle of an injection molding machine. Copies are available by writing to the polymer chemicals division at 225 Allwood road in Clifton.

Nopco Chemical Company, Harrison, N. J., has issued a new data report on a **latex compounding ingredient** offering mechanical, chemical and emulsion stability. Called "Modicol S," the product according to Nopco is a highly sulfated fatty acid that protects natural and synthetic latices during compounding, storage and spreading applications. Copies are available by writing to the protective coating department, Nopco Chemical Company in Harrison.

Proceedings of the Fourth Pan-American Congress of Pharmacy and Biochemistry, held in Washington, D. C., last November, have been published. The proceedings include summary reports of the preparatory session, listing officials of the congress; summary reports of the opening, plenary and closing sessions, and a summary report of the Pan-American Pharmaceutical and Biochemical Federation. Also included are the reports of all twelve congress sections, with over 200 abstracts of papers in the language of presentation. Copies are available at $2.50 each by writing to George Griffenhagen, secretary general, Fourth Pan-American Congress of Pharmacy and Biochemistry, c/o Smithsonian Institute, Washington 25, D. C.

Plastic for Missile Use Developed by Reichhold

A new plastic especially designed for use in missiles and rockets has been developed by Reichhold Chemicals, Inc., White Plains, N. Y. Laminated parts made from it will withstand up to 4500 degrees Fahrenheit for brief periods, and up to 500 degrees for 100 hours and longer.

The new phenolic resin, designated "Plyophen 5900" by RCA, is said to produce laminates having not only exceptionally high strengths at elevated temperatures, but also low moisture absorption, good insulation properties, and good resistance to organic solvents, weak inorganic acids, hydraulic aircraft oil, deicing fluids, and hot gas erosion.

Earlier plastics of this type had been proven better than most metals at withstanding high temperatures for short periods of time, but they had not been recommended for continuous service at temperatures above 300°F, according to RCL.

DU PONT NITRIC ACID

offers these advantages:

- 6 PRODUCING POINTS MEAN LOW FREIGHT COSTS
- UNIFORM QUALITY
- PROMPT DELIVERY
- TECHNICAL SERVICE

Any strength available . . . in any quantity . . . at any time—from six shipping points—one of which is located conveniently near you.

Du Pont Nitric Acid is backed by a complete technical service to help you solve process problems which involve nitric acid applications.

Ask for our useful technical booklet on the handling and storage of nitric acid. Contact our branch office nearest you (Boston, Chicago, Cleveland, Dallas, Los Angeles, New York, and Charlotte, N.C.) or write: E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. (Inc.), Explosives Department, Wilmington 98, Delaware.

DUPONT

Better Things for Better Living . . . through Chemistry

fluorides

Stable, reliable availability. Produced from domestic raw material. Long-term supply contracts.

cryolite

ammonium fluoride

ammonium bifluoride

sodium fluoride

aluminum fluoride

For further information, write — Other fluoride compounds on request

UNITED Heckathorn

600 S. 4th Street, Richmond 4, Calif.

Sales Office: 415 Lexington Ave., New York, N.Y.

SILICATE OF SODA

40° and 60°

EXPORT — DOMESTIC

TURPENTINE — LINSEED OIL — MINERAL SPIRITS

CHAS. L. READ & CO., Inc. 1 Newark Ave., Jersey City 2, N. J.

Telephone WOrth 4-1131-2-3 DElaware 2-2662-3

CHEMICAL IRON

GROUND TO SPECIFICATION

GAS PURIFYING MATERIALS CO., INC.

3-1 26th Avenue, Long Island City 2, N. Y.

Research Plan, All Beefed Up, to Find Outlets

—Continued from page 5

laboratories, and other facilities and equipment controlled by the federal government being required.)

Make grants to state agricultural experiment stations, colleges, universities, and other research institutions, and individuals for periods not to exceed five years' duration.

Contract with foreign individuals, organizations, institutions of learning, or private corporations, using foreign currencies accumulated under Public Law 480, without regard to provisions of law requiring reimbursement from appropriations (thereby adding authority to use such currencies for general agricultural products research and development to the existing authority to use such currencies for market development).

• Contract or enter into cooperative arrangements in accordance with sections 10(a) and 205 of the research and marketing act of 1946, with respect to commercialization, marketing acceptance, the economic feasibility of industrial utilization and other matters. (These sections provide for contracts of up to four years duration entered into without advertisement and providing for advance payments.)

• Extend incentives to farmers or industry to make possible the establishment of a new crop or of a new industrial use.

• Grant agricultural development certificates for the amortization of new facilities, for tax purposes, on the basis of sixty months from the date of completion of a facility in the same manner as provided by sections 168 and 169 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 for the amortization of "emergency facilities" and grain-storage facilities.

• Direct the Commodity Credit Corporation to deliver any of its stocks of commodities for use in research, pilot-plant operation, trial commercialization, export of manufactured products, or new or by-product uses, the corporation to bear the handling and delivery charges and receive the consideration, if any, paid.

• Contract for the private operation of any property of facility transferred from another government agency.

• Make loans or grants to contractors or co-operators to assist in the acquisition or expansion of facilities and equipment for research and development activities.

• Include in all contracts provision for the disposition of inventions produced thereunder in a manner protecting the public interest and the equities of the contractor and not inconsistent with existing provisions of law affecting the issuance or use of patents.

• Grant exclusive licenses with or without payment of royalty for a period not to exceed five years for the use of patents under the control of the Department of Agriculture.

• Make incentive awards to private citizens for suggestions to implement the program.

• Test production procedures on a commercial basis and acquire, maintain, and operate manufacturing facilities in order to prove the commercial feasibility of volume production.

Provision is also made in the bill for the grant of scholarships and fellowships leading to degrees in a field having application in agricultural research, and for the transfer to the agency of any government-owned facility useful in the program.

Cyclic Intermediates Output Reached Record High in '57

US production of cyclic intermediates reached a record high in 1957, according to the Tariff Commission.

Some 6,911 million pounds were produced last year, or 5 percent more than the previous record high of 6,600 million pounds reported for 1956.

About two-thirds of the 1957 output was consumed by the producing concerns in further manufacture and the remainder was sold.

Sales of cyclic intermediates last year amounted to 2,583 million pounds, valued at $447 million, compared with 2,556 million pounds, valued at $444 million, in 1956.

In 1957 the output of many individual intermediates was at about the 1956 level. Production in 1957 of two of the largest intermediates exceeded one billion pounds.

The output of styrene totaled 1,166 million pounds (a decrease of less than 1 percent from 1956) and that of ethylbenzene, 1,165 million pounds (a decrease of 0.5 percent).

Ethylbenzene is used almost entirely in the manufacture of styrene, which in turn, is used in the manufacture of plastics materials and synthetic rubber.

Other large-volume intermediates, the output of which was substantially larger in 1957 than in 1956 were cyclohexane (an increase of 73 percent), isopropylidenediphenol (Bisphenol A) (an increase of 47 percent), methylstyrene (an increase of 26 percent), chlorotoluene (an increase of 18 percent), p-dichlorobenzene (an increase of 15 percent), phthalic anhydride (an increase of 13 percent) and cyclohexanol (an increase of 10 percent).

Production of many important intermediates on the other hand, was smaller in 1957 than in 1956. The output of refined cresylic acid declined 19 percent; that of chlorobenzene, 17 percent; refined naphthalene, 11 percent; aniline, 9 percent, and dodecylbenzene, 6 percent.

Gallium Alloys Now Available

United Mineral & Chemical Corporation, New York, is now marketing gallium eutectic alloys. These alloys are said to be especially valuable where reliable compounds for high vacuums are desired.

Look to BECCO *first* for

Ammonium Persulfate
Potassium Persulfate
as well as
• Hydrogen Peroxide
• Peracetic Acid • Sodium Perborate
• and other Peroxygen Chemicals
Write for list of free technical bulletins.

BECCO Chemical Division
Food Machinery and Chemical Corporation
Station B, Buffalo 7, New York

TC TENNESSEE CORPORATION
SODIUM SILICOFLUORIDE
POTASSIUM SILICOFLUORIDE
Inquiries Invited!
Phone, Wire or Write
TENNESSEE CORPORATION
1028 Connecticut Ave., N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Highest Quality
Fast Delivery
Personalized Service

BERKSHIRE ZIRCONIUM CHEMICALS

- Zirconium Acetate Solution
- Zirconium Basic Carbonate Cake
- Zirconium Oxide
- Zirconyl Sulphate Solution

Berkshire Chemicals INC.
420 Lexington Ave., New York 17, N. Y.
Sales Offices: New York • Chicago • Philadelphia
Cleveland • Boston • Pittsburgh • San Francisco

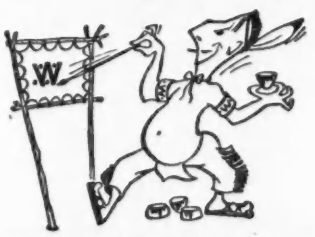
PHOSPHORUS AND ITS DERIVATIVES

Dicalcium Phosphate
Phosphate Feed Solutions
Phosphoric Acids, Food and N.F. Grades
Sodium Tripolyphosphate
Tetrasodium Pyrophosphate
Disodium Phosphate
Trisodium Phosphate
Sodium Hexametaphosphate
Organo Phosphorus Compounds
Trialkyl Phosphites
Triaryl Phosphites
Cyclic Phosphites
Phosphonates, Phosphates & Phosphorothioates
Elemental Phosphorus

SHEA CHEMICAL CORPORATION
114 East 40th St., New York 16, N. Y., Phone: OXford 7-4553

Manufacturers of
Red and Black **COPPER OXIDE**
COPPER SCALE
ROBERT A. COUPE, 260 Rhode Island Ave., PAWTUCKET, R. I.
Telephone PAwtucket 3-4944

Carbose — to prevent
soil redeposition, and many other uses



SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR DETERGENTS
Wyandotte Carbose* (sodium CMC) is designed for use as a detergency promoter. Added to synthetic detergents and soaps, Carbose insures greater soil removal, helps prevent soil redeposition . . . improving whiteness retention.

AN IMPORTANT SIZING AGENT
Carbose also offers important advantages as a sizing agent. Let us work with you to help you adapt one of our several grades of Carbose to your special needs.

IT'S SERVING INDUSTRY
Carbose is used extensively in the oil drilling, paper, printing, textile, ceramic, laundry, leather, and paint industries. Of course, there are probably many applications which we have not yet explored, in which one of the Carbose products may be just what you are looking for.

CALL US FOR TECHNICAL HELP
Wyandotte research facilities are ready to serve you in applying Carbose to your products. Wyandotte assures you of prompt, economical delivery from plant or strategically located distributor stocks . . . in bags or drums. Call Wyandotte for more information, today!
*REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

Wyandotte CHEMICALS
Michigan Alkali Division • Pacing Progress with Creative Chemistry
WYANDOTTE CHEMICALS CORPORATION, WYANDOTTE, MICHIGAN • *Offices in Principal Cities*

P.C.A.
SALT of the EARTH
RED MURIATE

Producers of

Agricultural and Chemical Grade

MURIATE OF POTASH

POTASH COMPANY OF AMERICA
Carlsbad, New Mexico

General Sales Office...1625 Eye Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.
Midwestern Sales Office...First National Bank Bldg., Peoria, Ill.
Southern Sales Office...Candler Building, Atlanta, Ga.

Arcadian
YOUR HEADQUARTERS FOR NITROGEN

Ammonia Liquor • Anhydrous Ammonia • Urea Products
Ammonium Nitrate • Nitrogen Solutions • Nitrate of Soda
A-N-L® Fertilizer Compound • Sulphate of Ammonia

NITROGEN DIVISION
Allied Chemical Corporation
40 Rector Street, New York 6, N. Y.
Plants at Hopewell, Va. • Ironton, O. • Omaha 7, Neb.

Allied Chemical

Get it First.....

Get it All.....

Get it Straight.....

.....in OPD

DUVAL
MURIATE OF POTASH
SULPHUR

DUVAL SULPHUR and POTASH CO.

Exclusive Distributors
ASHCRAFT-WILKINSON CO.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA
Cable Address: Ashcraft

District Offices
Norfolk, Va. • Charleston, S.C. • Tampa, Fla.
Jackson, Miss. • Columbus, Ohio • Montgomery, Ala.
Des Moines, Ia.

keep your reference shelf up to date with . . .

INDUSTRIAL FERMENTATIONS

Edited by LELAND A. UNDERKOFLER, Ph.D., and RICHARD J. HICKEY, Ph.D.

Unique symposium on industrially important processes for fermentative production of drugs and chemicals

CONTENTS FOR VOLUME I

Alcoholic Fermentation of Grain. Alcoholic Fermentation of Molasses. Alcoholic Fermentation of Sulfite Waste Liquor. Production of Alcohol from Wood Waste. The Brewing Industry Commercial Production of Table and Dessert Wines. Glycerol. Commercial Yeast Manufacture Food and Feed Yeast. The Butanol-Acetone Fermentations Lactic Acid The Citric Acid Fermentation. Gluconic Acid. Fumaric Acid. Itaconic Acid. Acetic Acid—Vinegar

565 PAGES • 1954 • $12.00

CONTENTS FOR VOLUME II

Ketogenic Fermentation Processes. Fermentative Production of 2,3-Butanediol. Fungal Amylolytic Enzymes. Microbial Enzymes Other than Fungal Amylases. Production of Riboflavin by Fermentation. Production of Vitamins Other than Riboflavin. The Penicillin Fermentation. Streptomycin. Other Antibiotics. Miscellaneous Fermentations. Lactic Acid Fermentation of Cucumbers. Sauerkraut and Olives. Selection and Maintenance of Cultures. Cultural Variation and Genetics. Fermentations in Waste Treatments.

575 PAGES • 1954 • $12.00

Send your order with remittance to:

SCHNELL PUBLISHING COMPANY, INC.
30 CHURCH STREET NEW YORK 7, N. Y.

Agricultural Chemicals

Fertilizer consumption in the US and possessions during the year ended June 30, 1957, amounted to 22,709,011 tons, up 1.7 percent from the preceding year, according to a recent USDA survey. Usage was higher in all but a few regions and decreases, where reported, were not as great as occurred in 1955-56. Consumption of mixtures in the South Central region continued to decline though this was offset, in part, by a higher use of materials. Only in the Pacific region did consumption of both materials and mixtures increase, and only in the South Atlantic region decrease in the two year period 1955-57, USDA said.

Sales of commercial mixtures (1,690 grades were reported) amounted to 14,702,807 tons in 1956-57, or 72,846 tons (0.5 percent) lower than the preceding year, compared to a larger decrease (572,197 tons) in 1955-56 from 1954-55.

The N-P-K mixtures represented 90.4 percent of all mixtures sold, while consumption of the other classes (N-P, P-K, N-K) was 2.3 percent, 5.8 percent, and 1.5 percent, respectively. Consumed in largest quantity were the 5-10-10 and 4-12-12 grades, in that order.

Total shipments of materials for direct application amounted to 8,006,204 tons, representing 35.3 percent of all fertilizers used, compared with 33.4 percent for the preceding year. There were 168 grades and types of materials reported to the Agriculture department.

Fertilizer mixtures and direct application materials consumed in 1956-57 contained a total of 6,377,541 tons of N, available P_2O_5, and K_2O. Consumption of primary nutrients was 322,061 tons (5.3 percent) more than the 6,055,480 tons (revised figure) of the preceding year.

Mixtures contained 67.6 percent of the total tonnage of primary nutrient fertilizers, 21.5 percent higher than in 1955-56; direct application materials 32.4 percent, up 11.9 percent.

National use of nitrogen increased 201,945 tons, that of K_2O 63,545 tons, available P_2O_5 56,771 tons, and that of total P2O5 25,523 tons, compared with 1955-56.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
BHC, ¾c. per pound.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 12, 1957
109.79	109.80	109.46	110.70

For Current Prices See Page 9

Animal and Plant Foods

Ammonium Sulfate—Production of synthetic ammonium sulfate in April amounted to 97,603 tons, against 101,116 of the preceding month and 97,603 tons of April, 1957, according to information received from the Census bureau. Stocks remaining at producing plants as of April 30 totaled 28,515, approximately 13,000 tons less than those held a month earlier.

Byproduct sulfate output in April was measured at 48,793 tons, compared with 53,001 in March and 77,297 during the same month a year earlier. Inventories held at producing plants at month's end measured 21,676 tons, down 23,000 tons from March.

Animal Proteins—Markets for fishmeal and fishscrap were described as strong last week. Demand was said to be well sustained though supplies were limited due to the fact that production is both late and slow compared with other years. Prices were firm at $133 per ton for fishmeal, $129 for fishscrap.

Phosphate — Production of phosphate-rock ore and marketable phosphate rock decreased in 1957, 13 percent and 11 percent, respectively, the Mines bureau reported, based on statistics submitted to the bureau by producers. It was pointed out that the high output of 1956, however, was to rebuild normal working stocks, largely depleted during 1955 when activities in the Florida land-pebble field were curtailed by a labor strike.

Total phosphate rock sold or used by US producers set a new record, rising 3 percent above 1956 to more than 14.5 million long tons. Florida, the western states and Tennessee all reported increases. Apparent consumption was 1 percent above 1956.

Phosphate rock imports, mainly from Curacao, remained at the same level as in 1956. This material, low in flourine, was used primarily for animal feed supplements. US exports were 3 million long tons, 12 percent more than in the preceding year.

Estimated world production of phosphate rock decreased 4 percent compared with the year prior.

Pesticides

BHC—Prices have been reduced ¾c. per pound, reestablishing the schedule in effect prior to April 1.

It's said that this most recent price action is a good indication of how competitive conditions are in the pesticides market at present. Not only is the season late, squeezing the buying period into an even shorter period of time than is normal, but also traditional insecticides as BHC are struggling to retain markets where newer organic phosphate materials are making serious inroads. Then too, supplies are amply available this season, another factor contributing to making this a buyer's market.

DDT — A leading producer advanced prices of technical grade DDT for export 1c. per pound, effective July 1. The new price for the powder is 23c., for the coarse grind 22c. per pound.

Orders for less than truckload quantities of 23,000 pounds are sold at the usual 1c. per pound premium as is material packed in 200 pound fiber drums, the company announcement stated.

In the past few months, trade sources have mentioned a shortage of technical DDT, supposedly the result of large foreign shipments throughout the winter months coupled with steady buying, domestically. Possibiy, this may have something to with the adjustment in export prices.

Sales of DDT formulations, which were still lagging late this Spring, reflecting unfavorable weather, have gained ground in the past month, it's said.

Methyl Parathion—Quotations were reduced 7c. per pound across the board in mid-June. Resulting schedule calls for a carload price of $1.18 per pound, a less carload of $1.23. West coast listings, similarly reduced, are 2c. per pound higher.

Superphosphate & Other Phosphatic Fertilizer Production

Following are data compiled by the Bureau of the Census indicating superphosphates and other phosphatic fertilizer produced and shipped in the United States, July, 1957-April, 1958. Included are percentage changes. All material is 100 percent A.P.A. in short tons.

Grade	1958 season Production	1958 season Shipments	1957 season Production	1957 season Shipments	1958 season percentage change from 1957 Production	1958 season percentage change from 1957 Shipments
Normal and enriched	1,129,340	622,373	1,195,012	684,598	— 5	— 9
Concentrated	728,700	709,827	592,208	683,751	+23	+ 4
Other Phosphate fertilizers	217,260	214,707	186,907	172,494	+16	+24
Total	2,075,300	1,546,907	1,974,127	1,540,843	+ 5	....

CHEMICAL P.A.'S OUTLOOK IN SECTION II OF THIS ISSUE

Aliphatic Organics

Quotations on 2-ethylhexyl acrylate were trimmed 5c. per pound across the board by a producer July 7. The revised schedule lists a tankcar price of 45 cents per pound, a carload of 47½ cents, and a less carload of 48½ cents, all quoted on a delivered basis. As was the case with other recent price reductions, which have been announced of late on a one-a-week basis, larger volume production plus the desire to promote a sales revival were said to have motivated the price revision. Ethylhexyl acrylate gets into protective coatings, plastics, and paper treatment. Its usage in latex paints, reportedly, has been growing steadily.

Thiourea prices were dropped 3 cents per pound two weeks ago. The truckload listing became 30 cents per pound, and a ton lot listing of 32 cents and a less than ton lot of 33 cents were substituted for a previously quoted less truckload price of 35 cents. This was the first instance of price activity in this market in well over a year. Sources mentioned that demand for thiourea, used as an intermediate in pharmaceutical manufacture as well as in sundry other applications, had been limited in recent months. They considered lower prices an attempt to attract stronger buying interest—just about the only thing that will, in fact, today.

Though the list of price reductions grows longer each week, certain of the trade maintain that earlier cuts in such large volume chemicals as formaldehyde, methanol, and PE have not multiplied sales to any appreciable extent. The only noticeable result, it's said, is that markets have firmed up and any attempts to be overly competitive on a price basis have been squelched.

According to latest information, car sales during the past two months were 10 percent greater than those of the first four months of the year. While this may indicate that the recession scare is over and people have resumed buying, it has not evoked much optimistic thinking among solvents producers whose business depends heavily on the Detroit colossus, since the auto makers recently ordered decreases in production till the heavy inventory of '58 cars is exhausted.

Many in the trade found June sales some slight improvement over those of preceding months. But, in most instances, it was felt that buying was mainly to replenish drastically reduced stocks and thus did not represent any business upturn.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
2-Ethylhexyl acrylate, 5c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 12, 1957
130.55	130.61	131.12	131.24

For Current Prices See Page **9**

2-Ethylhexyl Acrylate—A 5c. per pound across-the-board reduction, announced by a producer July 7, to be effective immediately, dropped the tankcar listing to 45c. per pound, the carload to 47½c., and the less carload to 48½c., all quoted on a delivered basis.

Several reasons were advanced for the price revision. Among them, economies afforded by larger volume production and the desire to stimulate sales.

2-ethylhexyl acrylate gets into protective coatings, plastics and paper treatment. It's said that usage of acrylates, generally, in latex paint has grown steadily.

2-Ethylhexyl Alcohol—A new schedule, reducing prices ½c. per pound, was announced by producers recently. The tankcar price became 21¼c., the carload 23¾c., and the less carload 24¾c., on a delivered basis.

Trade sources consider the market for 2-ethylhexylanol quite firm and interpreted the recent price action as an attempt to place the chemical in a better competitive position with mixed-isomer alcohols that have similar applications and performance characteristics.

Formaldehyde—Buyers, reportedly, have not responded to any marked degree to the price reductions charted a few months back. Consequently, producers still find themselves working from cumbersome, inventories. However, lower prices have brought about market firmness and it appears that any attempts to be overly competitive on a price basis have been squelched.

The quotation on 37 percent formaldehyde uninhibited is 3.5c. per pound, delivered in tankcar quantities. And due to the fact that this price is considered as low as is economically possible to sell the material, it's expected to remain on the books indefinitely.

Formic Acid—No developments of any consequence have been reported in many weeks. Buying on the part of textile outlets is said to be moderate and unlikely to show much improvement in future weeks. Prices are considered stable at present. For 85 percent grade formic acid shipped in carboys, c.l., the listing is 15.70c. per pound, f.o.b. works. Similar quotation on 90 percent material is 16.25c. per pound.

Gluconic Acid—Two months ago, a major producer issued a revised price schedule. The tankcar listing was reduced 3½c. per pound to 13½c., while the carlot dropped 1½c. to 17c. per pound.

Process improvements as well as competitive pressures were considered factors behind the price break.

Glycerine—Vacation shutdowns, very common these days, precluded intense activity in this area of the market last week. Prices on refined glycerine were said to be holding steady with stability looked for during the remainder of the year.

There was a minimum amount of trading in crude glycerine. Prices were unchanged.

Methanol—Prices were sharply reduced a month ago. Since that time, no major improvement in buying has been seen, according to diverse reports last week. Trade members pointed out, though, that it is difficult to access market strength accurately at this time since plant vacation shutdowns have stalled business activity, generally. Thus, one does not know where the recession ends and plant shutdowns

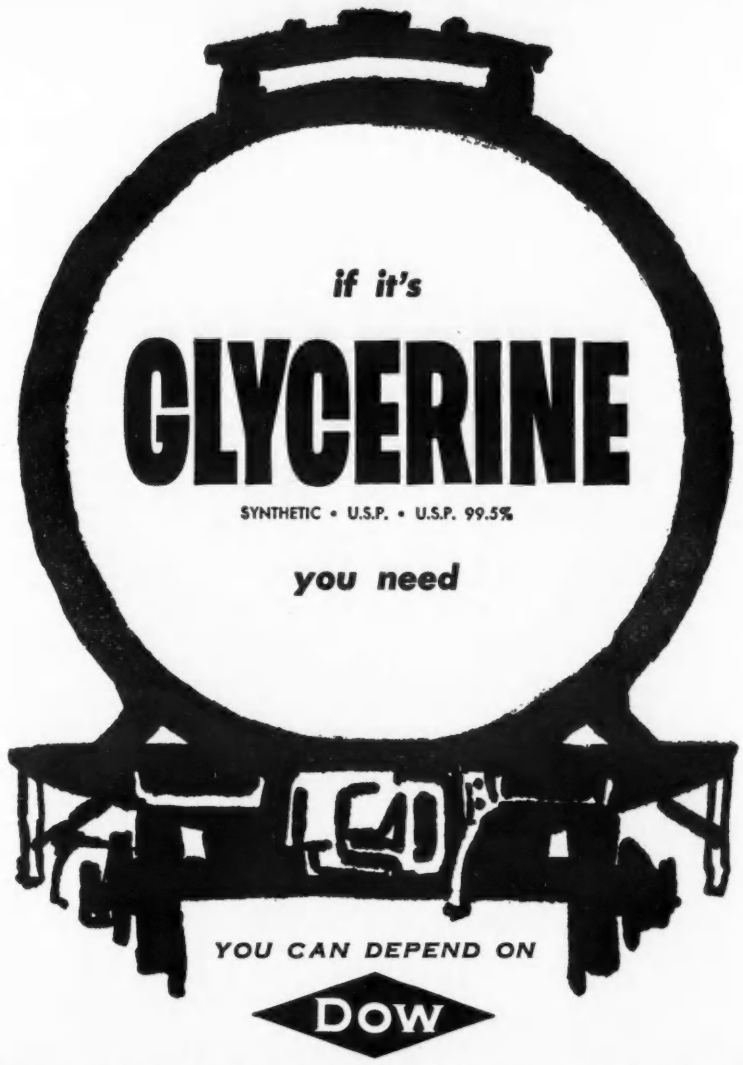
Acrylonitrile—Spokesmen for several of the larger producers mentioned that acrylic fiber requirements have increased in the past few months. They added that they were looking forward to continued good business throughout the third quarter but expected some drop-off in demand during the final three months of the year. Material is readily available. Price news is not expected.

Carbon Tetrachloride—Demand for insecticide aerosols, seasonally strong at present, will probably insure the continued flow of carbon tet to propellants manufacturers through the remainder of July, it's said. Sales for fumigant purposes are said to be below those of last year.

Ethyl Acetate—Business continued on a modest scale last week. And since any major improvement in buying will be dictated ultimately by Detroit, trade sources were not too optimistic about business in the immediate future. Latest information issued by the auto makers indicated that although sales of 1958 autos increased 10 percent during the past two months compared with the first four months of the year, decreases in production have been ordered all along the line to rid manufacturers and dealers of large inventories. Consequently, demand for ethyl acetate and other chemicals and materials that go into auto lacquers etc. are bound to suffer sales-wise, it was said.

Prices for both synthetic and fermentation grades of ethyl acetate are stable and expected to remain so indefinitely. The 85 to 88 percent grade is quoted at 12½c. per pound, the 95 to 98 percent grade at 12¾c., and the 99 percent grade at 13c. per pound, delivered in tankcar quantities.

CHEMICAL BUYERS REPORT IN SECTION II OF THIS ISSUE



Call our nearest sales office or write: THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY, MIDLAND, MICHIGAN

LUPERSOL DDM
60% METHYL ETHYL KETONE Peroxide in DIMETHYL PHTHALATE HAS LONG TERM STABILITY

Storage tests of LUPERSOL DDM show no appreciable loss of assay after 1½ years of storage at ambient (20-80°F.) temperatures.
LUPERSOL DDM is most useful as a catalyst for "room temperature" curing of polyester resins.
LUPERSOL DDM is readily soluble in most synthetic resin monomers and is a convenient non-viscous liquid catalyst for the polymerization of polyester and vinyl type resins.

Write for Data Sheet

LUCIDOL DIVISION
WALLACE & TIERNAN INCORPORATED
Dept. 1, 1740 MILITARY ROAD
BUFFALO 5, NEW YORK

Only Procter & Gamble supplies GLYCERINE from 9 plants across America!

Producing a steadily increasing supply of natural GLYCERINE to fill your needs.

FOR INFORMATION WRITE:
Procter & Gamble, Cincinnati 1, Ohio
or 640 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. 19, N. Y.

LEVER BROTHERS COMPANY
Producers and Refiners of
NATURAL GLYCERINE
390 Park Avenue New York 22, N. Y.

HARSHAW
Sodium Methylate
(Sodium Methoxide)

SPEC 101
Packaged in air tight steel drums of 10, 25, 50 and 200 pounds net.
Free Flowing white hygroscopic powder.
Formula $NaOCH_3$
Sensitive to air and moisture
Packs 4.6 pounds per gallon
Formula Weight 54.03

Write for folder furnishing chemical analysis of Harshaw Sodium Methylate
THE HARSHAW CHEMICAL CO., CLEVELAND 6, OHIO

Greeff
SERVING THE CHEMICAL INDUSTRY SINCE 1880

PENTAERYTHRITOL TETRANITRATE
with
Lactose or Mannitol
•
Various Triturations

Manufactured by
TROJAN POWDER COMPANY
Allentown, Pa.

R. W. GREEFF & CO., INC.
10 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N. Y.
TRIBUNE TOWER, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Aliphatic Organics

begin, as far as estimating relative effects on buying.

Methyl Bromide—Domestic as well as foreign requirements have multiplied of late and men in the trade expect sales to remain at a high seasonal level throughout the remainder of the summer. Next peak period, however, will occur in October.

To meet demand, production is up, it's said. Competition is keen.

Molasses—Markets for feeding cane molasses were about steady throughout the country during the week ended July 8. Opinions were divided regarding demand. Some said that demand improved in the Midwest and South while others reported it to be slower than a week ago. The New Orleans price range was unchanged, but the "mostly" price edged off to 14.25c. per gallon.

Hawaiian cane blackstrap production in June amounted to 3,805,434 gallons, compared to 6,759,984 gallons in June, 1957. Shipments to the US mainland during the same month were 567,036 gallons as against 239,571 gallons during May and 4,024,626 in June a year ago.

By the end of May, Cuba had produced 6,345,321 short tons of sugar, leaving only 15,215 tons to be made in order to complete its restricted crop of 6,360,000 tons set for the current season which began January 1.

During this same period, the Agriculture department reported, Cuba produced 229 million gallons of blackstrap molasses and sold 185 million gallons. Of the latter amount, 106 million had been shipped.

Perchloroethylene—Quotations on bulk quantities of perchloroethylene were shaved ½c. per pound by domestic producers a few weeks ago. This action did not indicate any inherent weakness in the market for this solvent but was in response to competitive pressures from imported perchloroethylene, trade sources pointed out.

n-Propylamine—As the result of a price revision a few weeks ago, the carlot listing previously quoted at $1.50 f.o.b. works, became $1.25 per pound on a delivered basis.

Thiourea—The price schedule was revised two weeks ago, the first instance of price action in this market in well over a year. The truckload listing, reduced 3c. per pound, became 30c.; a less than truckload price of 35c. was replaced by two new listings—a ton lot quotation of 32c., and a less than ton lot of 33c. per pound, quoted on a freight allowed basis.

Some months ago, trade sources mentioned that business was in a bit of a slump. Possibly then, recent price reductions are expected to attract stronger buying interest.

Thiourea has a number of applications but it's most important use is as an intermediate in drug manufacture.

Trichloroethylene—Trade sources mentioned recently that domestic demand is, at best, moderate and competition has been made still tougher by the bringing in of large quantities of foreign material. A like situation brought about a price decline in perchoroethylene a few weeks ago. But sources doubt whether similar action will occur in this market.

Polyurethane Foam License Program Modified by Mobay

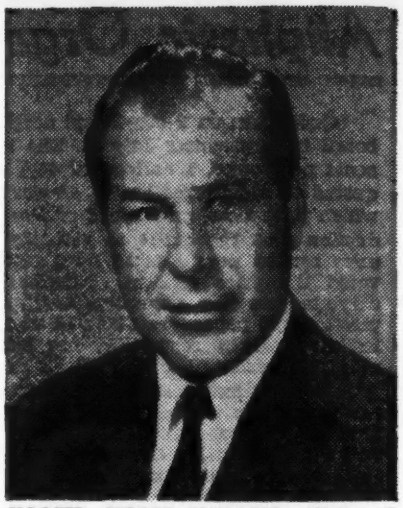
Mobay Chemical Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., has modified its polyurethane foam licensing program.

The most significant change in Mobay's licensing program is the elimination of the requirement that licensees pay $40,000 for technical information.

In order to avoid any inequities. Mobay is offering those licensees who paid $40,000 for such information an opportunity to substitute the new agreement for the one they now have, and Mobay will make arrangements to let the $40,000 which the licensee has paid apply against any future royalties that may become due under the new agreement.

Detailing background for the change, John R. Eck, Mobay president explained that emphasis in the urethane industry has been shifting away from developmental technology and towards application and marketing activities.

Mobay's aim in changing its licensing program, he said, is to offer an arrangement tailored to the needs of an industry which is interested in stimulating further growth of the urethane foam markets.



HOOKER EXPORT MANAGER: Walter E. Buchenhorner, appointed manager of export sales by Hooker Chemical Corporation, Niagara Falls, N. Y.

Gen'l Mills Chemical Unit Opens Five Sales Offices

General Mills' chemical division, Kankakee, Ill., has opened five sales and service offices, according to Howard T. Von Oehsen, manager of sales for the division. The five new offices are located in Boston, Philadelphia, Houston, Tex., Los Angeles and San Francisco.

"Greater demand for General Mills' chemicals plus new product additions have made it even more important that our customers receive on-the-spot service from a technically trained sales force," Mr. Von Oehsen said in making the announcement.

"These new offices enable us to give personalized sales and technical service quickly and efficiently," he added. The opening of the new offices marks the completion of General Mills' two-year transitional program to a direct selling force.

The division produces "Versamid" polyamide resins, "Genamid" epoxy coreactants, fatty nitrogen derivatives and sterols at Kankakee. These products are used in industry as chemical intermediates and find application in such major industries as paints and coatings, soaps and detergents, plastics, mining, pharmaceuticals, petroleum and textiles.

Lucidol Appoints Andrews General Manager of Division

Lucidol Division, Wallace & Tiernan, Inc., Buffalo, N. Y., has appointed A. I. Andrews general manager succeeding C. H. Rybolt who is leaving Buffalo to devote full time to his position as director of the chemicalas divisions of Wallace & Tiernan at Newark, N. J.

F. J. G. de Leeuw has been made special assistant to the president of Lucidol. G. F. Linden is the new general plant manager for the division. Dr. J. B. Harrison has been named manager of research and development and Dr. O. L. Magell has become chief chemists.

Look to BECCO *first* for

Peracetic Acid
as well as
• Hydrogen Peroxide • Sodium Perborate
• Ammonium & Potassium Persulfates
• and other Peroxygen Chemicals
Write for list of free technical bulletins.

BECCO Chemical Division
Food Machinery and Chemical Corporation
Station B, Buffalo 7, New York

Chemical & Engineering Consultants
Research, process and product development, plant design, nuclear and surface chemistry, analyses, bacteriology, toxicology, organic syntheses, market surveys.
Write for brochure:
"Developing Successful New Products"
SNELL FOSTER D. SNELL, Inc.
29 W 15th St., N.Y.11, N.Y.
Telephone: WAtkin 4-8900

USSR to Expand Plastics Output 10 to 20 Fold

—Continued from page 7

search is progressing on methods to produce a nylon which is based on ethylene rather than, as in US practice, on benzene.

Some US textile experts say that it's possible that such ethylene-based nylon may, because of the abundance and low cost of the raw material, become a significant competitor for world nylon markets a few years from now.

Commenting on Soviet synthetic fiber research, Mr. Kinsella has this to say:

"The Russians indicated, again and again, that, while nylon, 'Dacron' and 'Orlon' type fibers were fine, they had to get something cheaper."

The Allied executive indicates, too, that at the Polymer Research Institute in Leningrad "more emphasis is being placed on fluorine plastics and co-polymers than probably anywhere in the world."

Both Mr. Kinsella and Dr. Bresler are agreed that output of many plastics and fibers in the USSR is limited. Says the former:

"In certain cases, such as linear polyethylene and synthetic fibers, where they do not have large commercial plants, they are producing in sizable semi-commercial pilot plants."

The Russian plastics expert puts it this way: Polyethyene is made on a commercial scale, but the quantities turned out are only adequate to suppy manufacturers of cables and for other industrial purposes.

Wide-scale use, such as for the manufacture of squeeze bottes and other consumer items, has not developed as it has in the United States, he adds. In fact, Dr. Bresler points out, one of the objectives of the Soviet Union's huge expansion program is to fulfill such mass consumption needs.

Still a Ways to Go on Polyethylene

Mr. Kinsela has this added comment to make on polyethylene:

"Even though they [the Russians] indicated that the plastic of most importance to them today was polyethyene, the absence of a large commercial plant and the great number of pilot plants we saw on polyethylene, is a pretty good indication that they have quite a ways to go on this plastic."

Like polyethylene, Dr. Bresler reports, polypropylene is also being turned out only in pilot plant quantities. That polymer has not, as yet, become an item of commerce in Russia.

However, the Russian polymer authority notes that sizable tonnages of caprolactam type nylon is being produced in the Soviet Union. Its sale is confined largely to weavers of stockings and lingerie.

Other fibers, such as the acrylics, polyamides and terephthalates are not fully commercialized. "Huge production increases" are slated, Dr. Bresler reports.

Soviet scientists, he goes on to say, have developed a novel process to manufacture isoprene, and this will lead to the development of major commercial plants to produce many types of rubber.

The USSR already has substantial facilities for the manufacture of polybutadiene type rubber but, to date, the butadiene has been derived from alcohol—a process obsolete by US standards. The planned petrochemical expansion will include the creation of plants to turn out tonnages of petroleum-based butadiene.

Nylon Process Explained

Explaining his country's nylon research, Dr. Bresler asserts that it is among the more significant of Soviet advances. The process is based on ethylene, which yields enantic acid rather than the customary benzene-based adipic acid from which most US nylon is made. The fiber quality of Russian nylon, called "Nylon 7," or, in Russia, "Enant," reportedly is quite good.

Mr. Kinsella, part of an eight-man US plastics delegation, visited more than fifteen plastics and chemical plants and a half dozen research institutes in the USSR as the guest of the Russian Chemical Ministry.

Besides the comments on Russian plastics technology, his report has a number of pertinent things to say about the operations of Soviet chemical plants.

"In practically all Russian plants," the Allied official states, "the operating labor is female. Almost without exception, the assistant plant manager is a woman.

"The control board operations in the chemical plants are all handled by women. It was quite obvious that, if all the men were taken out of the chemical and plastics plants in an emergency, they would continue to operate efficiently.

"Besides the emphasis upon female labor," Mr. Kinsella declares, "it is apparent that most of the chemical pants are over-staffed, and, in the plastics plants, the lack of material handling equipment not only puts severe physical strain upon the female operators but also slows up operations and requires additional people."

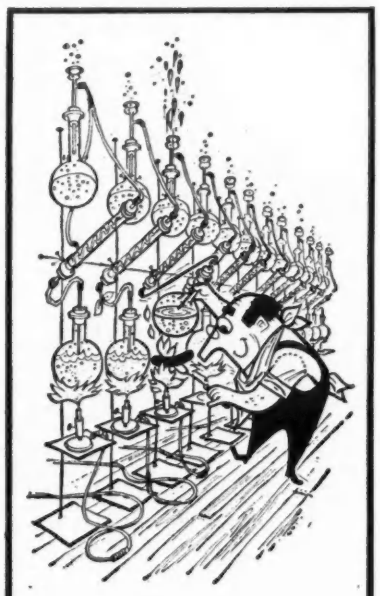
Only Saw One Lift Truck

In all the plants he visited on his 5,000-mile tour of Russia, Mr. Kinsella says that he saw only one lift truck, and that was being used to move heavy machinery.

In the phenol plant at Grosny, he adds, the operating labor was exactly three times that which would be used in this country.

"Inventories, as we know them in this country, are non-existent in Russia," he continues. "As fast as goods are produced, they are shipped. The number of styles and colors is held to a bare minimum and this, of course, makes the inventory problem simple.

"In urea molding compounds, for example, where our color patterns run into the thousands, it was impossible to find more than a dozen Russian variations. Outside of the oil fields, tank farms for Russian chemical plants just don't exist," Mr. Kinsella concludes.



For an organic in larger-than-lab amounts it's better to let Eastman make it

When you need a special organic in a quantity that strains your laboratory facilities or ties up your staff, try Eastman Organic Chemicals Department, *Distillation Products Industries,* Rochester 3, N. Y.

DPi

there are some 3700 Eastman Organic Chemicals for science and industry

DISTILLATION PRODUCTS INDUSTRIES
is a division of
EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY

THE KEY TO HARCHEM SEBACIC HEAT AND LIGHT STABILITY

SEBACIC ACID is a PURE Chemical

Harchem Sebacic Acid is suitable for your most exacting developments and provides outstanding

HIGH TEMPERATURE STABILITY • BUILT-IN FLEXIBILITY
MAXIMUM LIGHT RESISTANCE

so essential to Alkyds, Polyesters, Polyamides, Plasticizers and Synthetic Lubricants.

H-13.67

HARCHEM DIVISION
WALLACE & TIERNAN INC
25 MAIN STREET BELLEVILLE 9 N J
IN CANADA W C Hardesty Co of Canada, Ltd., Toronto

PUBLICKER INDUSTRIES Inc.
One of the world's largest producers of alcohol and solvents
1429 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA 2, PA. • LOcust 4-1400

RANEY CATALYST CO.
Originators and Dependable Suppliers of
RANEY CATALYSTS
1322 Hamilton National Bank Bldg.
Chattanooga 2, Tenn.
Since 1925 Phone: Amherst 6-8616, Taylor 1-7823 Cable Address: RANI

crossett chemical co.
Division of The Crossett Company
P. O. Box 271 • FOrest 4-2142
Crossett, Arkansas

for better service on antioxidants

Koppers is basic in antioxidants: controls raw material supply throughout so that customers' demands can be met quickly and economically. And since there is *no captive usage* of these specialized chemicals, you are assured of prompt service from Koppers on your antioxidant orders.

Your Koppers Coal Chemicals specialist can help you plan your yearly use of the following high-quality antioxidants from Koppers:

dbpc* Antioxidant: a white, solid alkylated phenol useful as an antioxidant for gasolines, lubricating oils and greases, insulating oils, plastics, waxes, and many other non-food products.

Koppers BHT Antioxidant: a food-grade antioxidant with wide usage in feeds and edible fats and oils. Approved by Food and Drug Administration for human consumption.

Koppers Micro-Ground BHT: better dispersion of antioxidant is assured with Koppers Micro-Ground BHT, 50% of which passes through a 325 mesh screen. This finely divided antioxidant is used in feed preparations and in various other products where nutrients require protection.

Order your antioxidants from Koppers, leading basic producer. For details,

call your KOPPERS coal chemicals specialist

TAR PRODUCTS DIVISION
KOPPERS COMPANY, INC., PITTSBURGH 19, PA.

KOPPERS
KOPPERS COAL CHEMICALS

Coal Chemicals

The first change in more than three years was recorded on benzene last week, when producers dropped the price 5 cents, to a level of 31 cents per gallon. Coaltar sources said the move had been touched off by reports of offerings of petroleum benzene in the southwest at 31½ cents per gallon. By press time, pure or nitration grade benzene from coaltar and petroleum sources was at 31 cents at all major shipping points. Demand has been lagging for many months, but trade sources felt the reduction was purely a competitive measure and no increase on consumption would result. Other light oils, toluene and xylene, were unchanged from previously reported price levels.

Trade sources reported import naphthalene was decidedly firmer and could not be had at less than 4 cents per pound. Quotations earlier in the year had gone as low as 3¼ cents. Reliable sources felt that proportionately more import material was moving, thus accounting for the firmer price. Another factor was the reduction in cokeoven naphthalene stocks after many months of lower coking rates. No marked increase in consumption was noted.

Demand in natural tar acid markets continued to trail off as the industry entered a season of widespread plant shutdowns for vacations. Reports from cresylic chemicals makers have been mixed in recent months. One source felt that the uncertainty in these markets was exemplified by the decision of a major coal chemicals producer to defer, temporarily, construction of a $25 million coal carbonization unit slated to turn out 40 million pounds of cresylics annually.

Movement of creosote was sluggish. Little improvement was noted in this market following the reduction last month. Listing on another wood preservation material, pentachlorophenol, remained unchanged at 22 cents.

American Iron and Steel Institute estimated that steel production in the week ended July 13 would amount to 54.1 percent of theoretical capacity equivalent to 1,459,000 net tons of steel. Output of steel was 1,376,000 net tons in the week previous, 1,728,000 in the comparable week one month ago and 2,015,000 tons in the corresponding week one year ago.

Employment in the steel industry was reported by the Institute at 500,369 in May as against 502,653 in the previous month.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
Benzene, pure or nitration, 3c. per gallon.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 12, 1957
118.61	118.61	118.11	118.19

For Current Prices See Page 9

Basic Products

Aniline—Demand continued depressed as needs in dyestuffs and rubber chemicals markets have been slow. Price was unchanged from previous report. Last price action in this market was the 2c. per pound reduction in aniline oil in late February. Under current schedules, tankcar price was quoted at 18c. per pound while carload quotation was 20c. and less carlot price was 21c. per pound.

Benzene—In the first change in over three years, prices were reduced 5c. per gallon early last week. Coaltar sources said the move came about as a result of reports of offerings of petroleum benzene in the southwest at 31½c. per gallon. By press time, petroleum and coaltar sources listed benzene at 31c. per gallon at major shipping points across the country.

Consumption has been lagging for many weeks and was not expected to show any marked improvement as a result of the reduction. The change was brought about purely as a result of competitive pressures in the industry, it was said.

Last previous price action in this market was a 4c. per gallon reduction effected January 1, 1955, which brought the price to 36c.

Creosote—Movement remained sluggish to railroad outlets. Tie replacement has been slowed by the continued drop in carloadings and the general downtrend in overall railroad traffic. No marked upturn in consumption has been evident in this market subsequent to the 4c. per gallon price reduction which took place early in June.

Trade sources have expressed surprise over the reduction and, in some quarters, it was felt that the price could advance with the first definite business uptrend.

Price was 20c. per gallon in bulk for straight creosote oil.

Cresylic Acid—Consumption in this market has continued to drop off, but trade sources reported it was difficult to point out any specific reasons for the weakness. Long range prospects continue bright, but current mixed feelings of producers was exemplified by the decision, early last month, of one major coal chemical producer to temporarily defer construction of a $25 million plant which is slated to produce 40 million pounds of cresylics per year.

Naphthalene—The price of import naphthalene has shown a definite firming tendency. Trade sources said that import naphthalene was not available for year-end requirements at less than 4c. per pound. Price quotations earlier in the year had gone as low as 3¼c. Overall consumption of naphthalene has not increased, but it was felt that a proportionately larger amount of import material was being sold. It was pointed out that demand for natural tar acids and bases has been slow and a price decline in creosote oil in the face of rising costs has made the cost-price squeeze on coal chemicals producers tighter than ever. A logical place to pick-up some savings, it was felt, was in the purchase of more import naphthalene.

Steel sources pointed out that the low level of cokeoven operations over many months has cutback on available naphthalene supplies from this source.

Phenol—Bookings for the current month were slow and producers looked for little in the way of an upturn during July. However, feeling in the industry continued to grow that the fourth quarter would be a good one in this, as well as in other volume aromatic chemicals markets. Price was quoted unchanged at previously established levels.

Toluene—Price was quoted unchanged at 25c. per gallon, delivered East of the Rockies. Trade sources said demand has continued to taper off as a result of seasonal decline in solvent use and listless inquiry from other outlets.

Output from all sources in the first quarter trailed last year's level during that period by about five million gallons. Exports in the first three months of this year were double the amount shipped in the like period last year.

Xylene—Price quotations on xylene were unchanged from previous report. One coaltar source reported an upturn in buying during the past six weeks. It was pointed out that a month-long buying lull in consuming demand followed the toluene reduction of mid-April, as consumers waited to see if the xylene price would drop. No reduction in this market was

Coal Chemicals

Estimated output of coal chemicals recovered from cokeoven operations during the week ending July 13, was as follows:

Ammonia liquor	lbs.	431,157
Ammonium sulfate	lbs.	23,637,017
Benzene	gals.	2,337,832
Coaltar	gals.	11,334,654
Crude chemical oils	gals.	297,019
Solvent naphtha, crude, heavy solvents	gals.	76,650
Toluene	gals.	498,216
Xylene	gals.	143,719

CHEMICAL P.A.'S OUTLOOK IN SECTION II OF THIS ISSUE

Coal Chemicals

forthcoming and buying began to pickup again, it was said.

Dyes

Naphthol Reds—Tariff Commission report indicated that sales volume of these materials increased to over 600,000 pounds in 1956, more than six times the amount reported in 1950.

Formerly used as specialty printing inks, these pigments were said to have found effective use in recent years in a variety of emulsion and latex paints for interior architectural finishes. Ease of dispersion, alkali and soap resistance and stability in storage were accounted important properties leading to good trade acceptance of these materials.

Yellows—A major dyestuff producer reduced the price of materials designated Yellow OX and Yellow NC from $2.64 to $2.45 per pound. Materials no longer offered included Alizarine Blue Black 3B and Olive R Single Paste.

Intermediates

Pentachlorophenol — Market was unchanged at 22c. per pound for carload lots in bags while less than carlots listed at 23½c. per pound. Price in drums was 1c. per pound higher. Some trade sources felt that the reduction in creosote oil might have a weakening effect in this market. Others pointed out that volume of penta used in wood preservation each year was far less than that of creosote and that penta use in wood preservation was confined primarily to special applications where cleanliness is the first consideration.

Phthalic Anhydride—Market remained unchanged from previous report. It was difficult to gauge current trading, since the industry has entered a period of widespread plant shutdowns for vacations.

However, there was a growing feeling of optimism about prospects for a good fourth quarter in this market. Activity in used cars was said to be brisk and is regarded as a good omen for new car models, expected to appear about a month early this year. As a result of change-overs and restyling, automotive makers were expected to be offering "more car" in 1959 at substantially unchanged '58 prices.

Styrene Monomer—New price schedule for technical styrene monomer went into effect July 1. Price in bulk was quoted at 12.62c. per pound as against previous listing of 12.60c. Carlot price was 15.12c. while less carlot quote was 17.12c. per pound as compared to previous listings of 15.10c. and 17.10c. per pound respectively. Schedule for polymer grade remained unchanged.

A ripple in demand was noted during May and June by some sources. However, the upturn was not sustained and vacation shutdowns were expected to have a becalming effect in the current month.

SULPHUR

- **HIGHEST QUALITY**
  99.5% Minimum purity
- **CONVENIENT DELIVERY**
  Available in Crude, Bulk, Liquid
- **DEPENDABLE LOW-COST SUPPLY**

Mines at three locations on the Gulf Coast, Plants in Wyoming and at Fort St. John, British Columbia.

JEFFERSON LAKE SULPHUR COMPANY

Domestic Sales Offices
Prudential Bldg., Houston 25, Texas

Want assured purity?

You get it with USS Chemicals

If you are a user of USS Chemicals, you're enjoying the satisfying experience of buying products that meet the specs every time and are shipped properly and on time from plants conveniently located throughout the country. If you are not at present a user of USS Chemicals, why not investigate these advantages? For information on any of the chemicals listed below, write to United States Steel, 525 William Penn Place, Pittsburgh 30, Pa. *USS is a registered trademark*

Benzene • Toluene • Xylene • Phenol • Cresol • Cresylic Acid • Naphthalene • Creosote • Picoline Pyridine • Ammonium Sulfate • Ammonium Nitrate • Anhydrous Ammonia

Sales offices in Pittsburgh, New York, Chicago, Salt Lake City and Fairfield, Alabama

USS Chemicals

A new name for the same reliable supplier of quality plastics and coal chemicals you've known for years as the Barrett Division.

When you order from Plastics and Coal Chemicals Division, you'll be doing business with the same people who have served you in the past. You'll have the same technical assistance and research facilities at your service.

We have changed our name and organized our operations to concentrate solely on production, research and market development in coal-tar chemicals, industrial tar products, and plastics and resins. For everything you need in these fields, you'll find we can serve you better than ever.

Order now from Plastics and Coal Chemicals Division

Chemicals
Tar Acids
Tar Acid Oils
Phthalic Anhydride
Maleic Anhydride
Fumaric Acid
Phthalonitrile
Plasticizers
CUMAR® Resins
Resin S
Rubber Compounding Materials
"A-C" Polyethylene Lubricants
Naphthalene
Anthracene
Tar Bases
Niacin (Nicotinic Acid)
Acetone
Acetophenone
Alpha-Methylstyrene
Cumene
Glycols
Ethanolamines
Aromatic Industrial Solvents
Ethylbenzene
Flotation Agents
Pickling Inhibitors
Tar Distillates

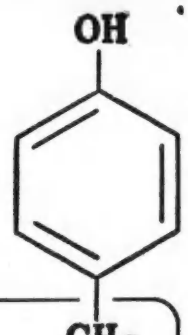
Industrial Tar Products
Creosote Oils
Industrial Pitches
Industrial Coatings
Pipeline Enamels

PLASKON® Plastics & Resins
Urea, Melamine, Alkyd and Nylon molding compounds
Alkyd, Urea and Melamine Protective Coating Resins
Phenolic, Polyester and Urea Industrial Resins

PLASTICS AND COAL CHEMICALS DIVISION
(Formerly part of the Barrett Division)
ALLIED CHEMICAL CORPORATION
40 Rector Street, New York 6, N. Y.

Allied Chemical

HERCULES PARA-CRESOL



Typical Analysis

Purity	98+%
Freezing point	33.5°C.
Moisture	0.15%
Color of melt at 40°C.	1 Hellige
Specific gravity at 20/20°C.	1.035
Weight per gallon at 20°C.	8.6 lb.
Form	low-melting crystalline solid
Odor	phenolic and not sulfurous

Sales Information

Para-cresol is shipped from Gibbstown, N. J. and Hattiesburg, Miss. in tank cars and 55-gallon drums.

Oxychemicals Division, Naval Stores Department

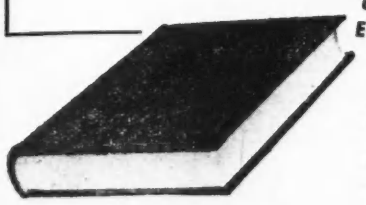
HERCULES POWDER COMPANY
INCORPORATED

900 Market Street, Wilmington 99, Delaware

N057-7

A BUSINESS guide for the chemical industries

Prepared by a staff of specialists under the direction of John H. Perry, Editor, CHEMICAL ENGINEERS' HANDBOOK



A Tool for Today

Increasingly engineers are being called upon to exercise more than technical skill—to add a voice in the management councils of industrial corporations. Now chemical engineers and chemists have a tool to help them in just this situation. This new book is packed with information to introduce you fully to sound business practices, related to your field, or to provide ready answers to specific management problems, large and small.

20 Big Sections

1. Business Finance
2. Management and Control by Cost Accounting and Planning
3. Commercial Chemical Development.
4. Research
5. Market Research
6. Market - research Data and Sources of Information
7. Industrial Purchasing
8. Production
9. Transportation and Traffic
10. Sales
11. Industrial Advertising
12. Credits and Collections
13. Personal Management
14. Public Relations
15. Business Law
16. Patents and Patent Law
17. Industrial Toxicology
18. Insurance and Loss Prevention
19. Reports and Report Writing
20. Business Mathematics

Now you can have expert guidance on all the fundamentals and operations of effective business management in terms of your field—everything made doubly useful by being aimed especially at chemical industry problems. In 20 big sections 124 specialists show you every essential aspect of market research, finance, purchasing, traffic, insurance, and a host of other business operations—a wealth of dependable facts to help you handle managerial problems and responsibilities better in this field.

CHEMICAL BUSINESS HANDBOOK

John H. Perry, Editor

formerly with the Development Department
E. I. Du Pont de Nemours and Company

1330 pages, 7x10, 438 illustrations, $18.50

Whether you want to gain a broad knowledge of all chemical business practices or want an answer to specific business questions this book can help you. Here is a worthy companion to Perry's CHEMICAL ENGINEERS' HANDBOOK, with the same sort of thorough coverage and wealth of detail. Each major subject is written by specialists who give you a profusion of fundamentals, facts, and illustrations in concise, handy form—right from large-scale operations down to minor business functions. You're guided through all phases of finance, control by cost accounting, sales advertising, commercial development, patent law, industrial toxicology and a host of other subjects. In short, here is a complete encyclopedia on the business side of the chemical industries.

Send your order with remittance to:

SCHNELL PUBLISHING COMPANY, Inc.
30 Church Street **New York 7, N. Y.**

Paint-For-Planes Idea Spreads

—Continued from page 4

about one-fourth of the top and bottom wing areas from the wing tips.

The Air Training Command launched the program last year in an effort to help solve the growing problem of traffic congestion at its numerous bases. As a result of safety tests involving 1,600 ATC aircraft painted with the new daylight illuminescent paint, an additional 12,000 air force non-tactical aircraft will be marked with the bright orange color. Included in the program wil be aircraft assigned to the reserve components.

In ATC testing, the new paint has been exceptionally effective in increasing aircraft daylight detection both air-to-air and ground-to-air under visual conditions. It has been most effective during conditions of reduced visibility resulting from such factors as smoke, haze and dust.

The testing program originated from a flying training air force safety conference in 1957. Planes marked for discernability evaluation were high-speed jets as well as propeller types. A series of marking patterns were employed to determine the best configuration.

Findings of the ATC tests are available to all government aviation agencies, the airlines and other segments of civil aviation.

Naval Research Lab's Opinion

On June 23 OPD printed an account of efforts being made by the National Paint, Varnish & Lacquer Association. The US Naval Research Laboratory thought the account left the impression that the use of high-visibility paints was something brand new. To correct such a possible misinterpretation, it submitted this information:

"Early in 1953 the then assistant Secretary of the Navy for Air, John Floberg, became aware of the possibility offered by such paints during a training period as a naval reserve pilot.

"At his suggestion the Bureau of Aeronautics asked the Naval Research Laboratory to undertake a development program to increase the effective life of the then available paints to a point that would make their use more practical. As a result paints are now available with a reasonable life expectancy of up to twelve months in Florida as opposed to a probable useful period of only two months obtainable several years ago.

Used in 'Deepfreeze'

"As a matter of practical significance, these paints were applied to all operating aircraft participating in "Operation Deepfreeze' during the winter of 1956-57. More recently, as the durability of presently available paints continued to be improved, the Civil Aeronautics Administration as well as the air force have expanded their use of these materials.

"This further adoption of these paints followed receipt of a letter to James R. Durfee, chairman, Civil Aeronautics Board, dated April 16, 1957, from Brig. Gen. M. C. Demlar, USAF, Deputy Commander, Research and Development, ARDC, which is quoted as follows:

" 'The purpose of this letter is to emphasize the interest of the Air Research and Development Command in the problem of safety of high density area traffic and to suggest the consideration of a regulation requiring the use of high visibility paint on all aircraft. Very favorable reports of the work by the Technical Development Center of the Civil Aeronautics Administration and the Naval Research Laboratory on these high visibility paints have been recently brought to my attention and have prompted the writing of this letter.' "

"At about the same time, in April 1957, scientists in charge of this work at the Naval Research Laboratory presented a paper describing their results before the paint, plastics and printing ink division of the American Chemical Society in Miami. This paper received wide circulation in the preprint booklet of the division issued prior to that meeting.

"It has occurred to the writer that your readers might be interested in the fact that each of the services, both civil and military, faced with this serious problem of midair collisions, have been evaluating a number of technics which may offer even a partial solution. Furthermore, it is out belief, as seconded by A. E. Frates, mentioned in your article, (president of the Honolulu PVLA.) that daylight fluorescent paints offer an attractive possibility for reducing the frequency of these accidents."

The letter was signed by Allen L. Alexander, associate superintendent of the chemistry division of the Naval Research Laboratory.

GATT Concessions Off, Others Take Their Places

Concessions granted to the United States on certain products by several of the signatories to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade have been withdrawn or modified, but compensated for by other concessions negotiated at a recent meeting in Geneva, the State Department announced last week.

Austria withdrew tariff concessions on white oils and transformer oils, certain refrigerating machinery, and aromatic essences not containing alcohol and ether. As compensation, Austria agreed to reduce and bind new lower rates on certain machines and phonograph accessors.

The Netherlands and Surinam withdrew concessions on men's and women's clothing, paper bags and mining machinery, but in compensation agreed to reductions in the Surinam duty on cereal flours, and bulk detergents for industrial use, and to bind existing duties on medicaments, detergents for retail sale, disinfectants and insecticides, and certain other products.

Finland withdrew concessions on certain articles, including soybeans and lard, but agreed to duty concessions on certain other products, in agricultural and mechanical lines.

Kanamycin Found

—Continued from page 5

killed by dilutions varying upward from 2 to 7.8 parts per million (expressed by the scientists as "micrograms per milliliter").

This report on medicine's newest antibiotic was made before a two-day conference on kanamycin under the joint auspices of the New York Academy of Sciences and Bristol Laboratories of Syracuse, N. Y.

Bristol Laboratories developed the drug in less than eighteen months of research. The original culture, *Streptomyces kanamy-ceticus*, was first isolated by Dr. Hamao Umazawa and colleagues in Japan.

The Welch report also covered a study of blood levels of kanamycin (named "Kantrex" by Bristol) at various times after various doses. One hour after doses of a quarter gram, a half gram, and a gram, blood levels, respectively, averaged 12.2, 22.2 and 31.4 parts per million. At twelve hours, these levels had dropped to 0.27, 0.96, and 1.61.

Half to three-quarters of the doses were excreted in the urine within twenty-four hours, Dr. Welch's group reported. With six doses given at twelve-hour intervals, there was no evidence of accumulation of the drug in the blood.

METOL

Monomethylparaminophenol Sulfate
Registered Trade Mark

TANNIC ACID GALLIC ACID
(U.S.P. and Technical Grades)

PYROGALLIC ACID
(U.S.P. and Technical Grades)

THE HARSHAW CHEMICAL CO.
CLEVELAND 6, OHIO

Cleveland • Chicago • Cincinnati • Detroit • Hastings-on Hudson, N. Y.
Houston • Los Angeles • Philadelphia • Pittsburgh

Textile, Leather Chemicals

There was a noticeable slackening in the demand for textile and leather chemicals last week, as a result of increased number of consumer plants shut down for vacations, and overhauling of machinery. While business was less active, and limited to fill-in needs, a steady tone prevailed in the market. Prices were without change and generally well held. The chemical group while quiet, remained steady at prevailing quotations. Production of potato starch has ceased for this season. Stocks at mills in Maine were reported not heavy but sufficient to cover consumer requirements during the summer months and until new operations start in the fall. Tapioca flour was quiet, but well held on spot and for replacements from primary sources abroad. Siamese grades were steadier, especially the B grade which was advanced slightly for prompt shipment. Interest in Brazilian flour for shipment continued slow. Offers for shipment were quite liberal for prompt shipment, but commanded little interest. Consuming demand for corn dextrin and starch has become routine, which is usual at this season. All grades, however, were maintained at unchanged prices. The recent marked improvement for rice starch, which cleaned up stocks on spot has subsided as arrivals from aboard covered consumer needs and also replenished inventories. Sago flour was unchanged and steady. Shut down of many tanneries during this month also has affected interest in replacements. Tanners were reported to have sufficient stocks on hand to meet requirements on the reopening of plants.

Production of man-made fiber and silk broad woven fabric totaled 574 million linear yards in the first quarter of 1958, or 2 percent below the fourth quarter of 1957 but one percent higher than in the first quarter of 1957.

Output of rayon and acetate fabrics amounted to 384,365,000 linear yards, or two percent above the previous quarter and five percent more than the comparable period in 1957.

The weekly average rate of fiber consumption on the woolen and worsted systems in May was 9 percent above April but 17 percent below according to the Census Bureau.

Raw wool consumption during May was 5,708 thousand pounds (scoured basis) or 8 percent above April but 26 percent below May 1957. Consumption of apparel class wool was 13 percent above April but 20 percent below May of last year. Consumption of carpet class wool was 4 percent below April and 38 percent below May 1957.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 12, 1957
100.28	100.28	100.30	106.27

For Current Prices See Page 9

Chemicals

Bichromates—Steady tons prevailed in all grades. Prices were unchanged and well held. Demand continued moderate for prompt requirements.

Production of sodium bichromate and chromate in April was reduced to 6,444 tons compared with 7,976 tons in March and 9,860 tons, April last year. Stocks held by producers in April amounted to 8,947 tons against 10,116 tons in March

Hydrogen Peroxide—Trading was spotty, chiefly for actual needs. Price structure was unchanged and steady.

Sodium Acetate—Consumers continued to limit purchases to actual needs. Quotations were without change.

Sodium Hydrosulfite—Business was reported spotty and confined to immediate delivery. Market was steady and quotably unchanged.

Production in April totaled 1,785 tons against 1,880 tons in March and 2,111 tons, April last year. Stocks at producing plants amounted to 1,957 tons in April and 1,786 tons in March.

Sizing Materials

Albumin Egg—Trading was limited to small lots for actual needs. Prices were unchanged and fairly steady. Flake was quoted at $1.11 to $1.13 per pound, and powder, $1.15 to $1.17 spot according to quantity. Technical stocks were maintained at $1.08 to $1.10 per pound, same basis.

Corn Dextrin—Consumers continued to take moderate lots for prompt delivery. All grades were maintained at prevailing quotations. Gum was quoted to $9.40 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York basis; dark canary, $9.24 light canary, $9.14 and white, $8.98, same basis. Less carlots were 15c. higher.

Corn Starch — This market was unchanged and steady. Buying interest was routine and confined to immediate delivery. Pearl was quoted at $7.38 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York basis and powder, $7.50. Less carlots were 15c. higher.

Egg Yolk — Firm tone featured this market. Stocks were still available at former levels, with some sellers holding for higher prices. Supplies were rather tight and maintained at $1.29 to $1.33 per pound, spot as to quantity and seller,

Potato Starch—Business was reported less active and limited to actual requirements. Prices were without change. Maine producers quoted 6½c. per pound, carlots, f.o.b. mills. Idaho starch was offered at 6.35c., carlots, mills, less ½c. for shipment to eastern points. Small lots on the spot ranged from 8½c. to 9¼c., per pound, exwarehouse, as to quantity.

Rice Starch—This market remained unchanged and steady. Limited stocks on spot were maintained at 14c to 15c per pound, exwarehouse, as to quantity.

Tapioca Flour—Trading was light and confined to spot delivery, while interest in shipments was slow. Siamese, B grade was steady and slightly higher at 5.45c. to 5½c. per pound, carlots, exdock, prompt shipment. A grade was available at 5.6c. to 5.7c., same basis. Light sales were reported in Brazilian flour for immediate shipment. B grade was offered freely and quoted nominally at 6½c. per pound, carlots, exdock, prompt shipment and A grade at 6.8c. to 6.9c., same basis.

Tanning Materials

Cutch—Buying interest was spotty. Shipments, however, were well held at 7½c per pound, exdock, prompt.

Mangrove Bark — While business was light, replacements were maintained at current quotations. African bark was quoted at $64 to $65 per ton, exdock, prompt shipment. Columbian was nominal at $50 per ton, and Ecuadorian, $47, same basis.

Myrobalans — Business was reported quiet. Offers for shipment were without change and fairly steady. Genuine J1's was quoted at $50 to $51 per ton, exdock, prompt shipment; crushed J1's, $65 to $66 per ton, and Bombay, $44 to $45, same basis.

Quebracho Extract—Buying interest lagged. Primary market was unchanged and steady. Solid clarified 64 percent was held at 10.8713c. per pound, carlots, exdock, prompt shipment and solid ordinary at 9.9228c., same basis.

Wattle—Replacements were unchanged and reflected the steadiness of the primary market. Consuming inquiry was reported slow. Fair average was quoted at $68 per ton, exdock, prompt shipment and merchantable, $64, same basis. Extract was unchanged. African 60 percent was held at 8.275c. per pound, and South African at 8.4c., carlots, exdock, prompt shipment.

CHEMICAL BUYERS REPORT IN SECTION II OF THIS ISSUE

For excellent whiteness and opacity of...

TEXTILES

HORSE HEAD
TITANIUM DIOXIDES
...by New Jersey Zinc

Anatase and Rutile Types • Wide range of grades

SEND FOR TECHNICAL INFORMATION

SOME OF MANY OTHER USES:
Floor coverings • ink leather • paint • paper plastics • rubber roofing granules • toilet soap welding rods • white shoe dressings.

THE NEW JERSEY ZINC COMPANY
160 Front Street, New York 38, N. Y.
BOSTON • CHICAGO • CLEVELAND • OAKLAND • LOS ANGELES

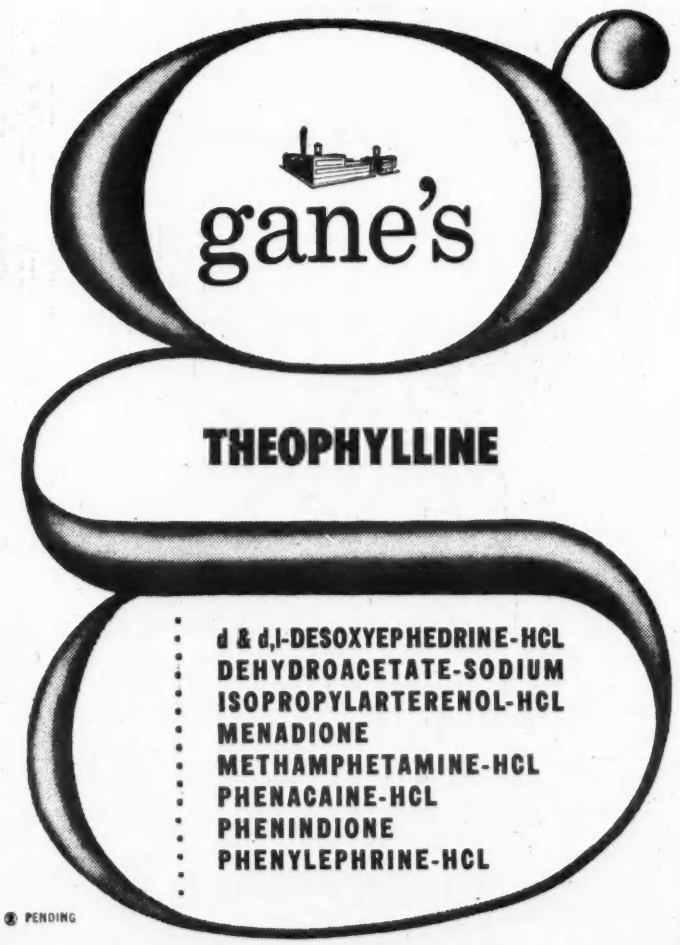
DRY COLORS — DYESTUFFS
IMPORT *EXPORT*
FEZANDIE & SPERRLÉ 205 Fulton Street NEW YORK 7
Telephones: COrtlandt 7-1460-1461 Cable Address: "Fezan," N. Y.

OPD
Quickest way to keep current on Chemical Costs

if it's
CHELATING AGENTS
(THE VERSENE® PRODUCTS)
you need
YOU CAN DEPEND ON
DOW

Call our nearest sales office or write: THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY, MIDLAND, MICHIGAN

Call our nearest sales office or write: THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY, MIDLAND, MICHIGAN



® PENDING

WITH EVERY POUND . . . MORE GANE'S *in* QUALITY

Manufacturer of Fine Medicinal Chemicals

GANE'S CHEMICAL WORKS, INC.

677 Fifth Avenue, New York 22, N. Y. • Murray Hill 8-2410

Drugs, Fine Chemicals

Bulk aspirin suppliers reported some advance business for August requirements, although the spot market remained slow and was expected to reach a low point this month. However, sales volume on aspirin and the general line of salicylates was felt to be ahead of last year due to heavy demands recorded in the first and second quarters of this year. Plant shutdowns for vacations were mentioned by more than one trade source as a damping factor in the overall sales picture this month. Prices held stable and unchanged from previous report.

Antibiotics markets were seasonally weak and producers looked for little in the way of a substantial upturn in demand before the last of August. The current modest pace of trading was in sharp contrast to the snug supplies and heavy demand felt in these markets during the flu epidemic of last winter.

Brucine continued in very tight supply and was likely to remain so. Dealers felt that no added amount of material would be available before late in the year. Customers were on strict allocation, it was said. Consumer acceptance of quassin as a substitute denaturant was still a matter for speculation. One source pointed out that quassin has been used for many years in Canada.

Prices on major vitamins remained unchanged. Schedules have shown more stability this year after a rash of substantial reductions in 1957. Movement was sluggish as producers have moved deeper into the traditionally slow summer months.

Sources remained optimistic about more widespread use of the plant-growth stimulant, gibberellic acid. The material is said to increase vegetable growth, promote faster seedling growth and hasten seed germination with applications of less than a tenth of an ounce of pure substance per acre.

Tartrates markets were dull. Pharmaceutical buying had slowed due to seasonal influences while industrial use has been off since the first of the year.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 12, 1957
63.13	63.13	63.13	63.86

For Current Prices See Page 9

Acetanilide—Withdrawals of pharmaceutical grade material continued steady at a low volume. Price was unchanged and steady at previously reported levels. Price ranged from 79c. to 81c. per pound depending on quantity. Trade sources anticipated no changes in this market.

Antibiotics—Markets remain weak as producers were operating under seasonally reduced demands, in sharp contrast to the snug supplies and heavy demands recorded in these markets during the flu siege of last year. Sources looked for little in the way of an upturn during the balance of the month and into August. However, a substantial upturn was expected in the latter part of August as pharmaceutical houses begin to step up operations this fall.

Aspirin—Bulk suppliers reported some advance business for August requirements, although spot trading during July was expected to continue at seasonally reduced levels. Sources felt that this month would mark the low point for the year. However, volume was still running well ahead of last year as a result of the running start attained in the first and second quarters.

Brucine—Material remained in very tight supply with little prospect of any added amount of material coming into the market before late this year. Consumers remained on strict allocation, according to dealers' reports last week. The continued tight supply situation on this item has led the Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division to allow an alternate denaturant, quassin, to be used in the preparation of specially denatured alcohol formula No. 40. However, brucine has proven highly acceptable for all applications of this formula in the past. One source pointed out that quassin has been in use in Canada for many years.

Citric Acid—Material continued to move in good volume for accounts in the food and beverage industries. Current production was felt to be fully adequate to handle the stepped up demands which producers encounter during the warm weather months. Price in effect for many months was unchanged and steady. Industrial use in the first half of the year was felt to compare favorably with sales of material to this outlet in the comparable period of last year.

Gelatin—Total production of all types of gelatin during the month of May amounted to 5,217,000 pounds as against 4,547,000 pounds in the previous month and 5,463,000 pounds in the comparable month one year ago. Production of edible gelatin in May accounted for 3,829,000 pounds while output of technical was 204,000 pounds with pharmaceutical amounting to 295,000 additional pounds photographic material 889,000 pounds.

Total shipments of gelatin in May amounted to 5,331,000 pounds as against 4,993,000 pounds in the month previous and 4,644,000 pounds in the comparable month one year ago.

Stocks, end of month, for May were 14,323,000 pounds compared with 14,437,000 in the previous month and 14,344,000 in the like month one year ago.

Menthol—Market was quiet and unmoved from last report. Withdrawals were in small lots for immediate need. Some sources felt the fall upturn might be delayed this year as consumers remained cautious in their buying policies. Stocks were fully adequate for consumer requirements.

Quassin—Samples of this material have continued to be analyzed for application as a denaturant in preparation of SD-40. Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division recently ruled that this material may be used as a substitute for brucine in specially denatured alcohol No. 40. Specifications call for 1.5 ounces of quassin to be used to each 100 gallons of ethyl alcohol as against 3 ounces of brucine required.

Sources again pointed out that price on quassin would not be so important a factor in determining the extent to which it will be used as will consumer acceptance of the material.

Salicylates—Trading in analgesic and antipyretic salicylates remained seasonally depressed. Sources indicated that due to widespread plant shutdowns for vacations, July was expected to be the slowest month of the year. Heavy sales of salicylates in the first and second quarters make the sales picture thus far in 1958 an attractive one. Activity was expected to pickup in August and September as pharmaceutical outlets begin to build stocks for the heavy fall buying season. Prices were unchanged in these markets from last report.

Sodium Benzoate—Sources reported trading was continuing at a brisk pace with accounts in the beverage trade taking a good portion of current output. Supply and demand were balanced with stocks reported a little snug in some quarters. Production facilities were felt to be adequate to care for the needs of the trade. Price was unchanged from those levels established in early November of last year when USP sodium benzoate was advanced 3½c. per pound in carload quantity.

Under current schedules, price of USP sodium benzoate in carload and truckload lots was 38c. per pound while ton lots listed at 43c. and 1,000 pound quantities were 45c. per pound. Technical material in carlot and trucklot was 35c. while l.c.l. quantities were 39c. per pound.

Tartrates—Trading was dull in these markets. Domestic producers continued to report buying in hand to mouth manner for immediate need. Stocks were readily available for prompt shipment from major producers. Sources reported no price changes in these markets from levels which have been in effect for many months

Vitamins—Price schedules of major

CHEMICAL P.A.'S OUTLOOK IN SECTION II OF THIS ISSUE

2-Aminobenzenethiol Offered by Cyanamid

2-Aminobenzenethiol, a highly-reactive bifunctional aromatic chemical is now available from the intermediates department of American Cyanamid Company, New York.

2-Aminobenzenethiol undergoes reactions typical of the amino and mercapto groups. When reaction occurs at both groups, cyclic thiazole or thiazine derivatives are formed.

Drugs, Fine Chemicals

vitamin producers remained unchanged from previous report. Markets were generally sluggish. Demand has continued to taper off as producers moved deeper into the traditionally slow summer season. Prices have shown more stability this year after a rash of substantial declines during 1957. However, some markets, (thiamin, ascorbic and folic acids), continued to feel pressure from imports. No price changes were anticipated in these markets, according to report of major vitamin makers contacted last week.

Botanicals

The spot market for crude drugs remained listless and uncertain, according to report of botanical dealers contacted last week. Dealers characterized buying as cautious and in small lots for immediate need.

It was pointed out that recent years have witnessed the continued decline in sales volume of medicinal herbs due to the fact that the active components of many of these materials are produced synthetically and that methods of research in a number of other pharmaceutical fields have been improved immeasurably. However, one of the strong points among medicinal herbs is digitalis. Despite wide research into heart disease in recent years much of current treatment was said to depend on digitalis and the glucosides obtained from it. Scientific cultivation and harvesting of digitalis have insured increased yields and adequate supply, it was said.

Digitalis—Recent years have witnessed a gradual decline in the use of medicinal herbs due to synthetic production of the active components of many of these materials. However, digitalis remains a stronghold of medicinal herbs and many of the treatments for heart disease depend on digitalis and the gluosides obtained from it.

Importance of this material is pointed up by the fact that it is one of the few botanics that are cultivated rather than allowed to grow wild. The disadvantage of the latter method is the wide variation in quality and quantity. Yields from materials allowed to grow wild vary greatly and are dependant on weather conditions and occurrence or non-occurrence of pests. Drying is also of the upmost importance in that color and amount of active components originally present are subject to marked deterioration under natural drying conditions.

Currently, cultivation of digitalis in this country and in Europe is subjected to scientific weed and disease control, mechanical harvesting methods and drying by indirectly heated air.

Another critical step, to which much attention is devoted, is in transportation of newly harvested leaves. It is at this point that there is danger of fermentation.

Mica Is Being Produced From Big Deposit by IMC

Full production of flake mica from what is said to be the largest known source of raw material in the country has been started by International Minerals & Chemical Corporation, Skokie, Ill.

With the completion of an expansion program to provide additional grinding capacity, the company's plant on Davy Crockett Lake near Greeneville, Tenn., has jumped production potential from a pilot plant stage of twenty-four tons to full capacity of 120 tons a day, according to Norman J. Dunbeck, IMC vice-president in charge of the industrial minerals division.

The plant draws from a source of supply unlike any other in the mica-producing industry, a deposit of mica-bearing silt that has been accumulating for over fifty years in a five-mile delta in Davy Crockett Lake about six miles upstream from the Tennessee Valley Authority's Nolichucky Dam.

It has been estimated that the mineral-bearing deposit, over forty feet thick in places, contains more than a half million tons of commercial mica.

Completed in 1957 and representing a total investment of more than half a million dollars, the plant was described by Mr. Dunbeck as an answer to the industry's need for "a completely dependable production facility operating at low cost from an almost inexhaustible raw material supply."

He explained that, since the average mica deposit is a relatively small one exhaustible within two to six years, users of mica have been plagued by frequent shut-downs in the industry and resultant shortages which, in turn, have caused sharp price cycles and, in some cases, a search by users for substitutes which might be inferior to mica but in more dependable supply.

VAN GELDER-FANTO CORPORATION

52 Vanderbilt Avenue New York 17, N. Y.

LExington 2-4901

FRESH FROZEN ANIMAL GLANDS
OTHER BIOLOGICAL RAW MATERIALS
CONCENTRATED BILE
THYROID POWDER 0.7% IODINE
OTHER GLANDULAR POWDERS
DESOXYCHOLIC ACID

BEEF EXTRACT

Ancient Antibiotics . . .

Strictly speaking, anything that destroys life is an antibiotic and these medieval weapons were undoubtedly very effective in their day.

You'll find nothing like them at Penick! But you will find the broadest range of the more conventional, modern antibiotics available from any single supplier! Since we sell in bulk only, serving makers of pharmaceuticals, cosmetics, veterinary medicines and animal feeds, we make and stock many of the antibiotics in regular commercial use.

Our diversified line simplifies your purchasing and better enables our experienced technical staff to assist you in developing effective combinations compatible with your formulations.

We will be glad to quote on your needs and to send samples of Penick antibiotics so you can judge their exceptional quality for yourself.

Of particular current interest . . .

NEOMYCIN BACITRACIN TYROTHRICIN GRAMICIDIN

Facilities are available for custom manufacturing in fermentation chemistry

PENICK

S. B. PENICK & COMPANY
50 CHURCH ST., NEW YORK 8 • 735 W. DIVISION ST., CHICAGO 10
Manufacturers of Fine Chemicals and Drugs

PREDNISONE
U. S. PATENT NUMBER 2,579,479
CHEMICAL SPECIALTIES CO.
INCORPORATED
10 EAST 40th STREET • NEW YORK 16, N. Y. • ORegon 9-4110

PENTAMETHYLENETETRAZOLE
(PENTYLENETETRAZOLE U.S.P.)
Exclusive Agents and Distributors
GYMA LABORATORIES of America, Inc.
83-10 BAXTER AVENUE JACKSON HEIGHTS 73, N. Y.
TELEPHONE: DEFENDER 5-1800 CABLES: HERLAND NEWYORK TELETYPE: TWX NY 4-114

HORMONES
DEHYDROCHOLIC ACID, N. F.
(Oral and Injectable Grades)
OX BILE USP
DRIED OX GALL POWDER
We invite your inquiries
GEDEON RICHTER
PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS INC.
20 Exchange Place, New York 5, N.Y.

- Thyroid U.S.P. Powder
- Calcium Caseinate
- Vitamins ... Sulphas
- Nicotine Alk. & Sulph.
- Lindane ... DDT

CONRAY PRODUCTS CO. DIV.
129A Pearl Street New York 5, N. Y.
Phone: HAnover 2-6971

What type of TUBE do you require?
• Whether you need tubes for medicinal preparations, drugs or cosmetics, colors or caulking compounds, industrial or household products.....
Look for "Standard" in your classified phone directory, under "Collapsible Tubes."
STANDARD makes the type for your purpose.
•Any size, any opening.
Standard
COLLAPSIBLE TUBE CO.
Offices in Principal Cities Rochester, Pa.
Behr-cal BODY SEALER
3M Super Weatherstrip Adhesive
LUBRICANT
Carter's BALL TIP CLOTH MARKER WITH INDELIBLE INK
SUPER-CEMENT
PERMA-LITE CLEAR LIQUID SEALER
FLEXBOND
Armstrong Monowall Nailhole Filler
3A Autobot Sealer
Decorator
X-1

HEW, All Sweet Agreeableness, to Go Along

—Continued from page 3

able for use in (or on) foods, drugs, and cosmetics in which they have long been used.

"(c) The fact that scientific procedures are available for determining whether such color additives may be safely used and, if so, in which commodities and under what conditions (including tolerance limitations).

"(d) The anomaly of the present law in establishing different ground rules as between so-called coaltar colors and other color additives."

HEW's decision to back a revision of the present law and support tolerances for coaltar colors ends months of controversy within the department over the question.

Food and Drug Administration has long favored the move, but other groups in the department, worried that consumer groups will charge the government with letting down its guard against harmful substances in foods, have been opposed.

Limited to Coaltar

The color certification section of the FDA law is limited to so-called coaltar colors, and has been interpreted to apply generally to include synthetic dyes so related in their chemical structure to a coaltar constituent as to be capable of derivation therefrom even when not actually so derived. The law provides for the certification and listing of harmless coaltar colors.

FDA has interpreted this to mean that a coaltar color can be listed as harmless for use in food, in drugs, or in cosmetics only where there is no possibility of adverse physiological effect on the consumer from its use, regardless of the concentration or manner, or the number of commodities or kinds of commodities in which it is employed.

The Curtis bill would clear up the matter of coaltar color definition by embracing all color additives, whether or not synthesized and whether or not capable of derivation from a coaltar constituent.

It would authorize HEW to establish tolerances for toxic color additives and to limit the manner of their use—e.g., to external use—in or on different foods, drugs or cosmetics. It could permit the use of a color for one food, drug or cosmetic and exclude it altogether from others.

Mr. Richard points out that a problem is being created in the coaltar color industry by the fact that in the past few years, new scientific testing methods have shown that some of the coaltar colors which were permitted in food because earlier testing showed that they were harmless, are actually capable of causing harm when ingested. Three colors have already been decertified and four others are under investigation.

Substitutes in Some Cases

In some cases, substitutes have been developed. In others, this has not yet been found technically feasible. This process of elimination of colors from food uses poses a serious threat to established coloring practices, he adds, and the threat is already present in the case of food colors.

"In this situation, a legislative re-examination of the entire subject of color additives for use in the food, drug and cosmetic supply of the country is indicated.," Mr. Richardson says, "and we should, in our view, be given new and clear statutory directives as to national policy in this field and as to our duty in carrying out that policy."

Mr. Richardson's main objection to the Curtis bill is its so-called "grandfather's clause." This provision would exempt from the bill pre-existing uses and levels of use of coaltar colors which are on the approved list at the time of enactment of the bill, until HEW has been able to do the necessary scientific work to establish tolerances and properly list them.

He says that this provision is "not capatible with adequate protection of the public health." He contends that the re-testing work now going on in the FDA laboratories, if continued at the present rate, will take twenty-five years to complete even though it is not conducted with a view to establishment of tolerances.

Says Industry Should Share

Mr. Richardson feels that Industry should at least share the task of re-testing and recommends that the bill require all the colors now on the permitted list to be re-examined and, unless existing data establish their toxcity in a reliable way, re-tested within a reasonable period of time by industry to establish satisfactory proof of the precise toxic potential of each color.

He also asks that the bill be clarified by granting HEW authority, in listing and setting a tolerance for a color, to consider the additive effect of chemically or pharmacologically related substances in the diet.

Also, that the bill expressly forbid the listing of color for a use which will promote deception of the consumer. Any color additive found in interstate commerce which is not listed or certified, or if its packaging and labeling is not in compliance with the law, should be declared contraband and subject to seizure.

Mr. Richardson estimates the cost of enforcement, over and above the listing and certification service which would be paid out of fees collected from the color manufacturers, at $825,000 for the first year. Approximately seventy-five additional employees would be needed, he adds.

Gulf Catalytic Reformer Placed in Full Operation

Gulf Oil Corporation has started full operation of its new 26,000-barrel a day catalytic reformer at its Port Arthur, Tex., refinery. This is the second such unit now in operation there, the first being completed in 1955 with a rated capacity of 29,000 barrels a day. The product from this new facility will go into motor gasoline.

The process is licensed by Universal Oil Products Company. Procon, Inc., was the prime contractor.

The feedstock is charged to a prefactionator tower where a naphtha side stream is taken off, mixed with a hydrogen-rich gas and heated to about 600 degrees. It is then charged to a Hydrobon reactor from which it passes to a high and low pressure separator. It then goes to a stripper where the hydrogen sulfide gas is removed. The stripper bottoms are mixed with hydrogen, heated to 900 degrees or more, and then the naphtha passes into a series of three reactors where the actual reforming takes place in the presence of a platinum-containing catalyst.

The resulting gasoline vapors are liquefied and passed through a separator to remove recycle gas (mostly hydrogen) for recirculation in the process and for use in the Hydrobon section. The liquid from the separator goes through a depropanizer, a debutanizer, and then a depentanizer to remove lighter hydrocarbons, leaving high octane gasoline blending stock as a liquid.

The new unit is painted in pastel colors, the first Port Arthur installation to receive this treatment. In addition to the two catalytic reformers at Port Arthur, the company has one each at its Cincinnati and Toledo, Ohio, refineries and three at its Philadelphia refinery.

Dawe's
a new dependable source for
Gluconic Acid
AND
Sodium Gluconate
Dawe's, a trusted name in feed and pharmaceutical vitamins for over thirty years, is proud to announce full production of these two important fermentation chemicals for diverse industry needs. Gluconic Acid Technical 50% and Sodium Gluconate Technical are now promptly available in any quantity. Dawe's high quality is assured.
Write for complete technical data and samples.
Dawe's LABORATORIES, INC.
4800 S. Richmond St., Chicago 32, Ill.

HEADS JOINT COMPANY: P. William Bakarian, appointed president and general manager of R-N Corporation, New York, owned equally by National Lead Company and Republic Steel Corporation.

Pennsalt Appoints Two In Corrosion Engineering

Pennsalt Chemicals Corporation, Philadelphia, has appointed James S. Cogshall sales manager and Robert S. Mercer manager of development in its corrosion engineering department.

Both men will have their headquarters at Natrona, Pa., where manufacturing, sales and development activities for the department will be centered starting in September.

THORIUM

Oxide - Fluoride - Nitrate and other salts

NEUTRON ABSORBERS

Gadolinium - Samarium - Europium and other separated rare earths

TRONA

LINDSAY CHEMICAL DIVISION

American Potash & Chemical Corporation

250 ANN STREET, WEST CHICAGO, ILL.

NOW OVER 5100 BIOS CHEMICALS

- CLUPANODONIC ACID
- CLUPEIN SULFATE
- COBALT BORATE
- COBALT BORIDE
- COBALT CHROMATE
- COBALT MERCUROTHIOCYANATE
- COBALT MOLYBDATE
- COBALT THIOCYANATE
- COBALT TUNGSTATE
- CONIFERIN
- CONIINE
- COPPER ACETYLACETONATE
- COPPER AMINOACETATE
- COPPER BORATE
- COPPER HYDRAZINE SULFATE
- COPPER IODATE
- COPPER LACTATE
- COPPER MERCURIC IODIDE
- COPPER 2-PHENYLSALICYLATE
- COPPER 8-QUINOLINOLATE

Ask for our new complete catalogue.

BIOS Laboratories Inc

17 West 60th St. New York 23, N. Y.

Jobs & People

Aikman [London], Ltd., London—**P. Y. Hsu** has resigned from the Aikman board because of the pressure of other business.

American Cyanamid Company, New York—**George H. Carleau** has joined the Chicago sales office of Cyanamid's pigments division.

American Potash & Chemical Corporation, Los Angeles—**Victor C. Swicker** has been placed in charge of its newly-formed glass technology section by American Potash.

Bakelite Company, division of Union Carbide Corporation, New York—**John K. Honish** has been appointed a market analyst on the staff of Bakelite's market research department. Mr. Honish will be mainly concerned with the development of vinyl resins and compounds.

Becco Chemical Division, Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation, Buffalo, N. Y.—**Robert R. Kindron** has been made technical assistant to Becco's New England sales manager and will work out of the firm's Framingham, Mass., office.

Calkin & Bayley, Inc., New York—**Emanuel A. Salma** has been named coordinator of mechanical design and development by Calkin & Bayley.

Dewey & Almy Chemical Company, a division of W. R. Grace & Co., Cambridge, Mass.—**Karl L. Rohde, jr.**, has been made sales representative for Dewey & Almy's organic chemicals line in Southern California and will work out of Los Angeles.

E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.—**James P. Fuller** has been named assistant manager of the eastern district of duPont's elastomer chemicals department with headquarters in Trenton, N. J.

General Tire & Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio—**Paul A. Day** has been appointed controller of General Tire's synthetic rubber plant at Odessa, Tex. **Edward F. Steinkerchner** has been named a technical sales representative for the chemical division.

Goodrich-Gulf Chemicals, Inc., Cleveland, Ohio—**Donald V. Sarbach** has been named director of new product development for Goodrich-Gulf.

Imperial Paper & Color Corporation, Glens Falls, N. Y.—**John D. Fay** has been made sales representative for Imperial Paper's pigment color division in the New York metropolitan area.

Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation, Pittsburgh, Pa.—**Dr. Carl M. Marberg** has been appointed manager of technical services for J&L's container division.

Kolon Trading Company, New York—**Mrs. R. V. Bakalinski**, president of Kolon Trading, is planning to visit a number of European countries, including Poland, to negotiate contracts for 1959.

Oakite Products, Inc., New York—**J. Justin Basch** has been named marketing vice-president for Oakite Products. **Dr. Clarence Bremer**, formerly director of research, has been made technical director.

Pittsburgh Coke & Chemical Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.—**John W. Myers** has been made chief engineer for Pittsburgh Coke.

Shell Development Company, New York—**Dr. C. W. Smith** has returned to Shell Development's research center at Emeryville, Calif., after a two-year assignment at the Company's head office in New York.

Smith, Kline & French Laboratories, Philadelphia—**Francis Boyer**, SK&F chairman, has been elected to a six-year term on the Harvard University board of overseers.

Solvay Process Division, Allied Chemical Corporation, New York—**Peter J. Cambourelis** has been appointed technical assistant to Solvay's director of product development.

gums

ARABIC
GHATTI
GUAR
KARAYA (INDIAN)
LOCUST (CAROB FLOUR)
TRAGACANTH

MENTHOL (NATURAL CRYSTALS)
CASEIN
EGG ALBUMEN
BLOOD ALBUMEN
JAPAN WAX
QUINCE SEED

PAUL A. Dunkel & CO., INC.

IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS • EST. 1914

26 JOURNAL SQ., JERSEY CITY 6, N. J.
TEL: OLDFIELD 6-6400
N. Y.: WORTH 4-3341
CHICAGO: 320 W. OHIO STREET
TEL: SU. 7-2462

REPRESENTATIVES:
CHICAGO: CLARENCE MORGAN, INC.
BOSTON: P. A. HOUGHTON, INC.
PHILADELPHIA: HARRY W. GAFFNEY
LOS ANGELES: C. H. OWINGS
ST. LOUIS: VICTOR ROBERSON CO.

OPD

Quickest way to keep current on Chemical Costs

Mono Oleates Di

of

Diglycol
Ethylene Glycol
Diethylene Glycol
Polyethylene Glycol
Propylene Glycol
Polyoxyethylene
Butoxyethyl
Glycerine

MADE TO MEET YOUR SPECIFICATIONS

THE FLAME AND THE FLASK—SYMBOL OF QUALITY

WRITE FOR SAMPLES, DATA, ETC.

The C. P. Hall Co
CHEMICAL MANUFACTURERS

8147 W. 47th Street, Chicago 38, Illinois
AKRON, OHIO • NEWARK, N. J. • CHICAGO, ILL. • LOS ANGELES, CAL.

IMPORTS at United States Ports

New York

AGAR—10 bls, Halford Lewis Ltd, Kobe
ALUMINUM SULFATE—662 bgs, Philipp Bros, Chemicals, Bremen
300 bgs, C M C Chemicals Inc, Liverpool
AMMONIUM CHLORIDE—300 bgs, I M Sobin Co, Bremen
AMMONIUM PERSULFATE—50 dms, London
AMYLOSE—40 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Rotterdam
ANILINE DYES—34 dms, Sandoz Inc, Havre
17 dms, Heemsoth Kerner, Liverpool
169 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg
27 dms, Carbic Color & Chemical Co, Rotterdam
25 dms, Geigy Chemical Corp, Hamburg
10 dms, Putnam Chemical Corp, Hamburg
101 dms, Rotterdam
ANTIMONY—40 cs, Watson Geach, Liverpool
50 kgs, Watson Geach, Hull
ANTIMONY OXIDE—500 bgs, National Lead Co, Liverpool
268 bgs, C Gitlan, Antwerp
120 bgs, Hamburg
ANTIMONY REGULUS—100 cs, C Gitlan, Antwerp
ARABIC GUM—250 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Port Sudan
100 bgs, Brown Bros, Port Sudan
250 bgs, National City Bank, Port Sudan
720 bgs, Port Sudan
ARROW ROOT—5,000 bgs, Morningstar Paisley, St Vincent
ARSENIC, CRUDE—43 bbls, American Smelting Refining Co, Tampico
ARSENIC, WHITE—107 bbls, American Smelting & Refining Co, Tampico
BARIUM CHLORIDE—300 bgs, Hamburg
BARIUM SULFATE—100 dms, Picker X-Ray Corp, London
BARYTES—600 bgs, Landers Segal Color Co, Bremen
BEESWAX—10 bgs, Machado & Co, Ciudad Trujillo
15 bgs, Machado & Co, Puerto Plata
78 bgs, Empire Trust Co, Porto Alegre
10 bgs, D A Kattan, Puerto Cortes
BERGAMOT OIL—10 cs, Swiss Credit Bank, Messina
12 hf cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Messina
20 hf cs, Tombarel Products Corp, Messina
40 qu cs, Grace National Bank, Messina
98 hf cs, Messina
BILE, OX—1 dm, Tec Chemical Corp, Montevideo
BOIS DE ROSE OIL—1 dm, A Verley & Co, Port of Spain
24 dms, Paramaribo
BONEMEAL—1,369 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By Products Corp, Buenos Aires
1,014 bgs, Ovimpex Inc, Buenos Aires
BORNYL ACETATE—4 dms, Antwerp
BRONZE POWDER—20 dms, Putnam Chemical Corp, Hamburg
CALCIUM CARBONATE—268 bgs, J T Baker Chemical Co, London
CALCIUM CARBONATE, PRECIPITATED — 700 bgs, Smith Chemical & Color Co, Hull
1,200 bgs, Pluess Staufer, Antwerp
CALCIUM HYPOCHLORITE—300 dms, Yokohama
CALCIUM OXIDE—5 dms, Natural Nydegger, Rotterdam
CANDELILLA WAX—376 bgs, M Argueso & Co, Tampico
188 bgs, Smith & Nichols, Tampico
313 bgs, Tampico
CARAWAY SEED—100 bgs, Rotterdam
CARDAMOM—10 cs, Overseas Produce Co, Cochin
CARDAMOM SEED—12 cs, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Puerto Barrios
CARNAUBA WAX—100 bgs, Marine Midland Trust Co, Parnahyba
250 bgs, Bankers Trust Co, Parnahyba
250 bgs, Bank of London & S A Parnahyba
112 bgs, M Hassel & Co, Fortaleza
279 bgs, National City Bank, Fortaleza
563 bgs, National City Bank, Parnahyba
125 bgs, J H Schroder, Parnahyba
220 bgs, Bank of N Y, Areia Branca
303 bgs, Wm Diehl & Co, Natal
45 bgs, Cornelius Wax Refining, Natal
145 bgs, Wm Diehl & Co, Fortaleza
152 bgs, S C Johnson & Son, Fortaleza
111 bgs, Frank B Ross, Fortaleza
22 bgs, M Argueso & Co, Fortaleza
502 bgs, Areia Branca
584 bgs, Salvador
CASCARILLA BARK—378 bls, S B Penick & Co, Arica
CASEIN—100 bgs, Manhattan Adhesives Corp, Buenos Aires
500 bgs, Eugenio Lang, Buenos Aires
80 bgs, Rotterdam
CASSIA—100 bls, A G Dunn, Rotterdam
1,155 bls, Rotterdam
CASTOR OIL—200 tons, George Degen Co, Recife
174 dms, Continental Ore Corp, Callao
105 tons, Salvador
CELERY SEED—170 bgs, M J Golombeck, Bombay
85 bgs, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Bombay
173 bgs, Fritzsche Bros, Bombay
CETYL ALCOHOL—667 bgs, American Alcolac Corp, Rotterdam
CHINA CLAY—1,344 bgs, English China Clay Sales Corp, Avonmouth
CINNAMON CHIPS—62 bgs, Kellys America Ltd, London
CITRONELLA OIL—75 dms, Internatio Rotterdam, Keelung
15 dms, A Verley & Co, Keelung
18 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Keelung
50 dms, Keelung
50 dms, L A Champon & Co, Keelung
25 dms, Consumers Import Co, Keelung
25 dms, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Keelung
COALTAR DYES—40 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
36 dms, C A Haynes, Rotterdam
11 dms, Rotterdam
COBALT SULFATE—40 bbls, Phillip Bros Chemicals, Bremen
COCONUT OIL—770 tons, American Trust Co, Cebu
600 tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Cebu
700 tons, American Trust Co, Zamboanga
350 tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Manila
2,237 tons, Rotterdam
CODLIVER MEAL—400 bgs, Dyson Shipping Co, Reykjavik
CODLIVER OIL—100 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Aalesund
34 tons, Dyson Shipping Co, Reykjavik
CORIANDER SEED—200 bgs, M J Golombeck, Casablanca
800 bgs, Casablanca
CORN OIL—256 tons, Rotterdam
CRESYLIC ACID—24 tons, H A Gogarty, Liverpool
104 dms, H A Gogarty, Avonmouth
CUBE ROOT—225 bgs, Foreign Domestic Distributors, Callao
CUTTLEFISH BONE—64 cs, H Marmorek & Son, Lisbon
DAMMAR GUM—30 cs, S Winterbourne & Co, Bangkok
20 cs, O G Innes Corp, Bangkok
DEXTRIN—200 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Rotterdam
350 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Rotterdam
140 bgs, Rotterdam
DIBUTYL STANNIC OXIDE—40 dms, Advance International Ltd, Yokohama
DISODIUM MONOMETHYL ARSONATE—28 dms, F L Kraemer, Hamburg
EARTH COLORS—1,350 bgs, Naftone Inc, Bremen
250 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Bremen
10 ctns, American Cyanamid Co, Rotterdam
1,285 bgs, Naftone Inc, Rotterdam
450 bgs, Rotterdam
ELEMI GUM—80 cs, O G Innes Corp, Manila
EUCALYPTUS OIL—50 dms, National City Bank, Lisbon
11 dms, Seville
FERRO-SILICON — 650 dms, Wedeman & Godknecht, Bremen
FISHLIVER OIL—20 dms, Consumers Import Co, Yokohama
2 dms, Kanematsu N Y Inc, Yokohama
5 dms, Mitsubishi International Corp, Yokohama
12 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Yokohama
17 dms, Chase Manhattan Bank, Yokohama
2 dms, Wilbur Ellis Co, Yokohama
FUEL OIL—116,437 bbls, Metropolitan Petroleum Corp, Curacao
15,604 tons, Paragon Oil Co, Pointe a Pierre
114,038 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Puerto La Cruz
135,336 bbls, Texas Oil Co, Point a Pierre
FULLERS EARTH—400 bgs, L A Salomon & Bro, Avonmouth
GARLIC OIL—6 cs, Fritzsche Bros, Kobe
GELATIN—20 bgs, B Young & Co, Hull
222 bgs, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
300 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By Products Corp, Rotterdam
100 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Antwerp
75 bbls, Coignet Chemical Co, Antwerp
100 bgs Medico Chemical Corp, Rotterdam
GLUE—190 bgs, Jung Forwarding Co, Liverpool
1,000 bgs, First National Boston, Hamburg
GLUE STOCK—321 bls, Irving Trust Co, Barranquilla
GLYCERINE—400 dms, Marubeni Iida Inc, Yokohama
GUAR GUM—100 bgs, Duche Uni Gum Corp, Rotterdam
GYPSUM—200 bgs, Whittaker Clark & Daniels, Liverpool
400 bgs, Hammill & Gillespie, Liverpool
HEXACHLOROETHANE—210 bgs, Buckley & Co, Hamburg
IODINE, CRUDE—30 bbls, Bunge Canadian Trading Co, Yokohama
IPECAC ROOT—8 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Cristobal
IRON OXIDE—360 bgs, Frank D Davis Co, London
KAOLIN—240 dms, E Fougera & Co, London
KARAYA GUM—188 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Marseille
62 bgs, Max Van Pels, Bombay
93 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Bombay
31 bgs, Nehis & O'Connell, Bombay
66 bgs, Block Drug Co, Bombay
LACTALBUMIN—440 dms, Chase Manhattan Bank, Rotterdam
LACTIC ACID—25 cbys, J M Rodgers Co, Rotterdam
LACTOSE—235 dms, Chas L Huisking & Co, Liverpool
LEMON OIL—1 dm, Ungerer & Co, Vera Cruz
14 hf cs, Bemo Shipping Co, Messina
10 hf cs, Messina
LEMONGRASS OIL—6 dms, Volkart Bros, Cochin
11 dms, Ungerer & Co, Cochin
LIME OIL—2 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Port Au Prince
1 dm, V & E Kohnstamm, Port Au Prince
1 dm, Florasynth Lab, Port Au Prince
4 dms, L A Champon & Co, Port Au Prince
3 dms, Polak & Schwartz, Port Au Prince
18 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Tampico
LIVER EXTRACT—14 dms, Wilson & Co, Buenos Aires
LIVER POWDER—11 dms, Tec Chemical Corp, Montevideo
LOCUST BEAN GUM—100 bgs, Duche Uni Gum Corp, Rotterdam
400 bgs, J L Quesada, Valencia
MANDARIN OIL— 20 qu cs, Grace National Bank, Messina
MANGANESE HYPOPHOSPHITE—1 cs, Tuteur Bio Chemicals, London
MERCURIC AMMONIUM CHLORIDE—1 cs, Gallard Schlesinger, Southampton
MERCURY—58 flks, Lentex Metal & Chemical Corp, Vera Cruz
200 flks, Lo Curto & Funk, Vera Cruz
MINERAL COLORS—10 dms, Philipp Bros Chemicals, Hamburg
MOLASSES—110,000 gals, American Molasses Co, Bridgetown
MONOSODIUM GLUTAMATE—400 dms, Ajinomoto Co, Yokohama
MUSTARD SEED—200 bgs, Berns & Koppstein, Copenhagen
NAPHTHALENE—726 bgs, American Cyanamid Co, Rotterdam
2,143 bgs, Rotterdam
NAPHTHOL—14 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
9 dms, Crescent Chemical Co, Genoa
NICKEL CHLORIDE—44 bgs, Industrial Chemical & Dye Co, Bremen
NICKEL SULFATE—66 bgs, Industrial Chemical & Dye Co, Bremen
NUTMEG—84 bgs, Rotterdam
OLIVE OIL—96 dms, Uddo & Taormina Co, Sfax
50 dms, Asaro Bros, Sfax
200 dms, Gem Packing Corp, Sfax
100 dms, Antonio Corrao Corp, Sfax
75 dms, Bankers Trust Co, Sfax
100 dms, Moschalades Bros, Sfax
24 dms, A N Cory, Sfax
72 dms, Leghorn Trading Co, Sfax
192 dms, Swiss Credit Bank, Sfax
100 dms, A M S Packing Co, Sfax
229 dms, Schroeder Bros, Sfax
120 dms, Colivo Packing Co, Sfax
200 dms, B M Reeves Co, Sfax
50 dms, Uddo & Taormina Co, Seville
104 dms, A N Cory, Piraeus
52 dms, Leghorn Trading Co, Piraeus
390 dms, Gem Packing Corp, Piraeus
100 dms, Ellyda Imports Inc, Tunis
ORANGE LEAVES—6 bls, Lisbon
PALMAROSA OIL—3 pots, Bombay
PALMKERNEL OIL—139 dms, B M T Commodity Corp, Rotterdam
PAPRIKA—100 bgs, George Uhe Co, Hamburg
200 bgs, National City Bank, Rotterdam
1,000 bgs, National City Bank, Istanbul
PEARL ESSENCE—19 cs, US Plastic Products Corp, Kobe
PEATMOSS—1,750 bls, Bruco Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
2,000 bls, Ascot Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
4,000 bls, Lewis Intern Co, Bremen
750 bls, C Fafard, Bremen
3,250 bls, J E Bernard, Bremen
3,100 bls, E Dunwoody, Bremen
3,020 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
PEPPER, BLACK—420 bgs, East India Trading Co, Singapore
280 bgs, J F Frank, Singapore
PEPPER, RED—184 bgs, Robeco Chemicals Inc, Kobe
100 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Vera Cruz
PETITGRAIN OIL—16 cs, Citrus & Allied Essential Oil Co, Catania
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—160,000 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
118,369 bbls, Sun Oil Co, Las Piedras
130,616 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Las Piedras
110,434 bbls, Hess Inc, Punta Cardon
PHENYL TRIMETHYLAMMONIUM CHLORIDE—6 dms, Hoffman-La Roche Inc, Bremen
POLLACKLIVER OIL—100 dms, Interocean Chemical & Minerals Corp, Yokohama
30 dms, National City Bank, Yokohama
20 dms, Wilbur Ellis Co, Yokohama
50 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Yokohama
25 dms, Consumers Import Co, Yokohama
50 dms, Mitsubishi International Corp, Yokohama
POLYVINYL CHLORIDE RESIN—4,300 bgs, C Itoh & Co, Yokohama
13,200 bgs, Marubeni Iida Co, Yokohama
POPPY SEED—100 bgs, R J Spitz, Rotterdam
100 bgs, R T French, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Rotterdam
POTASSIUM CYANIDE—100 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
POTASSIUM FERRICYANIDE—147 dms, Francesco Parisi, Hamburg
POTASSIUM FERROCYANIDE—300 bgs, Hudson Shipping Co, Rotterdam
POTASSIUM METABISULFITE—25 dms, A Gusmer, Liverpool
POTASSIUM MURIATE—2,300 tons, French Potash Import Chemical Corp, Bremen
POTATO STARCH—400 bgs, Rotterdam
PYRIDINE—14 dms, Ore & Ferro Corp, Rotterdam
RAPESEED—200 bgs, Rotterdam
ROSEMARY OIL—2 dms, Seville
RUE HERB—8 bls, Lisbon
RUTIN—34 bbls, Parke Davis & Co, Sydney
RYANIA—1,849 bdls, National City Bank, Port of Spain
SACCHARIN—11 dms, H A Gogarty, Kobe
20 dms, Rotterdam
SAFROL—10 dms, George Lueders & Co, Yokohama
SALICYLIC ACID—30 dms, Rotterdam
SEEDLAC—250 bgs, Bangkok
SELENIUM SULFIDE—1 dm, American Roland Corp, Kotka
SESAME SEED—3,946 bgs, Independent Halvah Candies, Puerto Barrios
SESAME SEED, HULLED—500 bgs, Louis Furth, San Juan del Sur
SHARKLIVER OIL—5 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Yokohama
SHELLAC—200 bgs, Mantrose Corp, Bremen
27 bgs, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Rotterdam
SKIPJACKLIVER OIL—10 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Yokohama
SODIUM BROMIDE—3 dms, Byron Chemical Co, Liverpool
SODIUM CASEINATE—25 bgs, J R Spellacy, Hamburg
SODIUM CYANIDE—250 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
815 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Hull
SODIUM LAURYL SULFATE—25 dms, Aceto Chemical Co, Liverpool
SODIUM PHOSPHOCASEINATE—600 bgs, P A Dunkel, Rotterdam
SODIUM SILICOFLUORIDE—230 bgs, Riches Nelson, Rotterdam
SODIUM SULFATE, ANHYDROUS—3,600 bgs, Antwerp
SPERM OIL—283 tons, Pisco
STREPTOMYCIN SULFATE—6 cs, American Cyanamid Co, Lisbon
TAMARINDS—17 bbls, W Reinhardt, Basseterre
20 bbls, Murbas Trading Co, Basseterre
TANKAGE—525 bgs, Buenos Aires
TAPIOCA FLOUR—6,720 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Singapore
600 bgs, Harry F R Dolan Jr, Singapore
2,200 bgs, Bank of China, Singapore
605 bgs, Geismar & Co, Bangkok
678 bgs, Bangkok
THIAMIN MONONITRATE—6 dms, Takamine Overseas Inc, Yokohama
TOLU BALSAM—6 dms, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Puerto Barrios
10 cs, Barranquilla
1 cs, Aruba
TRICHLOROETHYLENE—350 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
ULTRAMARINE BLUE—80 bgs, Whittaker Clark & Daniels, Hull
UREA—500 bgs, Nylos Trading Co, Genoa
VANILLA BEANS—22 cs, Dammann & Co, Papeete
25 cs, L A Champon & Co, Papeete
10 cs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Papeete
42 cs, F Huber & Co, Tampico
22 cs, National City Bank, Papeete
47 cs, First National Boston, Papeete
6 cs, French American Banking Corp, Papeete
25 cs, Papeete
VEGETABLE WAX—25 cs, P A Dunkel, Kobe
VETIVER OIL—3 dms, L A Champon & Co, Port Au Prince
VITAMIN B—72 dms, Byron Chemical Co, Kobe
VITAMIN C—10 dms, Foster T Smith, Yokohama
10 dms, Byron Chemical Co, Yokohama
20 dms, Mitsubishi International Co, Yokohama
20 dms, Byron Chemical Co, Kobe
WOOL GREASE—100 dms, N I Malmstrom, Liverpool
YLANG YLANG OIL— 2 dms, Havre
ZINC CYANIDE—100 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Hull
ZINC OXIDE—80 bgs, International Shoe Co, Avonmouth
ZIRCON—7,800 bgs, Lo Curto & Funk, Brisbane

Los Angeles

ALUMINUM FLUORIDE—200 bgs, Genoa
ANTIMONY REGULUS—10 cs, C Gitlan, Antwerp
199 cs, Genoa
ABESTOS FIBER—4,000 bgs, Johns Manville Corp, Lourenco Marques
6,476 bgs, Johns Manville Corp, Fremantle
CARAWAY SEED—300 bgs, R J Spitz, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Ideal Trading Co, Rotterdam
75 bgs, Rotterdam
CASEIN—150 bgs, Eugenio Lang, Buenos Aires
CASSIA—333 bls, California Commodities Corp, Saigon
125 bls, Internatio Rotterdam, Saigon
184 bgs, Rotterdam
COPAL GUM—71 bkts, O G Innes Corp, Singapore
COPRA—900 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Hondagua
400 tons, American Trust Co, Tacloban
600 tons, American Trust Co, Surigao
500 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Nasipit
500 tons, American Trust Co, Bulan
1,500 tons, American Trust Co, Tabaco
1,000 tons, American Trust Co, Davao
560 tons, American Trust Co, Legaspi
400 tons, American Trust Co, Siain
500 tons, Cargill Inc, Iloilo
800 tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Cebu
1,600 tons, American Trust Co, Cebu
COPRA CAKE—4,480 bgs, Cargill Inc, Manila
6,720 bgs, Balfour Guthrie, Cebu
13,440 bgs, Cargill Inc, Cebu
6,000 bgs, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Cebu
6,720 bgs, Wilbur Ellis Co, Manila
2,240 bgs, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Manila
6,480 bgs, Balfour Guthrie, Manila
CORN STARCH—500 bgs, East Asiatic Co, Rotterdam
CREOSOTE—784 tons, Bernuth Lembke Co, Kobe
EARTH COLORS—900 bgs, Castelazo & Associates, Rotterdam
600 bgs, H Hartry, Bremen
220 bgs, H Hartry, Rotterdam
3,640 bgs, Naftone Inc, Bremen
FENNEL SEED—50 bgs, Hismoco American Co, Bombay
FISHLIVER OIL—2 dms, Interocean Chemical & Minerals Corp, Yokohama
5 dms, Mitsubishi International Corp, Yokohama
FISHMEAL—2,174 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Callao
2,174 bgs, F P Dow Co, Chimbote
2,151 bgs, Albumina Supply Co, Callao
876 bgs, Chimbote
FORMIC ACID—30 dms, L H Butcher Co, Amsterdam
GELATIN—150 dms, London
GLUE—90 bgs, B Young & Co, Manchester
61 bgs, London
IRON OXIDE—4,703 bgs, London
LOCUST BEAN GUM—50 bgs, Colony Import Export Corp, Hamburg
MAGNESITE—672 bgs, Western Chemical Co, Rotterdam
MINERAL COLORS—132 bgs, H Hartry, Rotterdam
MOLASSES—3,153 tons, S W Sugar & Molasses
2,998 tons, Pacific Molasses Co, Topolobampo Co, Takao
MONTAN WAX—100 bgs, Strohmeyer & Arpe, Hamburg
PAPAIN—18 cs, Dar es Salaam
PEATMOSS—5,250 bls, Atkins Kroll & Co, Bremen
PEPPER, BLACK—98 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Singapore
70 bgs, C Czarinkow, Singapore
175 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Singapore
PEPPER, RED—160 bgs, Hismoco American Co, Liverpool
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—309,634 bbls, Texaco Co, Sungai Pakning
83,488 tons, Wilshire Oil Co, Mena Al Ahmadi
140,483 bbls, Douglas Oil Co, San Lorenzo
27,205 tons, Union Oil Co, Mena Al Ahmadi
POPPYSEED—100 bgs, Van de Vries Trading Corp, Rotterdam
50 bgs, Ideal Trading Co, Rotterdam
50 bgs, Rotterdam
RICE STARCH—125 bgs, American Key Products, Trieste
SESAME SEED—100 bgs, Hismoco American Co, Corinto
150 bgs, Ideal Trading Co, San Juan del Sur
TAPIOCA FLOUR—1,340 bgs, Bangkok
VANILLA BEANS—12 cs, Williams Dimond & Co, Papeete
WHITING—1,600 bgs, Frank D Davis Co, Antwerp
ZINC OXIDE—1,200 bgs, Frank P Dow Co, Liverpool

Philadelphia

AMMONIUM CHLORIDE—110 bgs, Rotterdam
AMMONIUM PERSULFATE—20 dms, Rotterdam
ANTIMONY—40 cks, Trotter Co, New Castle
ANTIMONY OXIDE—500 bgs, National Lead Co, Hull
ASBESTOS FIBER—4,112 bgs, Chas Kurz Co, Lourenco Marques
1,497 bgs, Davies Turner & Co, Durban
480 bgs, A Gibbs & Co, Lourenco Marques
1,400 bgs, Lourenco Marques
BALL CLAY—112 tons, Paper Makers Co, Avonmouth
434 tons, Moore & Munger, Avonmouth
BONE—380 bgs, Ovimpex Inc, Buenos Aires
BONEMEAL—2,741 bgs, Buenos Aires
BURNT SIENNA—350 bgs, Venice
CALCIUM CARBONATE—3,800 bgs, Pluess Staufer, Antwerp
CALCIUM PHOSPHATE, DIBASIC—1,620 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Antwerp
CARAWAY SEED—100 bgs, M J Golombeck, Rotterdam

CASEIN—300 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Buenos Aires
2,000 bgs, National Casein Co, Buenos Aires
448 bgs, Melbourne
CLAY—600 bgs, L A Salomon & Bro, Bremen
COCONUT OIL—300 tons, Fels Co, Cebu
CORN STARCH—600 bgs, Geismar & Co, Bremen
200 bgs, Bremen
448 bgs, Rotterdam
CRESYLIC ACID—150 dms, Concord Chemical Co, Rotterdam
100 dms, Rotterdam
100 dms, Glasgow
EPSOM SALT—400 bgs, Vandergrift Co, Bremen
FISHLIVER OIL—75 dms, J H Faunce, Pusan
FUEL OIL—99,000 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Aruba
39,107 bbls, Patterson Oil Co, Curacao
111,382 bbls, Texas Oil Co, Pointe a Pierre
110,815 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Punta Cardon
116,871 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Curacao
GLYCERINE—412 tons, Buenos Aires
GRAPHITE — 600 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Bremen
GYPSUM, CRUDE—11,292 tons, National Gypsum Co, Halifax
9,310 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Little Narrows
8,721 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Kingston
IRON OXIDE—47 dms, Atlantic Refining Co, Gothenburg
LICORICE ROOT — 22,485 bls, MacAndrews & Forbes, Basrah
MAGNESIUM OXIDE—400 bgs, Darlington Chemicals Inc, Glasgow
NAPHTHA, CRUDE—145,045 bbls, Texas Oil Co, Aruba
NAPHTHALENE—445 bgs, Gallard Schlesinger, Durban
500 bgs, Bremen
OLIVE OIL—50 dms, Simonins Sons, Sfax
53 dms, Ross & Son, Tarragona
85 dms, National City Bank, Seville
53 dms, Manufacturers Trust Co, Barcelona
OSSEINE—500 bgs, Kind & Knox, Antwerp
PEARL ESSENCE—31 cs, Pusan
PEATMOSS—1,300 bls, E Dunwoody, Bremen
1,000 bls, Phila National Bank, Bremen
1,575 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
2,500 bls, New Amsterdam Import Co, Aarhus
400 bls, New Amsterdam Import Co, Copenhagen
1,350 bls, Keer Maurer, Bremen
2,000 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Dublin
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—263,155 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Puerto La Cruz
116,136 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, La Salina
110,684 bbls Socony Mobil Oil Co, Amuay Bay
880,360 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Mina Al Ahmadi
215,434 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Puerto La Cruz
396,268 bbls, Texas Oil Co, Sidon
127,657 bbls, Texas Oil Co, Trinidad
PHOSPHATE ROCK—3,081 tons, Curacao
POTASSIUM NITRATE—330 bgs, I M Sobin Co, Bremen
PYRIDINE—138 dms, Grace National Bank, Antwerp
84 dms, Hudson Shipping Co, Antwerp
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—869 bgs, Tan American Corp, Buenos Aires
RUTILE SAND—1,000 bgs, Union Carbide Co, Sydney
4,000 bgs, Chas Kurz Co, Brisbane
1,012 bgs, Vandergrift Co, Brisbane
SHELLAC—250 bgs, Brown Bros, Bremen
SILICO-MANGANESE—100 tons, Frank Samuel & Co, Yokohama
94 tons, Sobelman Co, Yokohama
SODIUM BICARBONATE—647 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
TAPIOCA FLOUR—1,100 bgs, Bank of China, Keelung
TARTARIC ACID—455 bgs, Genoa
UREA—500 bgs, Nylos Trading Co, Genoa
2,000 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Hull
2,000 bgs, Genoa
ZIRCON—10,019 bgs, Union Carbide Co, Brisbane
1,000 bgs, Sydney

San Francisco

AMMONIUM BICARBONATE—20 dms C M C Chemicals Inc, Middlesbrough
BEEF EXTRACT—97 cs, Tupman Thurlow, Buenos Aires
BONE—200 tons, Consolidated Chemical Industries, Buenos Aires
BONE ASH—100 bgs, London
BONEMEAL—1,200 bgs, Alexandria
4,054 tons, Buenos Aires
BRONZE POWDER—10 dms, Wedeman & Godknecht, Manchester
CALCIUM CARBONATE—1,000 bgs, Antwerp
CALCIUM LACTATE—20 dms, Vivion Chemical Co, Rotterdam
CARAWAY SEED—200 bgs, B C Ireland, Rotterdam
CARDAMOM—15 cs, London
CASEIN—400 bgs, Pacific National Bank, Sydney
400 bgs, Pacific National Bank, Buenos Aires
250 bgs, Eugenio Lang, Buenos Aires,
CASSIA—167 bls, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Saigon
288 bls, California Commodities Corp, Saigon
CELLULOSE EXTRACT—200 bgs, H J Boutin & Son, Oslo
CODLIVER OIL—10 dms, Peder Devold Oil Co, Bergen
COPRA—487 tons, Cargill Inc, Manila
600 tons, Cargill Inc, Siain
824 tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Tacloban
850 tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Jagna
500 tons, Cargill Inc, Cebu
1,200 tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Cagayen de Oro
1,250 tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Medina
500 tons, American Trust Co, Siain
500 tons, Cargill Inc, Legaspi
800 tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Cebu
COPRA CAKE—10,000 bgs, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Cebu
10,000 bgs, Berger & Plate, Cebu
2,000 bgs, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Manila
DRY COLORS—20 dms, De Boom Paint Co, Bremen
FISHMEAL—4,350 bgs, Albumina Supply Co, San Antonio
6,239 bgs, Marine & Animal By Products Corp, Callao
8,512 bgs, Thornley & Pitt, Callao
3,500 bgs, Balfour Guthrie, Arica
1,414 bgs, Steinhardter & Norlinger, Callao
2,174 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Callao
1,667 bgs, Marine & Animal By Products Corp, Huacho
2,205 bgs, Albumina Supply Co, Huacho
5,676 bgs, Albumina Supply Co, Chimbote
7,729 bgs, Albumina Supply Co, Callao
1,000 bgs, Balfour Guthrie, San Antonio
1,600 bgs, Balfour Guthrie, Valparaiso
1,053 bgs, Albumina Supply Co, Antofagasta
GELATIN—40 dms, London
GINGER—56 bgs, B C Ireland, London
13 bgs, Spice Islands Co, London
GLUE—20 bgs, London
GRAPHITE—250 bgs, American Trust Co, Colombo
GYPSUM, CRUDE—15,932 tons, Kaiser Gypsum Co, San Marcos
MACE—9 cs, Rotterdam
MARJORAM—45 bgs, Callao
MOLASSES—2,500 tons, Hinigeran
NAPHTHA, CRUDE—25,707 tons, Tidewater Oil Co, Aruba
OITICICA OIL—196 tons, Brazilian Industrial Oils, Fortaleza
PEPPER, RED—100 bgs, American Commerce Co, Yokohama
200 bgs, Beton Co, Yokohama
PERCHLOROETHYLENE—100 dms, D M Hicks, Antwerp
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—272,713 bbls, Tidewater Oil Co, Sungai Pakning
269,451 bbls, Douglas Oil Co, Sungai Pakning
522,877 bbls, Standard Oil Co, Sungai Pakning
31,426 tons, Tidewater Oil Co, Sungai Pakning
POLLACKLIVER OIL— 100 dms, Wheeler & Miller, Yokohama
POLYVINYL ALCOHOL, 49 bgs, Maurbeni Iida Co, Kobe
POTASSIUM CYANIDE—40 dms, C M C Chemicals, Glasgow
POTASSIUM PERSULFATE—23 dms, Matton & Co, Hamburg
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—350 bgs, International Products Corp, Buenos Aires
515 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Buenos Aires
SESAME SEED—1,000 bgs, B C Ireland, San Juan del Sur
100 bgs, American Trust Co, San Juan del Sur
200 bgs, H M Newhall & Co, Corinto
100 bgs, Lastreto Phillips, San Juan del Sur
SODIUM BICARBONATE—507 bgs, C M C Chemicals, Manchester
SODIUM CYANIDE—220 dms, C M C Chemicals, Glasgow
TALC—1,000 bgs, Charles Mathieu, Marseille
TANKAGE—419 bgs, Tupman Thurlow, Buenos Aires
1,098 bgs, Tupman Thurlow, Napier
TAPIOCA FLOUR—1,200 bgs, Poons Co, Singapore
200 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Santos
2,240 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc Kohsichang
3,360 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Bangkok
500 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bangkok
225 bgs, H M Newhall & Co, Bangkok
TARTARIC ACID—20 bgs, Marseille
TITANIUM DIOXIDE — 88 bgs, Baird Chemical Corp, Kobe
TRICHLOROETHYLENE—30 dms, C M C Chemicals, Manchester
30 dms, Hicksden Inc, Rotterdam
TURMERIC—80 bgs, Cochin
VANILLA BEANS—6 cs, Williams Dimond & Co, Papeete
WOOL GREASE—50 dms, N I Malmstrom, Manchester
50 dms, N I Malmstrom, Glasgow

Nat'l Carbon Expands Chemical Marketing Unit

National Carbon Company, New York, a division of Union Carbide Corporation, has expanded its chemical products marketing group and established two sales divisions with headquarters in New York and Chicago.

E. S. Malkin, formerly chemical products field salesman in New York, has been named eastern division manager. Mr. Malkin will direct the field activities in sales territories in the eastern half of the United States.

J. F. Brauning, formerly chemical products field salesman in Chicago, has been appointed western division manager. Mr. Brauning will be responsible for sales operations in the western half of the country.

J. M. Brown, former chemical products salesman in Birmingham, Ala., assumes Mr. Brauning's responsibilities in the Chicago area. T. W. Manchester becomes chemical products salesman in Birmingham.

D. S. Glass, previously a member of the chemical products headquarters marketing staff in Cleveland, Ohio, has been named to the field sales position in New York, formerly held by Mr. Malkin.

SBA Gains in the House On Being Made Permanent

The house has passed a compromise bill to make the five-year-old Small Business Administration a permanent federal agency.

The compromise reduced from 6 to 5½ percent the government interest rate on its share of small business loans and raised the ceiling on individual loans from $250,000 to $350,000.

Chemical P.A.'s See

—Continued from page 3

were higher than they had been for the previous month.

On the whole, business was better during the second quarter than it had been in the first and was said to have made "steady progress at slow speed."

The plant food industry is expecting a much better season to come. The poultry feed business is already doing quite well. So far, the pharmaceutical business has not been aware that there is a recession. It expects a certain seasonal slowdown in the third quarter, but nothing serious.

Things aren't cheerful in the petroleum industry right now but they are looking up in the steel business.

How do things look for the coming year? Buyers, of course, have different opinions, but the one most commonly held is that there will be gradual and steady business improvement, with no sharp spurts.

Here is the way one chemicals buyer looked at the situation:

"Third quarter—no change; overall second half—up 5 percent; the year 1959—up 10 percent."

One reason for the belief that things will steadily become better is the fact that inventories have just about hit bottom.

Another thing buyers are noting: even though the actual number of orders has not increased substantially, dollar volume of the orders has risen significantly.

Another notable fact is that consumers want their new orders filled promptly—they seem to need orders immediately. That, too, means that inventories are low.

AT YOUR SERVICE

Something New— A Custom Pulverizer and Blender inside The Foreign Trade Zone #1, Stapleton, Staten Island, New York.

ORES
FOOD PRODUCTS
CHEMICALS
DRUGS
PLASTICS

SHIPLOAD – RAIL – TRUCKING

EXCELLENT STORAGE AND INSURANCE RATES –

We Also Decontaminate and Clean

Columbia Pulverizing Co.
Main Office
1180 EAST BROAD ST. ELIZABETH, N. J.
ELiz. 4-9292

another versatile Amine

BETA-PHENYLETHYLAMINE

A primary amine, Beta-Phenylethylamine undergoes all the characteristic reactions of this type of amine. Its physical properties suggest: salt formation; alkylation; acylation; formation of Schiff bases; reaction with isocyanates to form ureas; intermediate in the synthesis of other organic chemicals.

β-Phenylethylamine

Mol. wt. 121.18

Specifications
Boiling Point (95%) 90-95°C/18 mm.
Refractive Index—N_D^{25}–1.5307–1.5312
Assay—97% minimum

Information presented above is believed to be accurate but carries no guarantee or responsibility on the part of the Sumner Chemical Company. In addition, none of this information can be taken as a recommendation to use the materials as described in violation of existing or future patents.

SUMNER CHEMICAL COMPANY
DIVISION OF MILES LABORATORIES, INC.
Zeeland, Michigan • *General Sales Offices:* 6 E. 45th St., New York 17, N.Y.
West Coast: B. W. Holmes, La Canada, California

It's Wise — Production Wise — to Economize with . . .

SCIENTIFICALLY MANUFACTURED

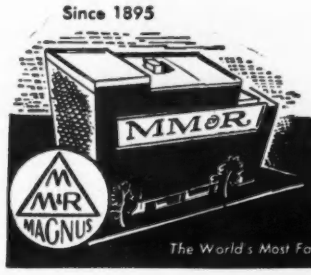
IMITATION LAVENDER OIL No. 30 MM&R

Denaturing Grade

Since 1895

Approved by the U.S. Treasury Department, Office of Internal Revenue, for alcohol denaturing purposes.

Write for attractive price schedule.



MAGNUS, MABEE & REYNARD, INC.

16 DESBROSSES STREET, NEW YORK 13, N. Y.

The World's Most Famous Supplier of Essential Oils, Basic Perfume Oils and Concentrated Flavors

Natural Flower Products
Terpeneless Oils • Essential Oils
Perfume Compounds
Aromatic Chemicals
Flavoring Materials

Ungerer & Co.

CHICAGO BOSTON
PHILADELPHIA ST. LOUIS
LOS ANGELES ATLANTA

161 SIXTH AVENUE • NEW YORK 13, N.Y.

Plant and Laboratories, TOTOWA, N. J.

always a DEPENDABLE source of supply!

- Essential Oils
- Perfume Bases
- Aromatic Chemicals
- Flavors & Flavor Materials

FELTON
CHEMICAL COMPANY, INC.
599 Johnson Avenue, Brooklyn 37, N. Y.
Write for Samples

Atlanta
Boston
Brooklyn
Chicago & Cleveland
Los Angeles
Montreal
Philadelphia
St. Louis
Toronto
Versailles
France

ESSENTIAL OILS • PERFUME OILS • FLAVORS • AROMATIC CHEMICALS and ODOR MASKS

Proven Replacements For: BERGAMOT OIL, CITRONELLA OIL, ANISE OIL, CASSIA OIL

DOMESTIC EXPORT *YOUR INQUIRIES SOLICITED*

D. W. HUTCHINSON & CO., INC., 700 South Columbus Ave., Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Founded 1896 Telephone: Mount Vernon 4-7272

AEROSOL BOUQUETS • FLAVORING EXTRACTS • MASKING ODORS for INDUSTRIAL PURPOSES

by Florasynth LABORATORIES, INC.

900 Van Nest Ave., New York 62, N. Y.

Chicago 6, Los Angeles 21, and other principal cities in the U.S., Canada and Mexico

A PURER, MORE ECONOMICAL EUGENOL

Extensive laboratory research and the employment of refined manufacturing techniques now enable us to offer users of Eugenol a vastly improved product—finer, cleaner, and more economical than any we have ever observed. This product is entirely free of the undesirable side effects often observed in the ordinary commercial grades. Samples and prices of EUGENOL USP EXTRA are available upon request.

FRITZSCHE *Established 1871*
Brothers, Inc.

PORT AUTHORITY BUILDING, 76 NINTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 11, N. Y.

BRANCH OFFICES and *STOCKS: *Atlanta, Ga., Boston, Mass., *Chicago, Ill., Cincinnati, Ohio, Greensboro, N. C., *Los Angeles, Cal., Philadelphia, Pa., San Francisco, Cal., St. Louis, Mo., Montreal and *Toronto, Canada; *Mexico, D.F. and *Buenos Aires, Argentina. FACTORIES: Clifton, N. J. and Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Essential Oils, Aromatics

The position of the essential oils market appeared to have improved with the increase in seasonal demand from beverage and perfume manufacturers. Changes in the form of advances included bay, orange, peppermint, and sandalwood oils last week. The tone of West Indian bay oil has been firmer lately. Contributing factors to this strength were reported to be higher labor costs and political instability at source. Florida orange oil climbed again last week in the face of the seasonal rush caused by warmer weather. The situation remains unchanged—stocks are scarce, and prices reach skyward. Beverage concerns have been turning to lemon and lime for new flavors this year. The shortage of peppermint oil supplies has caused rising prices. New crop time will come in August so the market should be able to hold out until then. The same situation holds true for spearmint oil. Sandalwood oil rose for the second time in a row last week. Prices have been weak for more than a year and are moving back to more normal positions.

Price declines in the essential oils market included citronella, lavandin, and rosemary oils. It would appear that citronella oil could not go much lower, and yet prices continue to drop. Overproduction and overabundance of stocks are this market's ills. The same held true for rosemary oil last week. Government control over production at the sources where such crops as citronella, lemongrass, bois de rose, and rosemary are grown would help bring these markets back to healthier levels.

Several price adjustments in the form of decreases occurred last week on the aromatic chemicals market. Amyl salicylate, benzyl acetate, benzyl alcohol all were lower. Derivatives of the weaker oils in the essential oils market have also been falling. These include linalool, linalyl acetate, and citral.

Activity in the form of price changes on the seeds and spices market was fairly quiet last week. Cassia continued to fall back to more normal levels. Dealers said that it was just a matter of time as to whether shipments will come out before buyers are forced into the spot market. Saigons are said to be easier to come by than Batavias.

Business was said to be good last week on the black pepper market. Quantities of Lampong material held in Singapore caused a price increase there. The heaviest consuming period is nearing, but forward buying is at a low due to the existing hand to mouth policy in most markets nowadays. On the white pepper market, demand for arrivals is good and parcels are snatched up upon release. Spot and shipment prices were said to be on a level with one another.

The vanilla bean market is in a bad fix. Only 50 or 60 tons of Bourbon beans are unsold in Madagascar and new crop will not be harvested until next March. In Mexico the situation is the same. Prices of all grades of vanilla beans are high and will probably go higher.

Price Trends

Advanced

Bay oil, West Indian, 5c. per lb.
Fennel seed, Indian, 2c. per lb.
Ginger, Cochin, ½c. per lb.
Nigerian split, 1c. per lb.
Orange oil, Florida, 25c. per lb.
Pepper, Lampong black, ½c. per lb.
Sarawak black, ¼c. per lb.
Peppermint oil, natural, 10c. per lb.
Sandalwood oil, 50c. per lb.

Reduced

Amyl salicylate, 2c. per lb.
Benzyl acetate, 7c. per lb.
Benzyl alcohol, 7c. per lb.
Cassia, Batavia "A," 2c. per lb.
"B," 2c. per lb.
"C," 1c. per lb.
Korintje "A," 2c. per lb.
"B," 2c. per lb.
"C," 1c. per lb.
Citronella oil, Ceylon, 4c. per lb.
Java type, 4c. per lb.
Lavandin oil, 22-24%, 15c. per lb.
Abrial, 30c. per lb.
Nutmegs, East Indian, 5c. per lb.
Pepper, Malabar black, ¾c. per lb.
Rosemary oil, 5c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 12, 1957
145.70	145.70	145.64	144.87

For Current Prices See Page 9

Essential Oils

Bay—This oil has been gradually firming of late. Last week the listing of West Indian bay oil climbed 5c. to a range of $2.30 to $3 per pound. Reasons given by various dealers in the market for the upward trend have been higher prices at origin due to a rise in labor costs and the rocky political picture.

Citronella—A further shakedown in the price of citronella oil occurred last week, sources stated. Every time there is another price decline, the material is breaking its own record for low listings. The market is overburdened with stocks on spot and at sources. Ceylon citronella oil eased 4c. to a spot reading ranging from 58c. to 70c. while Java type oil decreased 4c. to 59c. to 85c. per pound.

The situation in Formosa is hard to judge as information from that source is difficult to obtain. In Guatemala, farmers are not harvesting the crop because it is not worth their money to do so. This could be the same situation in Formosa. Dealers have been wishing for some time now that the Formosan government would stop in and put a curb on citronella production to thus bring the market to a healthier, more competitive level.

Clove—Another oil to be affected by higher prices recently is clove bud oil. A slight rise in shipping prices occurred again last week, but this did not affect the spot market. The current price last week of the oil was $2.60 to $3.25.

Geranium—Dealers continued to report high prices for all grades of this oil last week. Stocks are small due to damage done to crops during the growing season on the Reunion Islands. The reading last week of Bourbon geranium oil was $17 to $20.75, and Algerian oil ranged from $14.50 to $18.50.

Lavandin — Prices turned around and declined last week, sources reported. Lavandin oil, 22 to 24 percent esters, fell off 15c. per pound to price of $1.25 to $2. Abrial lavandin oil decreased 30c. in price to a reading of 95c. to $1.50.

Orange—In the face of seasonal demand from beverage concerns, Florida orange oil once again rose in price. With this advance, lemon and lime oils are in stronger positions as buyers are reported to be turning to these flavors. The lack of orange oil stocks was touched off in the winter when Florida was struck by a cold wave which damaged the crop. In California the orange oil business is feeling the loss of groves which have been torn up for construction purposes.

Florida orange oil rose 25c. to a listing of $2 to $2.30. California oil held a range of $2.80 to $3.35 per pound.

Origanum—Listings of the oil have been steady for some time now. The present price continued to hold a range of $1.80 to $2.30, sources commented.

Patchouli—Demand has been slack, and dealers overstocked thus causing weak prices which have existed for several months now. The current listings of patchouli oil held a range of $4.40 to $5.75 per pound.

Peppermint—Prices for this oil moved upward again last week following a trend of firm listings. No let up in this firm tone is anticipated before August when the new crop is harvested. Natural peppermint oil advanced 10c. to a reading of $4.50 to $5.50. Redistilled oil was unchanged at $4.60 to $5.85 per pound. According to a survey made by the Department of Agriculture, peppermint acreage was estimated at 42,500 acres, 13 percent below last year's record acreage. The board also said that peppermint acreage had been depleted in all states excepting Washington.

Rosemary—One of the major ills of the essential oils market seems to be overpro-

CHEMICAL BUYERS REPORT IN SECTION II OF THIS ISSUE

Essential Oils

duction and overabundance of stocks on hand. This is the case with rosemary oil. A slight price decline of 5c. set the new reading at a range of $1.05 to $1.40 per pound.

Sandalwood—For over a year and a half now sandalwood oil prices have been low. Lately, these prices have been climbing back to a more normal level. Last week the oil advanced 50c. on spot to a new listing ranging from $12.50 to $13.75.

Spearmint—Firmer listings were the word on this mint oil last week. Prices ranged from $4.65 to $5.25 per pound. Stocks have been scarce and will continue thus until new crop time in August. The crop will be smaller due to depletion of spearmint acreage throughout most of the growing areas.

Aromatic Chemicals

Amyl Salicylate—This aromatic chemical eased slightly last week, a major producer reported. The decline was an adjustment to bring the price more in line with that of the general market. Amyl salicylate fell 2c. to a listing of 80c. to $1.10 per pound.

Benzyl Acetate—A producer last week made an adjustment in the price of benzyl acetate to be more in line with the market. The material eased 7c. to a new listing of 58c. to 79c.

Benzyl Alcohol—This material was another aromatic chemical to feel a price decline, and again the reason given for it by a major producer was to be more in line with the market price. Benzyl alcohol decreased 7c. to a reading of 53c. to 80c.

Citral—Two weeks ago the material felt a price decline. With the persisting soft prices of citronella oil, the derivatives have been easing as well. The price of citral last week was $3.85 per pound.

Linalyl Acetate—Prices of the chemical have been softer due to the pattern of low prices of bois de rose oil. Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, 90 to 92 percent esters, ranged from $4.50 to $5.35. Linalyl acetate, 96 to 98 percent esters continued at $5.05 to $5.60.

Seeds and Spices

Cassia—Prices continued to fall last week, sources here reported. It is now a question of time as to whether shipments will arrive before buyers are forced into the spot market. It was reported that Saigons are more readily available than Batavias. Batavia and Korintje cassia, grades "A," "B," and "C." fell 2c., 2c., and 1c. on spot to listings of 63c., 62c., and 61c. in that order.

Pepper—Malabar black pepper eased slightly while lampong Sarawak materials rose slightly. Demand was fairly good last week, it was reported. Large detentions of Lampong pepper in Singapore made prices there advance. New crop Sarawak was on a par with shipment Lampong. The season of heaviest consumption is approaching. Forward buying is said to have been restricted by conservative inventory policies. Dealers do not seem overly eager to build up reserves. Malabar black pepper fell ¼c. to 26¾c., Lampong black rose ½c. to 26½c., and Sarawak black climbed to ¼c. to 26¼c.

A steady demand continued to consume arrivals on spot as they were released. Shipment prices were said to be practically on a level with spot prices, and future positions have not been lowered noticeably. Muntok white pepper retained the same listing of 40c. per pound for spot material last week.

Vanilla Beans—A pattern of high prices continued to persist for the material last week, and no relief is seen in the coming months. Reports have indicated that a mere 50 or 60 tons of vanilla beans remain unpurchased in Madagascar. This is further complicated by the fact that new crop will not be ready until March of the coming year. In Madagascar the crop of green beans is being sold. Prices offered are 40 percent higher for the green beans than they were 4 weeks ago. Mexico is in equally bad straits with little material left unsold.

Bourbon vanilla beans were firm at a listing of $10.55 to $11.50. Mexican whole beans ranged from $10.60 to $11.50, and Mexican cuts read at $10.50 to $11. Tahiti vanilla beans was listed at $8.20 to $8.50 per pound.

Citrus Oil Makers Benefit From USDA's Lab Study

Recent advances in chemical analysis of citrus oils are providing new and much needed information on the quality of these products and its preservation, according to the Department of Agriculture.

Long recognized as highly complex, the citrus oils have now been analyzed sufficiently, by new chemical methods, to supply a much improved basis for identification of the various oils and estimation of their purity and quality, USDA says.

Processors of citrus oils and manufacturers who buy these products are using the USDA research results, which provide information on the relationships between quality of the oils and the growing areas, varieties and other factors involved in their production.

Scientists of the USDA fruit and vegetable chemistry laboratory at Pasadena, Calif., a unit of USDA's agricultural research service, have conducted an analytical project on citrus oils over the past few years.

In this work they have had cooperation from lemon-industry laboratories. Lemon oil is the most important of the citrus oils.

One achievement of the work on citrus oils has been identification of several solid compounds as members of the group of chemicals known as coumarins.

Dr. W. L. Stanley, who directs these studies, has learned that the distribution of coumarins differs among citrus oils. By adapting chromatographic methods of analysis, he and his co-workers have separated these compounds on glass strips coated with silicic acid, and have determined the quantity of each by measurement of ultraviolet absorption. Thus they have characterized the oils of various citrus fruits.

In addition, Dr. Stanley has developed an improved method for measurement and identification of citral, chief contributor to the characteristic aroma of lemons and other citrus fruits.

This method is unique not only in its selectivity for citral but also in its extreme sensitivity. It is over 5,000 times as sensitive as the method currently used by the lemon oil industry. Scientists can use it to analyze oil from portions of the peel of a single lemon.

Flemming HEW Secretary Pending Swearing in Rites

It's now Secretary Arthur S. Flemming. His nomination as Secretary of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare was confirmed by the senate last week and all that remains now is the formal swearing-in ceremonies expected later this month.

Dr. Flemming, who has held several top jobs in the government and has been a well-known figure in government circles for twenty years, succeeds Marion B. Folsom, who is resigning. Dr. Flemming's last job in the government was director of the Office of Defense Mobilization, which he left last year to become president of Ohio Wesleyan University.

FDA Is Petitioned to Okay Code for Synthetic Sweets

The Food and Drug Administration has been petitioned by the National Preservers Association to approve a set of definitions and standards of identity for artificially sweetened fruit jellies, preserves and jams. Comments may be filed with the agency up to July 20.

The artificial sweetening ingredient that would be allowed as an optional ingredient is saccharin, sodium saccharin, calcium saccharin, sodium cyclamate, potassium cyclamate, calcium cyclamate, or any combination of these.

Vanilla Synthetics Available

Fritzsche Brothers, Inc., New York, has added three new products to its line of vanilla synthetics. Included are "Crystavan," a crystalline compound, "Vanatone," a spray-dried flavor, and "Vanarine," another spray-dried flavor. The three specialties are priced at $6.50, $4.50 and $4.75 per pound, respectively in twenty-five pound drums.

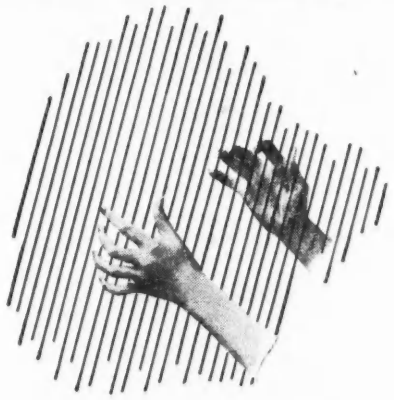
Shulton Names Manager

Shulton, Inc., has named Morton Schwarcz manager of the applications laboratory, a new post in the firm. Mr. Schwarcz will be responsible for the development of household chemical formulations and the creation of end-uses for new industrial chemicals. Before joining Shulton, Mr. Schwarcz was technical director of Motomco, Inc.

From the Canadian North Woods
we bring you the finest
VANILLIN U.S.P.
that modern technological skill
can produce
Write us for samples and quotations
ZINK & TRIEST COMPANY
15 LOMBARD STREET PHILADELPHIA 47, PA.

IMPORT · EXPORT · MANUFACTURE
PERFUME RAW MATERIALS
TACONIC NATURAL OILS COMPANY, INC.
221 Fourth Ave., New York 3

Get it First . . . . . .
Get it All . . . . . .
Get it Straight . . . . . .
. . . . . in OPD



In Skillful Hands

Behind the perfume on a lady's dressing table stand many skills, creative, artistic, technical and those that are the result of long experience and good judgment. Let the proven skills of van Ameringen-Haebler, Inc. serve your perfume needs.

van Ameringen • Haebler, Inc.
521 WEST 57th STREET • NEW YORK 19, NEW YORK
VAN AMERINGEN-HAEBLER, S.A.R.L.
147, RUE J. P. TIMBAUD • COURBEVOIE, SEINE, FRANCE

For fast service and top quality
specify NEVILLE products

RESINS COUMARONE-INDENE, HEAT
REACTIVE, MODIFIED COUMARONE-INDENE
PETROLEUM
RESINS SOLUTIONS
SOLVENTS COAL TAR, PETROLEUM
SHINGLE STAIN OILS
PLASTICIZING RESINS & OILS
NON-STAINING RUBBER ANTIOXIDANTS
RUBBER RECLAIMING OILS
CHEMICAL SPECIALTIES

NEVILLE CHEMICAL COMPANY • PITTSBURGH, PA.

NEVILLE

INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS

Phibro

for plasticizers

DIOCTYL PHTHALATE
ADIPATES
TRICRESYL PHOSPHATE
DIMETHYL PHTHALATE
DIBUTYL PHTHALATE
DIETHYL PHTHALATE

SPECIALLY FORMULATED PLASTICIZERS

In Tank Car, Tank Wagon, Carload Drums and Less Carload Drums

PORTLAND, CONN.
PROVIDENCE 3, R. I.
PHILADELPHIA 6, PA.

CHICAGO 1, ILL.
BALTIMORE 1, MD.
BOSTON 10, MASS.

Philipp Brothers Chemicals, Inc.
COLISEUM TOWER BUILDING
10 COLUMBUS CIRCLE · NEW YORK 19, N. Y. · JU 6-6020

Coatings Materials

A number of synthetic resins and latex emulsions have been marked down in price by major firms. One producer posted reductions of ½c. to 2c. per pound in about half of its alkyd resins and ester gum solutions. In addition, the shipping terms for many grades were changed from f.o.b. mill to delivered, and a higher bulk bracket was established (4,000 gallons or more) at a discount of ¼c. per pound. Taken together, the changes amounted to a considerable price concession.

In the latex field, the price of acrylic emulsion, 40 percent solids, has been lowered 1c. to 19½c. per pound by a leading concern. A manufacturer of the competitive emulsion, polyvinyl acetate, announced that effective July 2 it was reducing by 5c. per pound its spray-dried grades. The reduction was made possible, the manufacturer said, by the combined effect of production economies and expanding markets in the fields of adhesives, building products and coatings.

Copper oxide quotations have a firmer undertone now that metal has advanced without a corresponding hike being posted in oxide. It had looked a week ago as if producers of oxide would close the gap, but no change was reported.

The sales picture for pigments has not altered notably from previous reports. Buying interest is fading with the approach of vacation shutdowns, but this is happening more gradually than last year when buyers retired quickly from the market place to feed off of ample inventories.

Sales of gum rosin recovered slightly in June but lagged well below the level of June 1957, according to a USDA report. There was no glut of supplies however, since, because of unseasonable rains, output failed to reach normal levels. WW receipts ran 18 percent below the amount reported last year but turned out to be adequate to meet market needs. The medium grades in drums encountered milder interest than pales but closed steady in price. In the USDA's forthcoming report on the 1958 crop year another record low in production is expected to be revealed.

Price Trends

Advanced
None
Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 12, 1957
101.45	101.45	101.46	100.76

For Current Prices See Page 9

Prime Pigments

Carbon Black—The following figures in thousands of pounds, indicate production, shipments, stocks and exports of carbon black for May, 1958, with figures for April, 1958, and May, 1957, reported for comparison:

	Furnace	Contact	Total
Production			
May, 1958	94,286	26,623	120,909
April, 1958	107,927	26,051	133,978
May, 1957	125,032	30,733	155,765
Shipments			
May, 1958	102,547	26,091	128,638
April, 1958	113,283	25,863	139,146
May, 1957	117,583	25,916	143,499
Stocks			
May, 1958	254,559	90,417	344,976
April, 1958	262,824	89,885	352,709
May, 1957	239,516	63,562	303,078
Exports			
May, 1958	*	*	*
April, 1958	24,534	12,143	36,677
May, 1957	15,633	28,180	43,813

* Not available.

Copper Oxide—This market now has an underpinning of price strength by virtue of a recent advance in copper metal that was not passed on in oxide quotations. It had looked as though producers would move to close the gap, but so far this has not happened. Perhaps, a trade source said, there is some doubt as to whether the advance in metal will stick.

Oxide is quoted at 42¾c. per pound for black, 40½c. for type I red and 38½c. for type II red in lots of 1,000 to 4,999 pounds. Buying is limited to prompt shipment, for which supply is reported adequate.

Lead Pigments—The last price movement was downward, as reported here a week ago, which brought quotations back to the level of a month earlier. The new schedule made red lead 13¼c. per pound for 95 percent in carlots, 13.45c. for 97 percent, and 13.60c. for 98 percent. Litharge and orange mineral were quoted, respectively, at 12¾c. and 15.60c. per pound, carlots.

Paint manufacture for retail outlets continues to account for a fair volume of white lead sales. Industrial demand for red lead was sluggish all season long and is now just about dried up.

Synthetic Resins

A major manufacturer of resins recently posted price reductions on a number of its alkyds, modified alkyds, ester gums, and gum solutions. Some of the reductions in the alkyd group were substantial, running as high as 2c. per pound, though most varied between ½c. and 1c. per pound.

Additional price relief was granted on many grades by a change of shipping terms from f.o.b. mill to delivered, and by establishment of a higher bulk bracket (4,000 gallons or more) at a discount of ¼c. per pound.

In the latex field, a 1c. reduction was posted by a firm for acrylic resin emulsion, 40 percent solids, making the price 19½c. per pound. Another firm announced on July 2 that effective immediately it was reducing by 5c. per pound its spray dried polyvinyl acetate emulsions. Truckloads became 47c. per pound, and smaller quantities 52c. The price reduction was made possible, the company said, by production economies and expanding markets in the fields of adhesives, building products and coatings.

Natural Resins

Gum—Sales were confined to actual needs last week as consumers watched inventories from the viewpoint of slackening production and plant shutdowns during the summer months.

Quotations of copal and dammar gums held steady at listings of relatively long standing. Singapore grades of dammar were offered here at 39c. to 43c. per pound for No. 1, 31¼c. to 34c. per pound for No. 2 and 17c. to 19c. for No. 3 dust. Siam listed at 33c. to 35c.

Shellac—The local market ruled steady against a seasonally light volume of sales. Material was in ample supply to meet prompt needs, and there were no price changes. Local quotations are expected to reflect the stability that has been imposed on the primary market in the form of floor prices made legally binding by the government of India.

Orange grades are available here at 38c. to 39c. for lemon No. 1, 36c. to 37c. for No. 2 and 34c. to 35c. for superfine. Bleached sells at 46c. for bonedry and 56c. for refined in 1,500-lb. lots, bags.

Naval Stores

While there was a moderate increase in gum rosin buying during June, the pace was considered slow in comparison with June of last year. The crop yield turned out to be just as low as in the previous June because of a recurrence of unseasonable rain, and there was further disappointment in the fact that grade WW receipts ran 18 percent below the level of last year. WG, however, was nine percent higher. The medium grades in drums encountered milder interest than pales but closed steady in price. Tankcars and drums moved in good volume. Another record low in production is expected to emerge from the report on the 1958 crop year.

The weighted average price on all grades, 4,939 drums, f.o.b. plants, was reported by the Department of Agriculture at $8.18 in comparison with $8.17 the

CHEMICAL P.A.'S OUTLOOK IN SECTION II OF THIS ISSUE

previous month and $7.89 in June 1957. At 15,077 drums, sales volume was 3,383 better than in the prior month but a substantial 7,307 drums below the total for last June.

Pine Gum—For the week ended June 28 the average price per standard barrel of commercial crude pine gum was reported at $25.13 as compared with $25.09 the previous week and $26.06 a year ago. The volume of gum deliveries to plants amounted to 17,700 barrels as against 18,600 the previous week and 20,040 a year ago. Content per barrel averaged 10.96 gallons of turpentine and 299.4 pounds of rosin. Gum grading percentages ranged as follows: WW, 31; WG, 29; N, 16; M, 10; and K and below, 14.

Turpentine—A spate of brisk trading toward the close of June brought the monthly sales total to 620,386 gallons, as compared with 549,900 in the same month last year and only 163,9000 the previous month. Offerings were adequate to excessive, causing tankcar prices to weaken to 50.6c. per gallon. A year earlier, quotations had run 4c. higher.

In the USDA's words, "Fairly good clearances of stocks were effected by dealers covering for the 885 tons to be exported by tank steamer to arrive."

Rosin, Gum

(USDA, per 100 lbs.)

	Fri. July 4[1]	Mon. July 7	Tues. July 8	Wed. July 9	Thurs. July 10
Drums—					
N	...	$7.75§		...	$7.85
WG	...	8.10	$8.10	...	8.10
WW	...	8.20	...	...	8.16§
Bags—					
N	...	...	...	...	7.65
WG	...	7.95	...	...	...

Tankcars (for week ended July 10)—
M or better, $7.35

Sales, USDA

...	1,348*	160*	364*[2]	544*

New York
(per 100 lbs., c.l., Friday)
WW, $9.80; WG, $9.70; N, $9.20; K-M, $9.05

Turpentine, Gum

(USDA, per gal., 7.2 lbs.)

Price	.505§	.5075	.5025	...
Sales	18,000¶	8,000¶	12,000¶	...

New York, Friday, per gal. 7 lbs., tankcars, 63c.; l.c.l., 82c.

* Drums equivalent. ¶ Gallons. § Average price. [1] Market closed for holiday. [2] Sales confined to export.

Miscellaneous

Casein—The market remained generally idle last week for the same reasons reported previously: availability of a new soya protein competitively priced, and plant shutdowns by major consuming mills. Argentine sellers are holding the line on prices despite low demand here.

Glue—The following figures compiled by the Bureau of Census indicate production, shipments and stocks of bone and hide glue in thousands of pounds during May with April's figures shown for comparison:

Production

	May	April
Hide, glue, total	4,533	5,188
Low grade	1,653	1,969
Medium grade	1,422	1,592
High grade	1,136	1,229
Extra high grade	322	398
Bone, glue total	4,745	5,005
Green	3,498	3,690
Extracted	1,247	1,315
Glue, total	9,278	10,193

Shipments

Hide, glue, total	3,692	4,024
Low grade	1,405	1,534
Medium grade	1,091	1,375
High grade	898	815
Extra high grade	298	300
Bone, glue total	4,051	3,884
Green	2,996	2,989
Extracted	1,055	895
Glue, total	7,743	7,908

Stocks

Hide, glue total	27,293	26,452
Low grade	9,141	8,893
Medium grade	9,618	9,287
High grade	6,514	6,276
Extra high grade	2,020	1,996
Bone, glue total	9,963	9,269
Green	6,531	6,029
Extracted	3,432	3,240
Glue, total	37,256	35,721

American Can Appoints Presidents for Subsidiaries

American Can Company, New York, has appointed new presidents for two of its wholly owned subsidiaries, Sun Tube Corporation and Bradley Container Corporation.

New president of Bradley, maker of plastic tubes, bottles, and cans with headquarters in Maynard, Mass., is Kenneth M. Leghorn, president of Sun Tube since 1953. New president of Sun Tube, succeeding Mr. Leghorn, is Joseph D. Martin, who has been the subsidiary's executive vice-president since 1955.

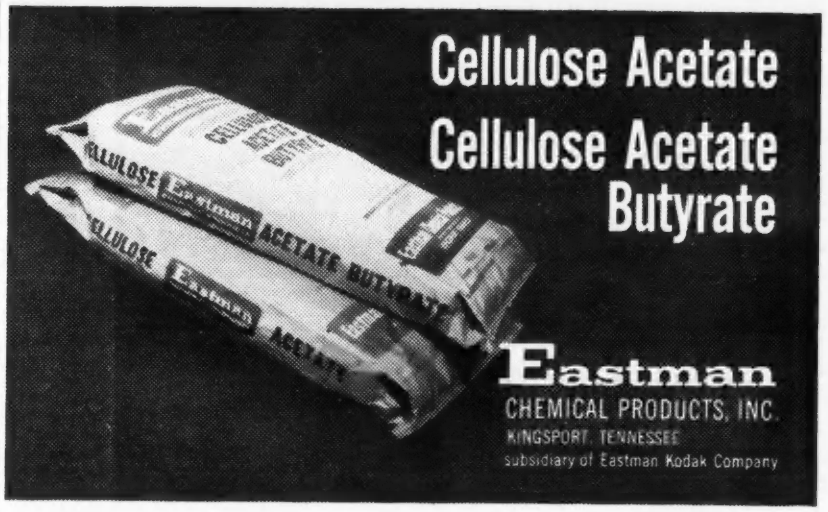
Mr. Leghorn succeeds Leonard A. Britzke, who has returned to the parent company as general manager of manufacture, Canco division.

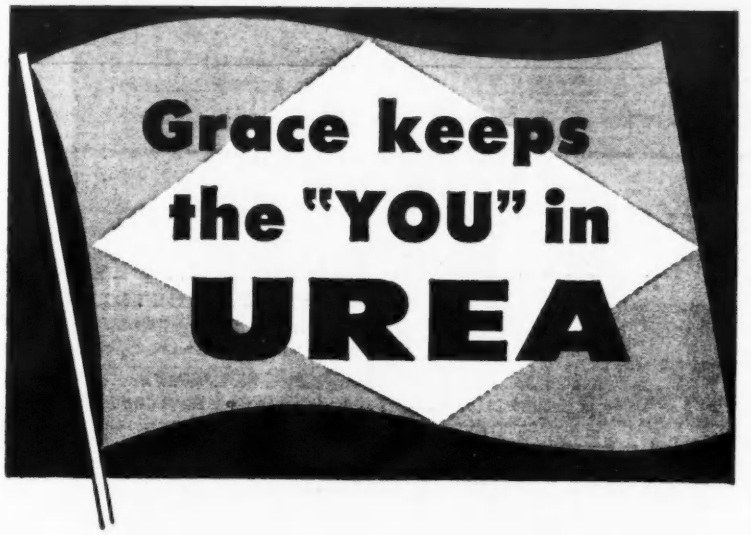
Casein ALL GRADES
• SULPHURIC
• MURIATIC
• LACTIC
• RENNET
Casein for paper coating, adhesives, cold water paints, rubber, plastics.
NATIONAL CASEIN
National Casein Co., Chicago 20, Ill.
National Casein of New Jersey
Riverton, N. J.

STRAINING BAGS
FILTER CLOTHS
FILTER BLANKETS
Fabricated to your specifications from Cotton, Nylon, Dacron, Dynel, Saran and Polyethylene Fabrics
Filter Paper and Filter Discs
We Invite Your Inquiries
FILTER FABRICS, INC.
1529 E. 17th STREET, CLEVELAND 14, OHIO
Phone—Cherry 1-8456

NOW AVAILABLE IN COMMERCIAL QUANTITIES!
CIBA
ARALDITE® EPOXY RD-1
For:
ADHESIVES
BODY SOLDERS
CASTING
COATINGS
IMPREGNATING
LAMINATING
TOOLING
An epoxy reactive diluent exhibiting:
EFFICIENT VISCOSITY REDUCTION
HIGH EPOXY CONTENT (7.0 mols/kg)
LOW VISCOSITY (3 cps. at 23° C.)
NEGLIGIBLE STRENGTH REDUCTION
EXTENSION OF POT-LIFE
VERSATILITY
LOW COST
CIBA
FIRST IN EPOXIES
In the U.S. and Canada, CIBA produces basic resins only
CIBA Company Inc., Plastics Division, Kimberton, Pa.
Please send me complete technical information on Araldite Epoxy RD-1.
I am also interested in information on.....
NAME
ADDRESS
COMPANY TITLE
CITY STATE

WATER GROUND MICA FOR PAINTS
"SILVERSHEEN SPECIAL" 325 MESH
RICHMOND MICA CORP.
NEWPORT NEWS, VA. 62 WORTH ST., NEW YORK 13, N. Y.
Canada: P. N. Soden & Co., Ltd., 2143 St. Patrick Street, Montreal 22, Canada





Your needs and desires, your specifications are fulfilled when you order urea from Grace.

Grace is a leading source for urea, the basic, versatile chemical with applications in...

RESINS • PHARMACEUTICALS
ADHESIVES • CHEMICALS
PLASTICS
AND MANY OTHER FIELDS

And Grace has "A WORLD OF EXPERIENCE" in producing urea with you in mind!

Grace A WORLD OF EXPERIENCE

Write for samples, specifications and further information.

Grace Chemical Company
A Division of W. R. Grace & Co.
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE
MEMPHIS—Home Federal Bldg., JAckson 7-1551 • CHICAGO—75 E. Wacker, FRanklin 2-6424
TAMPA—2808 S. MacDill Ave., 82-3531 • NEW YORK—7 Hanover Square, Digby 4-1200

Suppliers to the industry-
Tamms
IMPORTANT PAINT INGREDIENTS OF UNIFORM GRADE AND TOP QUALITY

SILICA
Amorphous Crystalline and Diatomaceous in proper grind

DIATOMACEOUS EARTH
Excellent flatting agent giving low angular sheen

MAGNESIUM SILICATE
New York state talc 325 mesh and micronized grades

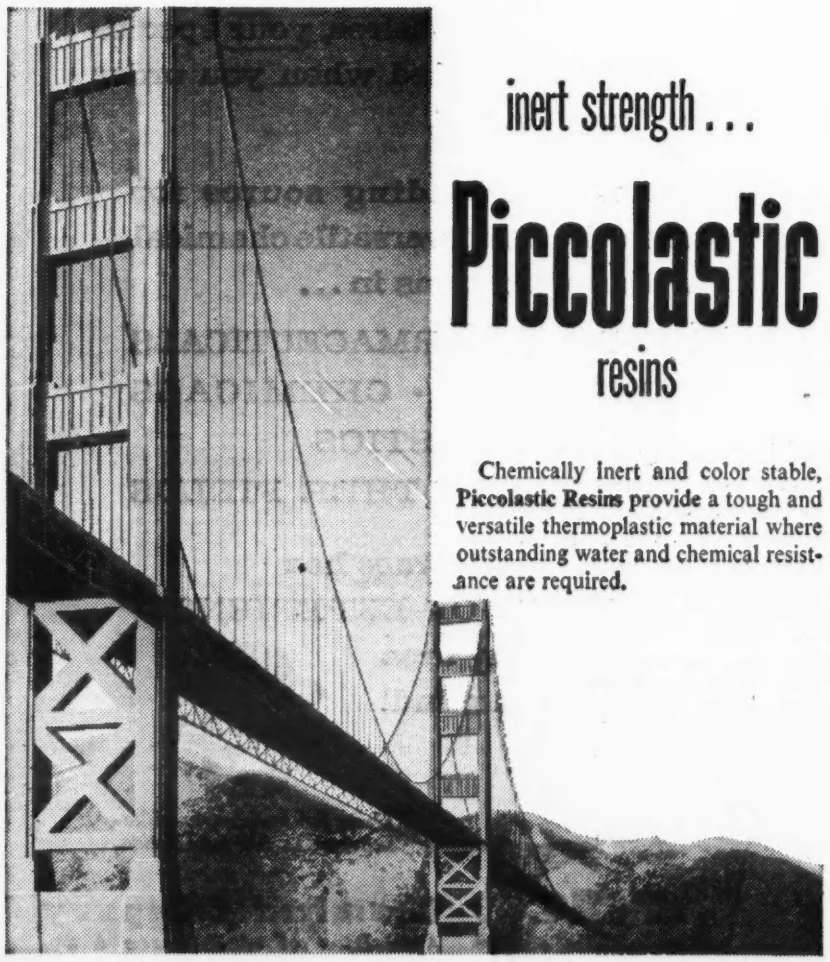
CLAYS
Domestic and imported grades

WHITING
Water ground, dry ground, 325 mesh and micronized grinds

MAGNESIUM CARBONATE
High bulking and re-inforcing pigment

TAMMS INDUSTRIES CO.
FM-18, 228 N. LA SALLE ST., CHICAGO 1, ILL.

RONA™
PEARLESCENT PIGMENTS
For a New Low Cost PEARL FINISH
NATURAL and SYNTHETIC
For use in Paints, Lacquers, Varnishes and Synthetics—Bake or Air Dry finishes.
RONA LABORATORIES INC.
East 21st and East 22nd Streets • Bayonne 12, New Jersey
Largest exclusive manufacturers of Pearl Essence and Pearlescent Pigments


inert strength . . .
Piccolastic
resins
Chemically inert and color stable, **Piccolastic Resins** provide a tough and versatile thermoplastic material where outstanding water and chemical resistance are required.
PENNSYLVANIA INDUSTRIAL CHEMICAL CORPORATION
Clairton, Penna.

Coating Materials of South Subject of USDA Report

Importance of Southern farm products in protective coatings, and research to expand the use of these products in such coatings, particularly research at the southern utilization research and development division of the agricultural research service, Department of Agriculture, are discussed in a recent publicaton by Dr. C. H. Fisher, division director, and Dr. L. A. Goldblatt, head of industrial oils investigations in the division.

Several of the commodities under investigation in the southern division are either used in protective coatings, or by their nature show sufficient promise to encourage coatings research.

These include vegetable oils such as tung oil and castor oil; naval stores, including rosin and turpentine; rice wax; sucrase and sugarcane products such as aconitic acid; miscellaneous products derived from naval stores; glyceride oils, and jojoba oil, a liquid wax derived from the jojoba nut, or Simmondsia Chinensis.

Contributions of the division to improvement of processing methods are cited, such as improved fire stills, steam stills, and the "Olustee Process" of gum cleaning, applicable to naval stores; modernization of the tung processing industry; and the filtration-extraction process for oilseeds.

Progress in fundamental research includes such accomplishments as isolation and characterization of components of naval stores products, establishment of the structure of the eleostearic acids of tung oil, and advances in the development of acetoglycerides.

Developments in the manufacture of protective coatings from tung oil, and new knowledge about a number of components or derivatives of the products studied at SURDD are also cited.

"Research to Improve and Expand the Use of Southern Farm Products in Protective Coatings" was published in a recent issue of Official Digest of the Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs. Single copies of reprints may be obtained from the Southern Utilization Research and Development Division, P. O. Box 7307, New Orleans 19, La.

Eli Lilly Prepared to Start Control Building Construction

Construction of a four-story, air-conditioned control building will get under way in August at Eli Lilly & Co.'s McCarty street plant in Indianapolis, Ind. Estimated to cost between $2.5 million and $3.5 million, it is expected to be completed by March, 1960.

Accommodating about 350 persons, the new building will be occupied by the analytical and microbiological testing departments. In addition to individual laboratories, there will be separate rooms for special equipment, such as x-ray units and spectrophotometers and equipment for vapor phase chromatography, paper chromatography, and spectrography.

Trade Bill

—*Continued from page 4*

a restatement of existing law. There is nothing now to prevent congress from passing legislation putting tariff commission recommendations into effect and passing the bill over presidential veto.

As regards the national security section of the trade program, the senate committee broadened the language to provide that the President must take into consideration the effect on national security of a weakening of the country's economy by excessive imports of individual products. A proposal to impose mandatory quotas on oil imports was voted down in the committee along with another proposal to extend the law only for two years.

Drug Law Unit

—*Continued from page 7*

partment of Health, Education and Welfare, and Arthur A. Dickerman, western counsel for the Food and Drug Administration.

H. J. Anslinger, Commissioner of Narcotics, will speak on the federal narcotic law and this will be followed by a talk on the meat inspection act by Dr. A. R. Miller, director of the meat inspection division in the Agricultural Research Service.

R. E. Curran, of Ottawa, legal adviser to the Canadian Department of National Health and Welfare, will discuss the Canadian food and drugs act.

An afternoon program will feature papers on food and drug law by the following:

Thomas W. Christopher, associate dean of the School of Law, Emory University; Eugene M. Elson and Tobias G. Klinger, both of Los Angeles; Wallace E. Sedgwick, of San Francisco, and Donald D. Stark, of Corona, Calif.

Ethylene Dibromide Ruling Is Sought by Dow Chemical

Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., has filed a petition with the Food and Drug Administration for a tolerance of 75 parts per million for residues of inorganic bromides resulting from soil treatment with ethylene dibromide, in or on potatoes.

Tentative approval has been given by FDA to tolerances ranging from 5 parts per million to 200 parts per million for residues of inorganic bromides resulting from fumigation with methyl bromide of a long list of agricultural products.

Union Carbide Plans to Rent 12 Floors of Its New Building

Union Carbide Corporation will rent twelve floors in the tower of its new-two-story stainless steel building, which is now being erected between Park and 47th and 48th streets in New York.

Each tower floor contains 17,500 square feet of net rentable area. Union Carbide will occupy forty floors in the tower as well as the twelve-story Madison avenue section of the building. The fourteenth through twenty-fifth floors will be rented. Completion is expected the early part of 1960.

Lever Bros. Asked

—*Continued from page 3*

would oppose the government suit and expressed confidence that the "all" transaction would be sustained.

A Monsanto official added that apparently the suit was based on "incorrect" information.

The complaint is based on the acquisition by Lever Brothers, reported to be the second largest domestic seller of general service packaged and liquid synthetic detergents, of trademarks, patents, copyrights and other properties relating to "all" from Monsanto in May, 1957.

In return, Lever Brothers is charged with obligating itself to purchase Monsanto products. The complaint charges that the "all" acquisition violates Section 7 of the Clayton act.

According to the complaint the transfer of "all" eliminated competition between Monsanto and Lever Brothers and may tend to substantially lessen competition in the detergent field.

Prior to the transfer of "all" to Lever Brothers, Monsanto's sales amounted to over 5 percent of the market for detergents. It is alleged that the transfer gives Lever Brothers about 20 percent of the market.

The transfer of "all" from Monsanto to Lever will eliminate actual and potential competition between the two companies in the sale of detergents, according to the complaint.

Assistant Attorney General Victor R. Hansen, head of the Justice department antitrust division, stated: "This is another step in the department's vigorous program to prevent the weakening of competition through the transfer of corporate assets, a practice against which congress specifically legislated by its 1950 amendment of Section 7 of the Clayton act.

"Household detergents are a cost of living item and price competition among a substantial number of manufacturers in this field is essential.

"The purpose of this proceeding is to preserve competition in an area which directly affects the overwhelming portion of the American public. Wash-day products are required by every housewife and it is essential that this field have a vigorously competitive base."

BARECO
WE HAVE THE WAX YOU NEED . . .
OR CAN MAKE IT!
BARECO WAX CO.
A DIVISION OF PETROLITE CORP.
SALES OFFICE: BOX 2099
TULSA, OKLAHOMA

Petroleum Derivatives

Benzene declined 5 cents in price last week, producers reported. Overabundance of domestic and heavy imports of low priced benzene stocks was given as the reason for the change. Otherwise the seasonal market continued to show slight strength and aid to the present petroleum derivatives position. One bright spot on the market was the seasonal stability found in the non-industrial paint business. Also, microcrystalline wax appeared to be fairly rosy due to demand from the waxed paper and cardboard container market. Toluene and xylene conditions remained unchanged on the heels of the softened toluene price structure. Rumors of pending price changes for xylene continued but have been slightly abeted by the persisting soft and easy market. The situation depends on what way the market will go during the next months and especially the Fall.

In general, earlier hopes that the market would gain solidity sometime this year, has diminished, and predictions are that the coming year of 1959 will bring about the change. The economic picture still looks hazy, and on the whole, producers are not counting on much strength in the immediate future.

According to a report by the Bureau of Mines, April production of crude petroleum in this country averaged 6,288,000 barrels daily, an increase of 15,000 barrels per day over the 6,273,000 barrels per day recorded in March. The indicated demand for domestic crude oil decreased 122,000 barrels per day to a daily average of 6,423,000 barrels while stocks of domestic crude decreased at the rate of 135,000 barrels per day for the month. Total crude stocks, domestic and foreign, were 273,959,000 barrels on April 30, 1958, compared with 278,534,000 barrels a month ago.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
Benzene, 5c. per gal.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 12, 1957
106.68	106.73	106.73	106.83

For Current Prices See Page 9

Solvents and Diluents

Benzene—Prices of the material declined 5c. per gallon, f.o.b. refinery, last week sources reported. The price fell due to a market overburdened by stocks and heavy import volume at low prices. The drop of 5c. made new listings of 31c.

It has been reported that industrial benzol imports have dropped by nearly 50 percent from those of a year ago. Imports have come primarily from the Soviet Union and satillites. The decline in imports, according to a source, is related to a corresponding drop in demand for the account of large chemical manufacturers. In 1956 benzene imports were tallied at about 60 million gallons. Last year they dropped to 53 million gallons.

Partial aromatics—This market was unchanged last week. Producers here reported that demand from paint manufacturers for non-industrial areas of the market still reflected a seasonal tone. It was suggested that the general market character was better than expected. However, this was not felt to be the general attitude and other sources agreed that some dark days are ahead yet for this market.

Cleaners Naphtha — This market appeared to be moving along steadily last week, most producers agreed. The seasonal factor — always considered practically basic for cleaners naphtha—was giving the market its present strength. Encroachments into its steadiness, caused by the increasing uses of synthetic fiber in summer materials, continued to be a matter for worry, but generally producers felt that conditions remain at present levels during the summer months.

Toluene—Producers reported last week that toluene consumption continued on a seasonal downtrend. Producers also said that trading was slow and would continue thus during July and August due to vacation shutdowns and lack of demand. Prices of the material were unchanged last week.

Xylene—Producers continued to remain close-mouthed as to whether or not they will shift prices of xylene. The general feeling throughout the market is that though the change may not take place immediately it is pending unless the market takes an unexpected turn to the better. According to one source, it depends upon what direction the market takes during the next months and in particular the Fall. This opinion exists despite the producer's argument that slashed prices will not make for a larger market. Production and sales continued at unchanged levels and no shifts are anticipated in the near future.

LPG's

Butane-propane mix—Production of this material during the first two weeks of June, according to the American Petroleum Institute, amounted to 23,799,000 gallons as compared with the 29,858,000 gallons produced during the last two weeks of May and the 30,139,000 gallons produced during the first two weeks of June of the year previous. Inventories of butane-propane mix at plants, terminals, and underground were computed at 25,604,000 gallons on June 15 compared to the 25,632,000 gallons in stock May 31 and the 29,120,000 gallons in stock on June 15 of the year previous.

Waxes, Mineral

Microcrystalline — Conditions for this material remained unchanged last week, producers here reported, with both sales and production continuing at previous levels. On the whole, one source said, the picture for this material is a healthy one. Most of microcrystalline health is derived from the waxed paper and cardboard container market. Much of this market acquired its strength through the burdgeoning frozen foods market. The waxed container market is finding development and strength in the foreign as well as the domestic market, it was added. Paraffin waxes also are taking some of their strength from the container field because of the fact that it is used in composition with microcrystalline for the production of waxed containers.

Miscellaneous

Crude oil—Current reports of the industry for the week ended June 27 indicate an increase in crude oil production and an increase in crude runs. According to the weekly report by the American Petroleum Institute, the daily average output of crude (including lease condensate) was 6,373,000 barrels, an increase of 28,000 barrels from the preceding week. Daily average crude runs to stills of 7,541,000 barrels were 19,000 barrels above the preceding week, and 374,000 barrels below the week ended June 28, 1957. Runs of foreign crude amount to 1,048,000 barrels daily, compared with 992,000 barrels in the preceding week. For the four-week period ending June 27, crude oil production averaged 6,327,000 barrels daily, and crude runs to stills averaged 7,603,000 barrels daily with runs of foreign crude averaging 964,000 barrels daily.

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended June 28 totaled 258,120,000 barrels, according to data reported to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 260,693,000 barrels for the preceding week, this represents a decrease of 2,573,000 barrels comprising a decrease of 367,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and a decrease of 928,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

CHEMICAL BUYERS REPORT IN SECTION II OF THIS ISSUE

Penn-Drake®

Custom refines them all

White Oils
Petrolatums
Solvents
Sulfonates

penn drake products

PENNSYLVANIA REFINING COMPANY
BUTLER, PENNSYLVANIA
Branches: Cleveland, Ohio and Edgewater, N. J.
Representatives in all Principal Cities

HELP SAVE ONE FRIEND FROM CANCER

STRIKE BACK AT CANCER . . . MAN'S CRUELEST ENEMY . . . GIVE

Tens of thousands with cancer will lose their lives needlessly this year. They could have been cured by early diagnosis and prompt treatment.

Will one of these unfortunate victims be a friend of yours? It could happen. We know that cancer strikes one in four.

There's a way to help that friend, and thousands of others. That's by helping the American Cancer Society spread its educational message as widely as possible.

Money you contribute improves services to patients, arms everyone with protective information about cancer, and pays for research to conquer this cruelest of diseases.

When you give your dollars to the American Cancer Society, you are making an investment that pays off in the saving of human lives. Perhaps the life of one friend. Perhaps your own life.

American Cancer Society

GENTLEMEN:

I want to help conquer Cancer.

( ) Please send me free information about Cancer.

( ) Enclosed is my contribution of $____ to the Cancer Crusade.

Name_____

Address_____

City_____ Zone____ State_____

(MAIL TO: CANCER, c/o your town's Postmaster)

WAXES

ALL KINDS

Carnauba—Pure and Technical
Japan wax—Bayberry—Beeswax
Candelilla—Ozokerites
Ouricury—Spermaceti—etc.
75 years of continuous Service and Dependability.
Est. 1882

Sole Importers U. S. and Canada, Riebeck Montan Wax Products.

STROHMEYER & ARPE CO., 139 Franklin Street, New York 13, N.Y., WA 5-2300

SUN BLEACHED

Beehive Brand **BEESWAX**
• FINEST QUALITY
• GUARANTEED PURE
WILL & BAUMER CANDLE CO., INC.
Dept. OP-7 Established 1855 Syracuse, N. Y.
Spermaceti Ceresine Red Oil Glycerine Stearic Acid

WARRANTED PURE BEES WAX

WAXES *for every purpose*

CONCORD CHEMICAL CO., Inc.
CAMDEN NEW JERSEY WOodlawn 6-1526

- Carnauba Replacements
- Japan Replacements
- Microcrystalline
- Specialty

WAXES

Importers and Refiners
CARNAUBA • OURICURY
CANDELILLA
Crude • Refined • Bleached • Flaked • Powdered
MAMARONECK REFINED BRAND
Vegetable Waxes
CERESINS — OZOKERITES
Palm Waxes — Resin Blends
Compounds and blends made to your specifications

CERITA WAXES

M. ARGÜESO & CO. INC.
441 Waverly Ave., Mamaroneck, N.Y.
Mamaroneck 9-4746 • Cable: MARGUESO • Established 1908

When you buy Emersol® Stearic Acids you'll win acclaim...

from your Sales Department—because the lighter color and greater stability imparted to your products will cause sales to soar!

from your Production Department—because the higher quality and consistent uniformity of Emersol Stearic Acids permit them to make better products with less trouble!

from your Top Management—because they like to see greater profits, and the increased sales and more efficient production you get when you use Emersol Stearic Acids mean just that! Remember, Emersol Stearic Acids cost you no more than competitive grades.

So, be a hero to your company—buy the Emersol brand the next time you order Stearic Acid. Write Dept. O today for the new, comprehensive 24-page Emeryfacts titled "Emersol Stearic Acids."

Emery Fatty Acid Sales Dept.
Emery Industries, Inc., Carew Tower, Cincinnati 2, Ohio

New York • Philadelphia • Lowell, Mass.
Chicago • San Francisco • Cleveland
Ecclestone Chemical Co., Detroit
Warehouse stocks also in St. Louis, Buffalo, Baltimore and Los Angeles
Export: Carew Tower, Cincinnati 2, Ohio
In Canada: Emery Industries (Canada) Ltd., 639 Nelson St., London, Ontario

Oils, Fats and Waxes

This market reflected the usual summer doldrums. Trading was quiet for the entire list. Cottonseed and soybean oils were unsettled with the futures market. Consuming interest was limited. Old crop cottonseed oil was practically cleaned up in the southeast and Valley, wth light stocks available in Texas. Interest in new crop was still quiet. Corn oil was inactive and lower. Production of peanut oil was practically nil and quotations were merely nominal.

Firm tone featured the tallow and grease market, despite limited trading. Offerings continued light and were closely held. Soapers purchased bleachable fancy at unchanged levels, while dealers traded at slight premium. Lard was firmer, advancing fractionally.

Linseed oil remained steady at the current price schedule, reflecting the strength of the flaxseed market. Demand was limited to actual needs, while deliveries were in fair request against existing contracts. Oiticica oil was quiet and unchanged. Tung oil was maintained at prevailing quotations, despite slow demand. Brazilian castor oil was inactive, but steady, with the firmness of replacements from Brazil. Menhaden oil was quiet and nominal. Fishing was reported fair and production to date was said to be at 25 percent below a year ago.

Margarine production in May was indicated at 121,338,000 pounds, compared with 131,531 pounds in April and 116,916,000 pounds, May last year. Output for first five months of this year, January-May amounted to 663,315,000 pounds against 614,022,000 pounds for the same period last year. Stocks at the end of May were placed at 34,520,000 pounds compared with 33,163,000 pounds a year ago. Preliminary figures placed the 1957 production at 1,460,940 pounds compared with 1,368,833,000 in 1956 and 1,332,887,000 in 1955.

Price Trends

Advanced

Coconut oil, ¼c. per lb.
Copra, $2.50 per ton
Grease, choice white, ¼c. per lb.
Lard, cash, 2 5c. per lb.
Safflower oil, ½c. per lb.
Soybean meal, $2.50 per ton

Reduced

Cocoa butter, 2c. per lb.
Corn oil, crude, ¼c. per lb.
Refd., ¼c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 12, 1957
119.85	119.04	117.53	114.53

For Current Prices See Page 9

Vegetable Oils

Castor—Market was without change. Demand was light and spotty. Domestic grades were held at former levels. No. 1 Brazilian was quoted at 16c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Import of castor beans and castor oil at New York and Philadelphia last week were as follows:

	Pounds	
	Castor Beans	Castor Oil
Last week	.....	958,000
Previous week	.....	822,000
Corresponding week, 1957	.....	4,982,000
Total this year	8,769,700	43,023,000
Corresponding period, 1957	12,322,900	55,984,000

Coconut—Crude was firmer and advanced to 13¾c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast and 14⅞c., tankcars, New York, prompt shipment.

Corn—Crude was slightly lower, with sales at 13c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, July and 12⅞c., August delivery. Refined was quoted at 16.60c., tankcars, New York basis.

Cottonseed—Futures were irregular last week, and the market closed unsettled. Trading was quite active. July tenders were increased to 119 contracts. Forward months held steady, reflecting the smaller cotton acreage. Trade interests continued to take July against sales of September forward deliveries. Weather conditions were satisfactory for the cotton and soybeans crops. Actual export business continued slow. Cash oils were steady. Refined salad was held at 15½c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt.

Old crop crude was sold up and scarce in the southeast and Valley, with only limited quantities available in Texas. This created a better tone. Quotations were firmer at 11⅞c. per pound, tankcars, Valley; 11⅜c., Lubbock and 11½c. Waco. Interest in new crop oil was still inactive.

Export declarations were light for the week ending July 4 and follow: Crude, 61,600 pounds and refined, 65,840 pounds.

Cotton acreage in cultivation in July was placed at 12,402,000 acres by the Department of Agriculture in its first report of this season. This compared with 14,066,000 acres last year and 22,611,000 acres for the 10-year (1946-55) average. The department did not forecast production, but the crop would be about 9,500,000 bales at recent average yields per acre and would be the smallest crop since 1946, when 8,640,000 bales were produced. Production in 1957 totaled 10,946,000 bales and 10-year average, 13,669,000 bales. The first official forecast of cotton production was scheduled for August 8.

Linseed—This market remained steady with firmer flaxseed. Raw oil was unchanged at 13.7c. per pound, tankcars, Minneapolis, July-September; 13.9c., October-December and 14.1c., January-March. Withdrawals of oil against current contracts were less active, due to vacation shutdowns.

Flaxseed—Flaxseed crop as of July 1 was forecast at 31,804,000 bushels by the Department of Agriculture and acreage for harvest at 3,918,000 acres. This compared with 1957 production of 26,528,000 bushels and 10-year average of 22,359,000 bushels. Stocks on farms, July 1 totaled 1,544,000 bushels against 2,551,000 last year and 1947-56 average of 2,439,000.

Minneapolis.—Strength persisted in this market, crushers advancing bids 5c. a bushel to $3.20, spot and to-arrive, basis Minneapolis. Scattered lots traded as high as 5c. over the market. Impetus was provided by the fact that the 200,000 bushels sold by C.C.C. went for export at prices ranging to $3.28¼, f.o.b. vessel. Offerings in the cash market were meager, but to-arrive bookings experienced a mild flurry on the upturn. Need for rain was apparent in some areas of the U.S. flax growing belt, but generally the crop is making good progress. Much of crop in Canada has deteriorated to the extent that trade advices indicate rains would be too late. Sales in the Minneapolis spot market were posted as only two cars, to-arrive bookings amounted to 14 cars and about 10,000 bushels in truckiots. Arrivals for all accounts total 107 cars (41 for C.C.C.), compared with 146 a year ago. Shipped were 2 cars against 14 last year.

Receipts and shipments of flaxseed, in bushels, were as follows:

	Receipts		Shipments
	1957-58	1956-57	1957-58
Past week	187,250	297,000	3,500
Since Sept. 1	16,943,250	28,867,200	2,074,750

Oiticica—Market was quiet and steady. Tankcars were held at 16½c. per pound, New York, prompt delivery. Drums were maintained at 18c. to 18½c., spot as to quantity.

Olive—Buying interest continued slow on spot and for shipment. Greek oil was unchanged at $58.50 per 100 kilos, drums, c.a.f. New York, with Tunisian steadier at $57., and Italian offered at $60., same basis. Stocks on spot ranged from $2.30 to $2.40 per gallon, drums, duty paid, as to quality and quantity.

Palm—Business was reported inactive. Drums were quoted at 14.20c. to 15.20c. per pound, spot as to quantity and 12c., for tankcars.

Peanut—Trading was slow. Light offers of crude were quoted at 17⅜c. per pound,

Cottonseed Oil Futures

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended Friday, July 11, follow:

	Sales	Cents per Pound—High	Low	Close
July	295	13.58	13.35	13.43@13.55
Sept.	462	13.97	13.60	13.68@13.70
Oct.	69	14.05	13.66	13.69@13.79
Dec.	338	14.18	13.75	13.85@13.87
March	194	14.33	13.86	13.95@13.98
May	126	14.25	13.85	13.96@13.98
July (1959)	53	14.14	13.80	13.87S

Total sales and switches, 1,372 contracts.

CHEMICAL P.A.'S OUTLOOK IN SECTION II OF THIS ISSUE

Oils, Fats and Waxes

tankcars, f.o.b. mills with buyers ideas about 1c. less. The government was expected to release peanuts for crushing in August. Refined oil was nominal at 20½c., tankcars, New York, basis.

Safflower—Market was firm, with new crop raised ½c. to 16.35c. per pound, tankcars, New York, June-August shipment.

Soybean—Market was quiet and easy. Sales of crude ranged from 9¾c. to 9⅞c. per pound, tankcars, Decatur, unrestricted, July-August, and closed nominal at the lower figure. Refined salad oil was inactive and unchanged at 12⅜c. per pound, tankcars, New York, nearby.

Export declarations for the week ending July 4 were: Crude, 2,810,620 pounds and refined, 4,792,000 pounds.

The Department of Agriculture reported the 1958 acreage planted to soybeans at 24,414,000 acres compared with 21,804,000 last year and 10 year average of 15,936,000. Stocks on farms, July 1 totaled 26,529,000 bushels against 36,312,000 last year and 1947-56 average of 10,768,000.

Soybean Oil Futures

Sales and prices of crude soybean oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the New York Produce Exchange for the week ended Friday, July 11, follow:

	Sales	Cents per Pound High	Low	Close
No sales last week.				

Tung—Steady tone prevailed, despite light demand. Tankcars were maintained at 21½c. per pound, New York, prompt delivery. Drums were unchanged at 23c. to 23½c., as to quantity.

Miscellaneous

Cocoa Butter—Market was easy and lower, prices ranging from 97c. to $1.03 per pound, spot as to quantity.

Copra—Market was higher and lifted to $182.50 per ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast.

Fats and Greases

Greases—Demand was spotty, lacking volume. Market remained firm and slightly higher for choice white with sales reported at 8⅝c. per pound, tankcars, delivered. Yellow was 7½c. bid and up to 7¾c. asked, as to acid same basis.

Lard—This market was strong and fractionally higher. Cash lard advanced to 12.7c. per pound, drums, Chicago.

Tallow—Offerings continued light and firmly held. Soapers bought bleachable fancy at 8¼c. per pound, tankcars, delivered with sellers holding all grades at ⅛c. more. Prime ranged from 8c. to 8⅛c.; special, 7¾c. to 7⅞c. and No. 1, 7½c. to 7¾c., same basis. Export interest was limited. Guaranteed fancy was maintained at 9½c., drums, f.a.s. and 8⅞c., bulk.

Fish Oils

Cod—Buying interest for replacements was reported light. Shipments were unchanged at 9c. per pound, drums, exdock New York prompt. Stocks on spot ranged from 10c. to 10¼c. per pound, drums, exwarehouse, as to quantity.

Menhaden—Fishing on the Gulf and Atlantic coast was reported as fair. Trading was still slow. Tankcars were nominal at 7c. per pound, f.o.b. works and ¼c. more on board steamer. Refined was quiet. Light pressed was offered at 10½c., tankcars, New York basis.

Cottonseed Crush: May

Cottonseed received and crushed and production of cottonseed products during May and April, as compiled by Bureau of Census, follows:

	May	April
Cottonseed		
	Tons	
Receipts at mills	5,001	11,855
Crushed or used	179,741	254,651
Stocks at mills	340,786	515,526
Crude Oil		
	Pounds	
Produced	61,675,000	87,224,000
Stocks at mills	28,066,000	36,909,000
Cake and Meal		
	Tons	
Produced	81,357	117,320
Stocks at mills	182,734	189,776
Hulls		
	Tons	
Produced	45,564	60,739
Stocks at mills	128,501	131,038

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—Interest in selling new crop continued slow. Small stocks of old crop meal were offered at $62 to $63 per ton, sacked, Memphis and $70, Alabama and Georgia, July shipment.

Linseed Meal—Good demand noted for nearby delivery. Market firm and unchanged.

Minneapolis.—Prices were firm in this market and good demand prevailed for spot and nearby supplies. Production was light, a crusher or two shut down for vacations. Users continued to withdraw against old contracts at active pace. Extracted linseed meal, 34 percent protein, was held at $56 to $56.50 a ton, bulk, in carlots, f.o.b., Minneapolis. Old process meal was offered at $57.50 for August delivery; $56 for September.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:

	1957-58	1956-57
Past week	5,880,000	7,740,000
Since Sept. 1	559,020,000	547,660,000

Soybean Meal.—Supplies were extremely tight for nearby delivery of soybean

"What a whale of a difference Sperm Oil makes"

MOBY DICK Sperm Oil

WERNER G. SMITH INC.
1730 TRAIN AVENUE
CLEVELAND 13, OHIO

REFRACTOMETERS
For accurately determining the consistency and purity of liquids and solids
Send for Descriptive Literature
VALENTINE TECHNICAL INSTRUMENT CORP.
RICHMONDVILLE, NEW YORK • Telephone: SUMMIT-28

ARMOUR
. . . top name for top quality stearic acids!

NEO-FAT 18
93% STEARIC

NEO-FAT 18-S
95% STEARIC

Both with a high titer of 65°C (min.)

Armour's outstanding specialty stearic acids—Neo-Fat 18 or 18S—with their extra light color, low iodine value and excellent stability, make them ideal for upgrading your finished products. Write, or ask your Armour representative, for samples and further information.

ARMOUR
CHEMICAL DIVISION
1355 West 31st Street • Chicago 9, Illinois
© Armour and Company

GROCO 5L

Low Linoleic

WHITE OLEINE

Titre	5°C. max.
Titre	41°F. max.
Color 5¼" Lovibond Red	1 max.
Color 5¼" Lovibond Yellow	10 max.
Color Gardner 1933	2 max.
Unsaponifiable	1.0% max.
Saponification Value	201-206
Acid Value	200-205
% F.F.A. as Oleic Acid	99.5 min.
Iodine Value (WIJS)	86 max.
Total Polyunsaturated Fatty Acids, 3.0% max.	

COMPOSITION

Myristic	6%
Palmitic	2%
Oleic	89%
Linoleic	2.5%
Linolenic	0.5%

a. gross & COMPANY

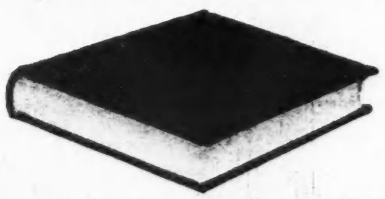
295 Madison Ave., New York 17, N. Y.
Factory: Newark, N. J.
Distributors in Principal Cities • Manufacturers since 1837

Send for samples and free booklet, "Fatty Acids in Modern Industry".

To guide you in

Control of air pollution

seven panels of experts offer well-checked facts and methods



Here is a systematic presentation of some of the most useful information that has been amassed about the pollution of air; its effects on human, plant, and animal health; the measures that are being taken to control it successfully; the legal and administrative problems that are being overcome in connection with pollution prevention and control.

AIR POLLUTION

Proceedings of the United States Technical Conference on Air Pollution
Sponsored by the Interdepartmental Committee on Air Pollution
Chairman: Louis C. McCabe, formerly Chief, Office of Air and Stream Pollution, Department of the Interior

847 pages, 7½x10, 285 illus., 85 tables, $15.00

These are the specific, authoritative facts presented at a top-level government conference on pollution—a conference that brought together experts in every phase of the problem. Here is the picture of how contamination of the air affects humans, livestock, and crops and of which chemicals are really dangerous and which are not. Here are detailed analyses of different contaminants, with methods for finding the nature and degree of pollution. Included is a discussion of the very latest equipment for pollution control, with an explanation of how each kind works and what its limitations are. The section on instruments describes and explains best practices of measuring the kind and degree of pollution. One section covers the legal problems involved in drawing up and enforcing pollution control statutes. The interrelation of weather and climate and pollution problems is fully treated.

A few of the 97 topics covered:

- Fluoric contamination of livestock
- Pollution from mine refuse piles
- Sulfur dioxide and conifers
- Relation of particle size to pollution
- Physical properties of aerosols
- Use of the electron microscope
- Use of the midget impinger
- Chemical analysis of pollutants
- Fluorometric analysis
- Spectrographic analysis
- Odor control practices
- Catalytic combustion of hydrocarbon vapors
- Dry fibrous filters
- Viscous impingement filters
- Venturi scrubbers
- Use of activated carbon
- Design of incinerators
- Effects of prolonged exposure
- Stack meteorology

Send your order with remittance to:

SCHNELL PUBLISHING COMPANY, INC.

30 CHURCH STREET **NEW YORK 7, N. Y.**

Oils and Fats Derivatives: May

Following statistics are compiled by the Bureau of Census covering oils and fats derivatives production, consumption and factory and warehouse stocks in May and April, 1958 (in thousands of pounds).

	Production May 1958	Production April 1958	Consumption May 1958	Stocks May 31 1958
Chemically dehydrated castor oil [1]	1,252	1,646	NA	2,320
Deodorized oil [2]	160,272	104,261	13,663	17,446
Fatty acids: [1]				
Coconut-type fatty acids including coconut, babassu, and palm kernel; and such fractionated fatty acids as lauric, caprylic, capric, and myristic	3,991	4,574	NA	7,531
Fish and marine mammal fatty acids	[3]	[3]	NA	1,117
Tall oil fatty acids (containing 90% or more free fatty acid, excluding rosin acids)	7,857	10,023	NA	10,571
Oleic acid, including white oleic and red oil	4,935	5,473	NA	15,073
Stearic acid (40-50% stearic content)	4,270	4,327	NA	5,176
Other stearic acids (over 50% stearic content), high palmitic (over 60% palmitic), hydrogenated animal and vegetable fatty acids	8,669	7,089	NA	9,838
Unsaturated unhydrogenated animal fatty acids (other than oleic)	5,333	7,407	NA	14,005
Unsaturated unhydrogenated vegetable fatty acids	3,996	3,605	NA	10,003
Glycerin, crude (100% basis) [4]	16,037	15,158	16,054	16,856
Glycerin, refined, all grades (100% basis) [4]	15,742	15,902	16,383	52,698
Grease oil, lard oil, and tallow oil [1]	4,557	4,555	NA	5,864
Hydrogenated animal fats and oils:				
Edible	3,393	3,033	1,772	1,469
Inedible	2,035	1,703	2,070	3,910
Hydrogenated vegetable oils—Edible:				
Cottonseed	22,616	23,513	20,050	11,682
Soybean	123,779	131,017	111,819	45,762
Other	6,352	5,746	6,066	3,174
Inedible	[3]	[3]	1,336	1,748
Margarine [1]	[5]121,338	[5]131,531	NA	34,520
Mono-and di-glycerides, edible	6,879	6,840	4,191	4,074
Oleo oil and stearin, animal, edible	3,527	3,048	950	2,095
Shortening [1]	158,197	154,348	NA	132,677
Stearin, animal inedible [1]	1,292	968	NA	654
Stearin, vegetable oil winter	11,928	11,969	9,305	18,071
Tall oil, crude	52,297	*55,482	44,312	104,358
Tall oil, refined (containing less than 90% free fatty acids excluding rosin acids)	11,230	11,752	6,114	19,218
Winterized oil	57,958	59,468	39,694	56,625

NA Not available.
* Revised.
[1] Data for stocks exclude quantities held by consuming factories.
[2] Winterized-deodorized oil, hydrogenated-deodorized oil, and cooking and salad oil not included.
[3] Not shown to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies.
[4] Includes data for synthetic glycerin.

Oils, Fats and Waxes

meal, most crushers well sold up for last half of July. Prices continued steady climb, advancing another $2.50 a ton. Fair quantities of August meal were sold as feed business continued excellent across the country. Soybean meal, 44 percent, was quoted at $66.50 to $67 a ton, unrestricted, bulk Decatur, for prompt delivery. Delivery last week in July was at $65 and scattered August, $62 to $62.50.

Waxes, Vegetable

Firmness of replacements of carnauba grades from Brazil continued to stiffen the local market. Offers for shipment were light and little improvement was expected in the tight supply situation in Brazil until new crop starts to move in September-October. All carnauba grades on spot were quotably unchanged and well held. Recent liberal arrivals were readily absorbed against recently placed contracts. Refined beewax was quiet, but well held at the recent decline of 2c. per pound.

Multiwall Packaging Lab Planned by West Virginia

A new multiwall packaging laboratory designed to develop technical improvements in paper shipping sacks is being established at Charleston, S. C., by West Virginia Pulp & Paper Company.

The laboratory will be operated as a unit of the new multiwall bag division recently organized by the company.

"This new installation will be responsible for developing advances which will meet tomorrow's requirements in multiwall packaging, one of the nation's most important shipping mediums," David L. Luke 3rd, executive vice-president of the company, said. "In addition to the product development projects it will undertake, the laboratory will provide complete technical service for the company's multiwall customers."

Coaltar Products Registered

—Continued from page 7

Sweden (86,000 pounds) and Japan (7,000 pounds).

Imports in 1957 of all finished coaltar products that are dutiable under paragraph 28 comprised 1,519 items, with a total weight of 6.6 million pounds and a foreign invoice value of 13.3 million dollars. In 1956 imports consisted of 1,515 items, with a total weight of 5.1 million pounds and a foreign invoice value of 10.4.

In 1957, for the first time on record, the value of imports of coaltar medicinals and pharmaceuticals exceeded the value of imports of coaltar dyes. Imports of medicinals and pharmaceuticals amounted to 5.8 million dollars (foreign invoice value), or 44 percent of the total value of all imports under paragraph 28 of the 1930 tariff act, whereas imports of dyes were valued at 5.6 million dollars, or 42 percent of the total imports.

In 1956, imports of medicinals and pharmaceuticals amounted to 4.3 million dollars, or 41 percent of the total value of imports under paragraph 28, and imports of dyes amounted to 4.8 million dollars, or 46 percent of the total imports under paragraph 28.

Imports of perfume and flavor materials in 1957 ($392,000) were smaller than in 1956 ($500,000). Imports of other coaltar products entered under paragraph 28 in 1957 amounted to 1.5 million dollars, compared with $844,000 in 1956.

Linde Develops a Car For Cryogenic Fluids

A box tankcar for transporting liquid oxygen, nitrogen and argon has been announced by Linde Company, New York, a division of Union Carbide Corporation. The car was developed for use in Linde's extensive distribution system for liquefied atmospheric gases. A license package is offered including all working drawings necessary for construction, use of Linde's patents covering construction, and any necessary engineering assistance.

The tankcar, which features Linde's powder-in-vacuum insulation and an advanced engineering design, has an oxygen capacity of the liquid equivalent of 1 million cubic feet NTP. Gas losses are minimized, even when liquid is held in the tank for extended periods.

Maintenance records show that this box tankcar design has kept the average annual repair and maintenance bills to less than 1/100 of the initial car cost, Linde says.

Nopco Names Kingsley To Pacific Sales Post

Robert J. Kingsley has been named to the newly-created position of general sales manager for the Pacific division of the Nopco Chemical Company, New York.

In addition to his new duties Mr. Kingsley will continue in the capacity of sales manager for the fine chemicals division. As general sales manager, he will be in charge of the new expanded sales program and the administration and direction of sales efforts for all of the company's sales divisions in the eleven western states.

For Domestic and Export
COTTONSEED MEAL AND CAKE
PEANUT MEAL-SOYABEAN MEAL

Export Codes: ABC 5th, BENTLEY'S JUNIOR PEERLESS

Cable Address: BRODE
Phones: L. D. 271 — Local 38-2544
Teletype No. ME-260

THE BRODE CORPORATION
P. O. Box 700 1012 Falls Building
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

Obituaries

Dr. Samuel W. Martin

Dr. Samuel W. Martin, a vice-president of Great Lakes Carbon Corporation, Chicago, and general manager of the company's research and development department, died July 9 in Chicago. He was forty-seven years old. Dr. Martin joined Great Lakes Carbon in 1949 as associate director of research, became general manager of that department in 1950 and a vice-president the next year. Previously, he had been with Portland (Ore.) Gas & Coke Company, Armour Research Foundation, and National Lead Company.

Robert Irving McKesson

Robert Irving McKesson, former executive vice-president of New York Quinine & Chemical Works, Inc., New York, a subsidiary of S. B. Penick & Co., died July 7 in Salem, Ore. He was fifty years old. As a young man, Mr. McKesson entered New York Quinine, of which his father, Irving McKesson, was former president. After World War II, Mr. McKesson was appointed executive vice-president of the company, which the McKesson family sold about 1947. Mr. McKesson then moved to Oregon, where he had been serving the state in an official capacity as a buyer of drugs.

Fred Schmitz

Fred Schmitz, president of Schmitz-Schoenewaldt-Turner Company and S.S.T. Corporation, New York, died July 6 in Great Neck, N. Y. He was forty-nine years old. His associations with the pharmaceutical and chemical industry included McKesson & Robbins, Inc., Bayer Company Division of Sterling Drug, Inc. and George Uhe Company. In 1948, in association with George H. Turner, A. C. Schoenewaldt, jr., and the late Arthur C. Schoenewaldt, sr., he founded the Schmitz-Schoenewaldt-Turner Company and S.S.T. Corporation.

S. Merrill MacFarlan, president of Eastern Paint & Varnish Works, Inc., Hawthorne, N. J., died July 9 in Hawthorne. He was fifty-five years old. Mr. MacFarlan founded the company in the early twenties.

Alonzo F. Weed, formerly with the dispersing office of Kennecott Copper Corporation, New York, died July 7 in Summit, N. J. He was seventy-two years old.

Louisiana Oil Lands Offered

Bureau of Land Management, Department, of the Interior, is offering approximately forty acres of public lands in Louisiana for oil and gas leasing at a competitive bid sale to be held July 16. The land is located within the known geologic structure, undefined, of the Carterville field in Webster Parish. It consists of a single parcel of 40.06 acres.

FDA, Though Not

—Continued from page 3

that the petition must contain "all relevant data bearing on the physical or other technical effect such additive is intended to produce, and the quantity of such additive required to produce such effect." The bill then states that the additive may not be cleared if the data:

"(a) Fail to establish that the proposed use of the food additive, under the conditions of use to be specified in the regulation, will be safe.

"(b) Or show that the proposed use of the additive would promote the deception of the consumer or would be otherwise contrary to this act."

It further states that a tolerance limitation may not be fixed at a level higher than is reasonably required to accomplish the physical or other technical effect for which the additive is intended.

FDA Feels It Has Conceded Much

FDA officials feel that they have conceded much to industry in abandoning the fight for a specific prohibition against poisonous or deleterious additives without functional value, but believe that the substitute language will work out all right in the end.

As one official put it: "We believe that we can get at the things that have bothered us without getting into the role of telling industry what it can or cannot market. We believe that the bill will do most of what we think should be done."

It is estimated that the cost of enforcing the control law will be about $200,000 a year. There is no provision in the bill that this cost shall be met by fees from persons filing petitions for clearance of additives as was suggested at one time, but funds for enforcement will have to come from the FDA budget.

Officials are hopeful that industry will support and increase the agency's appropriations to compensate for the added costs involved in the program.

PLANT LIQUIDATION

STILL INSTALLED-NEW ENGLAND LOCATION

Raymond 2 stage Flash Drying System:—
1—#40 Raymond Imp. Mill-30 HP. & drive.
1—First Stage Cyclone with Accessory duct work.
1,000,000 B T U flash hour gas fired furnace with Maxon pre-mix burner and Bristol pyrotol combustion safeguards.
3—Second Stage prane series 84, Type E Heaters.
1—Dracco type S, 3 compartment dust collector with 75 spun Nylon bags plus 150 space bags & Kidde type A.F.C.O$_2$ Extinguishing Systems.
1—two pen Bristol recording thermometer.
1—two pen Bristol controller w proportional positioner.
1—Raymond #7-14 Second stage Blower 5 HP.
1—Raymond #12-24 Dust Collector exhaust blower.

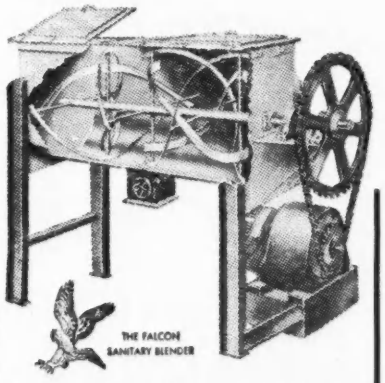
ALSO

1—Rotex Screen 40" x 84" w/drive & 1½ HP. motor.
1—St. Regis 100 F. S., Valve type bag packer.
1—Type W size 16 Rotoclone Dust Collector.
3—Tolhurst 40" Sus. Style Centrifugals—Steel perforated baskets 10 S HP. 1200/600 rpm.
1—Tolhurst as above 32" perf. Basket.
2—6" Screw feeders with drives & motors.
1—Gruendler Hammermill w 10 HP. Drive & single screw feed w/½ HP. motor.
1—Ind. 18" x 18" Wd. Pl. & fr. Filter Press.
1—Stainless Tank 150 gal. w agitator.
1—Raymond Laboratory Pulv. Single screw.
3—Centrifugal Pumps 1½" and 2".
Misc. Piping valves etc.

All priced to move quickly. Write or telephone either:

THE MACHINERY & EQUIPMENT CORP.
Newark 12, N. J., TAlbot 4-2050

AARON EQUIPMENT COMPANY
Chicago 8, Ill., CHesapeake 3-5300



THE FALCON BLENDER

WITH NEW FEATURES INSPIRED BY EXPERIENCE

- Heavier Double Ribbon For Faster efficient Mixing
- Approved SANITARY by Municipal Authorities
- All Sizes usually In Stock In Stainless or Mild Steel
- Requires Less Power per load
- Smooth Rounded Interior
  No projections to retain material
- Ribbon Assembly quickly removable for cleaning
- Jackets Available for Heating or Cooling
- The FALCON is competitively priced

SEND FOR NEW BULLETIN

Falcon also makes
STAINLESS KETTLES, TANKS, CONDENSERS, REACTORS.
EQUIPMENT FABRICATED TO SPECIFICATIONS

The FALCON
MANUFACTURING DIVISION
of the
FIRST MACHINERY CORP.
211 Tenth Street, Brooklyn 15, N.Y.
Phone: STerling 8-4672

LIQUIDATIONS

PENICILLIN PLANT at LAWRENCEBURG, INDIANA

5—SS reactors, 750 gal., ASME 30# int. & jkt., 10 HP XP agit.
2—SS reactors, 125 gal., ASME 30# int. & jkt., 2 HP XP agit.
5—Pfaudler glass lined reactors; 30, 100, 300 gal., jkt. & agit., ASME.
1—T316 SS single effect evaporator, 26 sq. ft., Mojonnier.
1—Rubber covered filter press, 24", 12 chambers.
1—T316 SS rotary vac. filter, 18" dia. x 12" face.

ALSO—Tanks, suppository machines, tablet counters, Ertel filter, copper coating pan, incubators, motors, pumps, etc.

RAYON PLANT at OLD HICKORY (NASHVILLE) TENN.

12—200 gal. Baker Perkins jkt. sigma-blade mixers, #17-VII.
12—30" Sperry P.&F. filter presses, C.I., 17 chambers, closed delivery.
2—30" Sperry "Ni-Resist" P. & F. filter presses.
50—Lead valves up to 12" dia.
ALSO—Steel tanks, pumps, motors, transformers, piping, etc.

SEND FOR COMPLETE LISTS

EQUIPMENT IN STOCK

REACTOR KETTLES

1800 gal. steel, 180# Jkt. agit.
1500 gal. steel, ASME 600# WP, 150# Jkt., Agit.
1000 gal. steel, Jkt. & agit.
750 gal. SS, ASME 30# WP, 30# Jkt., 10 HP XP agit.
600 gal. steel, ASME 120#.
500 gal. nickel, anhcor agit., Jkt.
500 gal. G/L, 75# Jkt., agit.
465 gal. T304 ELC SS, 175# WP, 165# Jkt.
450 gal. T347 SS, agit., 15# Jkt.
300 gal. G/L, vac. int., 75# Jkt.
125 gal. SS, Jkt., agit.
100 gal. SS, ASME vac. int., 75# Jkt., UNUSED.
100 gal. SS, ASME 150# WP, 50# Jkt., XP agit.
100 gal. G/L, vac. int., 75# Jkt., XP agit.
30 gal. G/L, vac. int., 75# Jkt., XP agit.
30, 60, 100 gal. alum. Jkt., agit.

STAINLESS STEEL TANKS

20,000 gal., horiz., 3/16", SS.
10,500 gal., horiz., UNUSED.
5,700 gal., horiz., UNUSED.
5,200 gal., horiz., ⅛".
5,200 gal., vert., UNUSED.
4,500 gal., vert., UNUSED.
3,590 gal., Trailer, sanitary.
3,400 gal., horiz., ¼".
3,290 gal., horiz., sanitary.
3,000 gal., vert., VACUUM.
3,000 gal., vert., 14 ga., UNUSED.
2,950 gal., Trailer, sanitary.
2,100 gal., vert., VACUUM.
2,000 gal., vert., 14 ga., UNUSED.
2,000 gal., vert., T316 SS, ¼".
1,750 gal., vert., 3/16", (hoppers).
1,600 gal., vert., 10 ga., SS.
1,400 gal., vert., ¼", SS.
1,150 gal., vert., T316 SS, 3/16".
Steel Tanks — 450,000, 61,000, 42,000, 9,450, 7,700, 5,600, 3,500, 2,500 gal.

OPEN KETTLES

300 gal. SS, Lee, Dbl. motion agit.
300 gal. SS, Hubbert, UNUSED.
200 gal. SS, Lee, Dbl. motion agit.
150 gal. SS, Groen, Dbl. motion agit.

EVAPORATORS — STILLS

625 sq. ft., T347 SS, single effect, VACUUM.
588 sq. ft., SS, vert. long-tube, Dbl. effect.
400 sq. ft., nickel, vert. long-tube.
250 sq. ft., nickel, vert. long tube.
250 sq. ft., SS, forced circulation.
236 sq. ft., T316 SS, Dbl. effect
26 sq. ft., T316 SS, single effect.
20 sq. ft., SS, forced circulation.
6' dia. SS Vacuum Pans, sanitary.
1,070, 1,000, 900, 425, 400, 375, 200, 135 sq. ft. tubular exchangers, steel and SS.

CENTRIFUGALS, CONTINUOUS

Sharples C-20, C-27 Super-D-Hydrators, T316 SS, 1954.
Sharples #AS-16, SS.
Sharples #16, steel.
Sharples #18-V, Tinned steel.
Sharples #PY-14 Super-D-Canter, T316 SS.
Bird 18" x 28", steel, horiz.
Bird 24" x 38", Monel, horiz.
Bird 24" x 24", Monel.
DeLaval #BUH-3930, SS.
Titan Super-jector, SS.

BRIQUETTING PRESSES

Komarek-Greaves, 27" dia. x 23" w rolls, 1¼" x 2¼" x 2¼". briquetts, 25 tons/hr., 75 HP.
Vulcan Iron Works, 30" dia. x 12½" w, T304 SS roll, 1-15/16" x 1-15/16" x 1⅛", 7½ tons/hr., 50 HP, 1954.
Komarek-Greaves, 16" dia. x 7½" w, walnut briquetts, 15 HP.

FILTERS, ROT. VAC.

10' x 12' Eimco 350 sq. ft., rubber covered.
9'6" x 15' Oliver 450 sq. ft., rubber covered.
6'6" x 6' Feinc, 120 sq. ft., string dischg.
6' x 7' Eimco, 132 sq. ft., 30# press, UNUSED.
5'3" x 8' Oliver, 130 sq. ft., Precoat, UNUSED.
5'3" x 3' Oliver, 50 sq. ft., rubber lined.
5' x 6' Feinc, 90 sq. ft., T304 SS, string dischg.
18" x 12" Eimco, T316 SS, string dischg.

120,000 SQUARE FEET OF EQUIPMENT IN STOCK AT

PERRY EQUIPMENT CORPORATION
1407 N. SIXTH ST., PHILADELPHIA 22, PA.
Phone: POplar 3-3505

EXCELLENT MACHINERY

1—42" Aluminum Filter Press.
1—4-TH Mikro Pulverizer.
2—#5 and #6 Mikro Atomizers, Stainless.
2—32 and 40" Centrifuges with Stainless Steel Solid Baskets.
1—50 gallon Baker Perkins Jacketed Double Arm Mixer.
2—5,500 gallon Stainless Clad Tanks, unused.
10—18", 24", 30", 36" and 42" Cast Iron Filter Presses.
1—Buflovak 4 x 5' Stainless flaker.
1—6 x 45' Rotary Dryer, Monel.
1—Day 125 gallon Gearless Pony Mixer.
2—Oliver 3 x 2' and 5'6" x 6' Rotary Vacuum Filters.
3—Stokes Model F, T, and R Single Punch Tablet Presses.
2—Rotex 60 x 84" and 40 x 84" Sifters.

Chemical & Process Machinery Corp.

52 Ninth Street, Brooklyn 15, N. Y.
Phone: HYacinth 9-7200

SEE ME FIRST

BETTER USED EQUIPMENT

1—6'6" x 60' Rot. Dryer, Complete, ½" shell.
1—8' x 47' Rotary Dryer, ½" shell.
1—Louisville 41" x 15' Rotary S.S. Dryer.
1—Louisville 4' x 15' Brick lined Rot. Kiln.
2—6' x 50' Louisville Rotary Steam Dryers.
2—6' x 45' Louisville Flame Dryers.
2—Link-Belt Roto-Louvre Dryers, 207-10, 310-18.
1—Raymond 10' Single Whizzer Separator.
1—8' Sturtevant Whirlwhing Whizzer Air Separ.
2—Sturtevant #1½ Ring Roll Mills, 50 HP.
2—Sturtevant Size #2 type M.V. Screens, 3 HP.
1—Raymond 4 Roller Hi Side Mill, dbl Whizzer.
1—P & L Dewatering Press, 7½ HP varidrive.
1—Dupps Pre-Breaker, 25 HP motor.
5—Pfaudler 1,000 gal Model R Reactors.
2—1,500 gal Steel agit. Reaction Kettles.
2—Sharples Super Centrifuges, S.S. bowls.
2—Rietz RD-18 S.S. Disintegrators, 100 HP.
2—Marley #4 Hammermills, 75 HP motors.
1—42" x 68' Steel Bubble Cap Column.
1—Oliver 8' x 10' Precoat Vac. Filter, Comp.
1—A T & M 42" susp perf basket Centrifuge.
1—Fitzpatrick Model J Homoloid Mill, S.S.
2—400 gal Paste Mixers, 15 HP motor.

MACHINERY and EQUIPMENT COMPANY Inc.
123 TOWNSEND STREET SAN FRANCISCO 7

FOR SALE

604x24 Stainless Roto-Louvre Dryer.
705-24 & 502-16 Roto-Louvre Dryers.
8'8"x70' Ruggles Cole Dryer.
6'x50', 6'x30' Rotary Steam Tube Dryers.
5'x40' Rotary Kiln ⅜" Shell.
4'x20' Ruggles Cole Model XH2.
6'x10' Rotary Vacuum Drum Dryer.
32"x100" Double Drum Dryer.
Proctor & Schwartz 4 truck Dryer.
25' to 90' Centers Bucket Elevators.
750 gal. jktd. Steel Reactor 300 PSI.
50 gal. jktd. Stainless Reactor 50 PSI.
2,450 & 6,000 gal. Stainless Horiz. Tanks.
20,000 gal. welded Steel Horizontal Tanks.
6'x8' Eimco Steel Rotary Vacuum Filters.
5'3"x6' Rub. Covered Oliver Precoat Filter.
#1 Nash Hytor Vacuum Pump.
Sweetland #10 Filter 27 Steel Leaves.
24" Filter Press 36 NEW Wood P. & F.
30" Fletcher Stainless Susp. Cent. m.d.
40" Fletcher Steel Susp. Cent. m.d.
Jeffrey Hammermills 36"x24", 24"x18", 20"x12", 15"x8".
3 Roll Raymond Midget Hi Side Roller Mill.
#6669 Raymond 6 Roll Hi Side Roller Mill.
#5057 Raymond 5 Roll Hi Side Roller Mills.
4'x8' & 4'x6' Tyler Hummer Screens.
#11 Rotex Screens 20"x48".
243D Stokes Oscillating Granulator.

SEND FOR OUR LATEST BOOKLET

PROCESS EQPT. DIV. of
HEAT & POWER CO., INC.
60 East 42nd St., N. Y. 17, N. Y.
310 Thompson Bldg. Tulsa 3, Okla.

SPECIALS

Day #8 stain. dbl. arm Mixer, 20 hp.
Bartelt Packaging Machines (2).
Standard-Knapp 429 carton Gluer/Sealer.
Filter: Sweetland with Ingersoll pump.
Percolators: Pfaudler, stainless, 54 x 42".
Mills: Fitzpatrick model D, st. st., jktd.
Mill: Charlotte colloid, model 50, 25 hp.
Crystallizers: 500 gal. stain. jack., agit.
Dryer: Porter 2 x 4' vac. drum, st. st.
Centrifugal: Tolhurst 26" rubber, 2-speed.
3-roll Mill: Day 5x12" lab. size.
Write us or call Seeley 8-1431.
Send us a list of your idle machines.

LOEB EQUIPMENT SUPPLY CO.
814 W. Superior St., Chicago 22, Ill.

EQUIPONOMICS

BIRD—18" x 28", 24" x 38", 36" x 50", all 316 S.S. Continuous Centrifuges.

OLIVER VACUUM FILTERS—S.S. 316, 3' x 6' Complete with Pumps, Receivers and Accessories (1954).

MICROPULVERIZER—1 SH Stainless.
EVAPORATORS—Single effect—All Monel 290 sq. ft. 150 sq. ft. Complete.
CENTRIFUGES—Tolhurst 26" Monel; 40" Heresite Susp; 40" Rubber Covered.
FILTER PRESSES—Shriver 36" x 36"—34-1½" Rubber Covered Frames.
TANK—Rubber Lined 4,200 Gal.

PROCESS PLANTS SERVICE, INC.
287 Central Ave. Clark, N. J. • Tel. FUlton 1-1103-4

BARGAINS—ANYONE?

3—Day #40 & 30 Imperial jack. Mixers, m.d.
#2 Sweetland Filter, 2" centers.
Stokes "T" Tablet Machine, vari-drive.
American 36x42x84" Sterilizer.
Sprout Waldron 80 cu. ft. Blender.
2—Kux #82 & 74 Tablet Machines.

Complete Solvent Recovery Plant

What Do YOU Have for Sale?

BILL WOLF, Inc.
2708 Carol Road • Union, N. J.
Murdock 6-8883

LIQUIDATION

DONORA ZINC WORKS

Donora, Pa.
(In Conjunction with Kaiser Nelson Co.)

MAJOR ITEMS

1—Traylor 10' x 120' Rotary Kiln, ¾" shell.
2—Ruggles Cole 90" x 55' Class Ail Rotary Dryers, 7/16" shell.
1—Christie 80" x 65' type BV Rotary Dryer, ½" shell.
2—Herreshoff 20' dia., 16 hearth, Furnaces.
5—Dorrco Steel Rotary Filters, 14' x 8', 6' x 3', 6' x 2'.
1—Buflovak 550 sq. ft. Monel Single Effect Evaporator.
2—Swenson 6'6" dia. x 5' deep, steel, jacketed Vacuum Pans.
1—Blaw-Knox 1400 gal. steel, jacketed, agitated Vaccum Kettle.
10—Lead lined, agitated Tanks, 6000 to 6500 gallons.
Troughing Belt Conveyors 18" to 48"; Bucket Elevators; Bins, 50 to 500 tons; Ball Mills, Jaw Crushers; Roll Crushers; Air Compressors.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR **REPRESENTATIVE ON PREMISES**
For Prompt Action Call Donora, Pa. **Tel.: FRONTIER 9-9789**

STOCK ITEMS

3—4000 gal. 347 S.S. Reactors, 150# internal, 55# jacket.
2—Pfaudler 1500 gal. glass lined, jacketed, agitated Reactors, 90# jacket, 50# internal.
1—1000 gal. nickel clad, jacketed, agitated Reactor.
1—Blaw-Knox 500 gal. 304 S.S. clad, jacketed, agitated Reactor.
2—Patterson 1000 gal., steel, jacketed, agitated Reactors, 20 HP
1—Vulcan Briquetting Press, 304 S.S. rolls, 50 HP.
1—3500 gal., 304 S.S. jacketed, agitated Tank, 9' x 7'.
1—Haveg 4000 closed Storage Tank.
2—5000 gal., 304 S.S. Horizontal Tanks, 6'6" x 20', Unused.
1—9400 gal., 316 S.S. Horizontal Tank, 8½' dia. x 19'.
1—20,000 gal., 304 S.S. Horizontal Tank, 10'6" dia. x 30'8", Unused.
3—Karbate Heat Exchangers, 24 sq. ft.
4—Stainless Heat Exchangers, 1220, 1080, 786, 500 sq. ft.
1—Sharples C20 Super-D-Hydrator, 316 S.S., vapor tight, XP timers.
1—Sharples C27 Super-D-Hydrator, 316 S.S. 50 HP.
2—Sharples PN14 & PY14 Super-D-Canters, 304 S.S.
2—Bird 18" x 28", 24" x 38", stainless steel, solid bowl, continuous centrifuges.
3—American 42" x 120" Double Drum Dryers, 10 HP motors.
3—Bird 40" suspended Centrifugals, 347 S.S., perforated basket, bottom discharge.
2—Buflovak, 250 & 20 sq. ft., 304 S.S., forced circulation Evaporator.
2—Feinc 5' x 6' Stainless Steel Rotary Vacuum Filters.
2—Sparkler 33-S-28 Pressure Filters, 150 sq. ft., 304 S.S.
1—Niagara 36 H-110 horizontal 304 S.S. Filter 110 sq. ft.
1—Baker Perkins #16 TRM, 150 gal., jacketed sigma blades, Vacuum Mixer, 60 HP motor.
1—Baker Perkins #15 VUMM, 100 gal. jacketed Mixer, dispersion blades, 100 HP motor.
1—Baker Perkins #15 JNM, 100 gal. jacketed Mixer, sigma blades.
3—Stokes R, single punch Tablet Machines, Unused.
1—Sweco 4' dia. double deck Screen, 316 S.S.

Partial List of Values—Send for News Flash!

TEXAS OFFICE: 4101 San Jacinto St., Houston 4, Texas — Tel: Jackson 6-1351

BRILL EQUIPMENT COMPANY
2401 Third Ave., New York 51, N.Y. Tel.: CYpress 2-5703

DESIRABLE EQUIPMENT AT THE RIGHT PRICE FROM YOUR FIRST SOURCE

Pittsburgh Lectrodryer BWC 3500 complete.

STAINLESS Lined Rotary Dryer 50"x20' with Oil Burner, Combustion Chamber, accessories.

Double Drum Dryers; 28"x60"; 42"x100"; 42"x120".

COLLOID MILLS by Eppenbach, Premier, Charlotte, Chemi-colloid, U.S. and others to 30 HP.

MIKRO Pulverizers from Bantam Size to No. 4.

Fitzpatrick Comminutators; Models D and K 7.

Rotary Cutters by Abbe, Ball and Jewell, Whitin, Leominster, Waldron, all wanted sizes.

Pebble Mills, Porcelain or Buhrstone Lined; Sizes 30"x42"; 37"x48"; 6'x6'; 8'x8'.

Patterson Jacketed Ball Mills; 54"x42".

Jacketed Steel Reactors with Agitators; 315 gal. 44"x48"; 400 gal. 48"x48"; 900 gal. 60"x66"; 950 gal. 60"x72"; 1000 gal. 57"x67"; 1000 gal. 84"x48"; 1500 gal. 72"x62"; 4000 gal. 108"x84"; 5200 gal. 114"x128"; send for details.

Stainless Columns; 8"x10' and 15"x12'.

Baker Perkins Heavy Duty Dbl. Arm Jktd. Mixers from ¾ gal. to 300 gal. in stock NOW.

Stainless Heat Exchangers up to 1000 sq. ft.

Tumbling Batch Mixers; 17, 75, 160 and 300 cu. ft.

Sell or Trade In *Your* IDLE UNITS

Drive in, Park on Premises . . . Shop the FMC SUPERMART for Agitators, Kettles, Pumps, Tanks, Conveyor and Basic Factory Handling Equipment.

Send for Latest Issue of FIRST FACTS

FIRST MACHINERY CORP.

209-289 TENTH STREET, BROOKLYN 15, N. Y.

Phone: STerling 8-4672 **Cable: EFFEMCY**

EQUIPMENT
for CHEMICAL AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES

2—Blaw Knox Steel Distillation Columns, 36" dia. x 40' with 24 trays (NEW).

1—Davis Engineering Type 316 stainless steel Bubble Cap Column 8" x 18', 30 plates.

1—Struther Wells Type 316 stainless steel Heat Exchanger, 330 sq. ft.

1—Stokes stainless steel rotary vacuum dryer, 3' x 15'.

1—Stokes Double Drum Dryer, 5' x 12'.

1—Buflovak double drum dryer, 42" x 120".

4—Link Belt steel roto louvre dryers, models 207-10, 310-16, 310-20, 604-20.

1—Louisville stainless steel rotary kiln, 30" x 28'.

2—Sperry 24" x 24" cast iron plate and frame filter presses, 20 chambers.

1—Sperry 30" x 30" cast iron plate and frame filter press, 33 chambers.

1—Sperry 42" x 42" aluminum plate and frame filter press, 33 chambers.

1—Stokes stainless steel rotary vacuum dryer, 2' x 6'.

1—Sweetland #3 stainless steel filter.

1—Feinc stainless steel rotary string filter, 3' x 3' (NEW).

2—Feinc stainless steel filters, 5' x 6'.

1—Baker Perkins Type 316 stainless steel Ter Meer centrifuge, Model HS-24".

2—Tolhurst 48" center slung rubber lined centrifuges with perforated baskets.

1—Tolhurst 40" center slung rubber lined centrifuge with perforated basket.

1—AT&M Type 347 stainless steel suspended type centrifuge with 42" perforate basket.

1—Tolhurst suspended type centrifuge with 26" steel perforate basket.

1—Pfaudler glass lined jacketed reactor with anchor type agitator, 300 gal.

3—Pfaudler Series EM, 150 gal. glass lined jacketed reactors with anchor type agitators.

1—Pfaudler glass lined jacketed reactor with anchor type agitator, 500 gal.

1—Glascote glass lined jacketed kettle, 500 gal.

5—Pfaudler, Series R, glass lined jacketed kettles, 1000 gal.

1—Acme Type 316 stainless steel reactor, 2000 gal.

1—Walter stainless steel jacketed kettle, 500 gal.

1—Baker Perkins stainless steel double arm jacketed mixer, size 20, Type JEM, 500 gal., complete.

1—J. H. Day stainless steel jacketed double arm mixer, 1000 gal., complete.

1—Sweco Type 316 stainless steel separator, 48".

1—Kent 4" x 8" high speed 3 roll Lab Mill.

2—Stokes Model T tablet presses with variable speed drive.

1—J. H. Day high speed 3 roll mill, 9" x 24".

R. GELB & SONS, INC.

UNION, NEW JERSEY Est. 1886 MUrdock 6-4900

FOR SALE

1—Sparkler Stainless Filter Model 32-S-9.
2—Sperry 30" Filters, shd. del., 39-pl. 40 fr.
1—Sperry Filter 42", open del., 48-plates, 41-frames.
4—W & P Mixers, jacketed, heavy duty, sigma blade, 300 gal. with hydraulic dumpers.
3—Baker Perkins Mixers—same as above.
1—#10 Day 300 gal. jacketed Sigma Blade Mixer.
1—International Pebble Mill, porcelain lined, 48" dia. x 60" face, direct motor drive—like new.
1—Day "00" Pony Mixer with ½ H.P. Meter.
1—Stainless Tank #430 Chrome, vert. 7' x 10' deep.
20—Jacketed Kettles—Stainless, Copper, Aluminum.
60—New Pressure Cookers, 18" x 18" & 24" x 28".
1—New Glass Nash Centrifugal Pump 160 gpm.
1—New Nash Vacuum Pump, Type AL-572.
1—Buflovak Jacketed Impregnating Tank 42" x 52".
1—Stedman Disintegrator size 40-8.

1—Jeffrey Vibrating Conveyor 12" x 8"—15' long.
1—Nash Air Compressor, Type AL-823.
1—Manton Gaulin Stainless Homogenizer 125 gph.
4—Heat Exchangers, 12" dia. 11' lg., 43 steel tubes.
1—Raymond 8" Hammer Mill, like new.
1—Louisville Steam Tube Dryer 6' x 35'.
1—#316 Stainless Reactor, 265 gals. cap., jacketed.
Abbe Pebble & Tube Mill 5' x 22'—Buhrstone Lined.
2—Patterson Ball Mills, porcelain lined, 17" x 22"
1—Robinson Ribbon Blender & Sifter 150 cu. ft.
1—Ribbon Blender 100 cu. ft.
3—J. H. Day Ribbon Blenders & Sifters, 600#.
2—Ball & Jewell #2 Cutters with 75 H.P. motors.
1—J. H. Day 3-roll Mill 10 x 15.
3—3000 gal. Jacketed Kettles with Turbo Agitators.
4—New Heat Exs. 60' with Cupro Nickel Tubes.
2—4' x 8' Shaker Screens—1 & 3 Deck.

H. LOEB & SON :-: 4643 LANCASTER AVE., PHILADELPHIA 31, PA.

ECH SPECIALS

Baker Perkins 150 cu. ft. Ribbon Mixer.
Gruendler "BB" Whirlbeater Hammer Mill.
Pfaudler 1000 gal. Reactor, Hastelloy C, New.
SS 125 gal. Jktd. & Agtd. Reactor. Exp. Mtr.
Nash Hytor Vac. Pump #6, 40 H.P. motor.
Link-Belt S.S. Rotary Dryer, 5' x 20'.
Blaw Knox 316 S.S. 4' x 5' Flaker. Like New.
Gen. American 42" x 120" Twin Drum Dryer.
Day 40 gal. Pony Mixer with motor.

WE BUY COMPLETE PLANTS OR SINGLE UNITS

New Machinery Div. for New Fabrications
Tel.: SOuth 8-4431—4432—8762

YOU CAN BANK ON

Equipment Clearing House Inc.
111 33rd Street Brooklyn 32, N. Y

STEIN SPECIALS

Single & Rotary Tablet Machines ½" to 3".
Buffalo Vac. Drum Dryer 24" x 20".
Vacuum Shelf Dryers & Rotary Dryers.
Albright Nell 4' x 9' Atoms. Drum Dryer.
Centrifugals 12", 30", 40", & 48".
Sharples Centrifuges #5 Stainless. Also #6.
#2 Sweetland Filter 12 Stainless Covered leaves.
Valle 41 Stainless Covered Leaf Filter Type 49.
Filter Presses 6" to 36" Iron & Wood.
Stainless Jack. Kettles 100, 80, 60 & 50 gals.
Kettles Steel, Alum. Copper 5 to 2,000 gals.
Dopp 350 gal. C. I. Jack. Vac. Kettle.
Devine & Stokes Impreg. Units 30" & 36" dia.
Mikro Pulverizers #4, #2SI, & 2th & Bantam.
Pebble, Jar & Ball Mills—Lab to 4' x 8'.
Raymond #00 Pulverizer 30 HP. Complete.
Hammer Mills & Pulverizer 3 to 50 HP.
Williams #BB, #3 & #2XX Hammer Mills.
Lehman 4 Roll W. C. 12" x 36" Steel Mill.
Steel 3 Roll Mills 9" x 32", 12" x 30" & 14" x 40".
Ball & Jewell Rotary Cutters Midget, Lab to 50 HP.
Stainless Colloid Mills 3 HP. & 1½ HP.
Day Imperial 75 to 150 gal. Jack. Mixers.
Baker Perkins double arm Jack. Mixer 100 gals.
Lancaster 6' dia. vert. Mixer 25 HP.
Day 5, 15 & 40 gal. Pony Mixers.
Robinson 20" x 48" Gyro Sifter 3 openings.
Blystone 3000# Horiz. Spiral Mixer.
Day Jumbo 700 gal. Horiz. Mixer.
Dry Spiral Mixers, 50 to 3000#.
Fillers, Powder & Liquid, Labelers.
Gould 75 HP. Centrifugal Pump 250 PSI.
Stokes, Buffalo etc. Vac. Pumps 10-500 CFM.
Soap Machinery for Toilet, Laundry, etc.

Partial Listings — Write for Bulletins

STEIN EQUIP'T. CO.
107 8th St., Brooklyn 15, New York
STerling 8-1944

JUST SECURED FROM PROMINENT PLANT UNION

Rebuilt Machinery Established 1918

MOST MODERN PACKAGING AND PROCESSING MACHINERY

EQUIPMENT INSTALLED WITHIN LAST 2 YEARS

AVAILABLE AT GREAT SAVINGS — IMMEDIATE DELIVERIES

Hayssen Model F Compaks and Package Machinery Model C Transwraps, with net weight scales, bulk and dribble feeds, Electric Eyes.

Stokes & Smith Model 85 Stokeswrap, Auger Feed, Electric Eyes.

8—Scandia Model SFS6F high speed automatic Wrappers with Electric Eyes.

Standard Knapp Models 429 and 436, ABC, National Equipment, Schroeder, and Ferguson Packomatic Carton Sealers.

Coco Models 48-9½GG, A3901-12, TT Automatic Adjustable Carton Sealers.

2—Hayssen Model 7—17 Box Wrappers.

Stokes & Smith Model G1, G2, G4, G6, HG64, HG87, HG88 Auger Powder Fillers.

2—Mateer Model 31-A Powder Fillers.

1—Karl Kiefer Rotary Bottle Filler.

1—Benjamin Bolner Model 104 Bag Closing Machine.

Mikro 4TH, 3TH, 2TH, 1SH and Bantam Stainless Steel Pulverizers.

6—Fitzpatrick Stainless Steel Comminuters, Model D-4, also Model D-3.

4—J. H. Day size G, 1,500 lb. Ribbon type Powder Mixers with split spiral type Agitator, center discharge, air operated.

1—Enterprise Foundry Disintegrator. 1—Entoleter. 2—Lee 60 gal. Stainless steel Kettles. Shriver Filter Press. Bottle Scrambling Machine. Stainless Steel Work Tables, and other misc. equipment.

COMPLETE DETAILS & PRICES AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

UNION STANDARD EQUIPMENT CO.
318-322 Lafayette St., New York 12, N.Y. CAnal 6-5334

MIXERS—Laboratory s/s 3 qt., double Sigma, jacketed, vacuum cover, w/gear-motor—Double Cone blender 1 cu. ft.

MILLS, Pebble—Laboratory and 30 x 24, 30 x 42, 36 x 48, 6' x 5' porcelain, 8' x 8' Buhrstone—all with motors.

SCREENS—12" x 72" Ajax Loveyor s/s—40 x 84 Roball (double)—40 x 120 Rotex (single)—3' x 5' single—3' x 10' double—4' x 10' single Tyler Hummer.

STILL—5' x 10' all steel construction w/ condensers 660 sq. ft. bronze tubes.

HOISTS, electric—500#, 1500# Budgit, 2000# P&H (for double monorail).

FORK LIFT TRUCK—3000# cap. 13' lift, Hyster, pneumatic tires, gasoline engine, very maneuverable.

DRYERS, Rotary—24" x 32', 30" x 24', 44" x 20', 5' x 40'—others made to your specifications.

MILLS, Hammer—1 SH Mikro—2W Mikro—25 HP Wms. AKB—50 HP Wms. NF.

FEEDERS—F 11, F 21, F23 Syntron—8' dia. Disc—12" Jacketed screw.

EXHAUSTERS—Buffalo 1500/3500 CFM—American 5000 CFM, 11000 CFM, 23000 CFM—Sturtevant 36000 CFM (unused).

CRUSHERS—9 x 16, 24 x 13 Jaw—16 x 10 Sturtevant Rolls.

LAMINATING OVEN—325°, gas fired, automatic controls, 14" w. 32' long.

LAWLER COMPANY
LAWLER PLACE METUCHEN, N. J.
LIBERTY 9-0240

Business Wants and Offers

RATES PER INSERTION—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE (Not Subject to Agency Commission)

ALL CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS—$6.00, thirty-six words or less: $1.00 for each additional six words or fraction.

NO DISPLAY—First two words printed in bold face type.

COPY DEADLINE—Wednesday Noon Preceding Date of Publication

Send replies to ads with box numbers to
OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER, 30 *Church St., New York 7, N. Y.*

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

50 Acres, R.R. siding and all utilities, 20 minutes from midtown New York, Newark, Jersey City, Paterson, any type heavy or light industry, good transportation, low taxes, labor available, $7,500 acre OPD 579.

EQUIPMENT OFFERED

Unused Gov't surplus—Nitric Acid Tank Trailers, S.S. T304 (3/8"), 41" dia. x 26 ft. long, dual Axel Pictures available. Haymans Mfg & Sales Co., 584 Marietta St., N. W., Atlanta 13, Ga. Ph. JAckson 4-4036.

Centrifuge, rubber covered, solid suspended basket, bottom discharge. Located northern New Jersey. OPD 582.

For Sale: 42" x 120", 42" x 90", 32" x 100", 32" x 72" atmospheric double drum Dryers; 60" x 120" Buflovak Vacuum single drum Dryer 64" dia. x 13 plate Chrome Iron Bubble Cap Column; Simpson stainless style UD size #2 Intensive Mixers; Merco Separator type B-16; The price is right—Best Equipment Company, 1737 Howard Street, Chicago 26, Illinois. AMbassador 2-1452.

EQUIPMENT WANTED

SS T316 (or glass) reactor 125# jacket with agitator about 1,000 gals. Prefer cone bottom. 200-300 sq. ft. SS condenser. 750 gal. SS receiver. Model "B" Beckman or good colorimeter. ph meter. 40-48" SS Centrifuge perforate basket. OPD 574.

FACILITIES OFFERED

For Sale: small chemical laboratory in unrestricted NYC section 30 minutes from Penn Station. Extremely reasonable rent. OPD 581.

FACILITIES OFFERED

Available for lease, purchase or on processing arrangement, blending and packaging plant, New York area, 22,000 square feet inside space, 500,000 gallons coiled tankage, laboratory facilities, etc. Also interested in development of new products, chemical or petroleum field. Additional plant similar equipment available New Orleans area. OPD 576.

MATERIALS OFFERED

Buy Now! Avoid the fall rush! Aluminum Phenol Sulfonate (Mallinckrodt); N-Hexanol; Sulfanilamide NF; Potassium Bicarbonate USP; 2,4 Lutidine. Industrial By-Products & Surplus Co., 40-40 Lawrence St., Flushing 54, N. Y. INdependence 1-4100.

POSITIONS OFFERED

Organic Research chemist, Ph.D. level, must have strong interest in synthetic bench work on terpenes, above average background, no previous industrial experience necessary. Leading, old established firm in New York City area. Generous retirement, insurance and medical plans. Application will be held in strict confidence. Our employees know of this advertisement. State salary requirements and send resume to OPD 580.

POSITIONS WANTED

Sales Executive—Industrial Chemicals, diversified fields, excellent record; Sales management, sales administration, new product development, field experience, customer contacts, graduate chemist, over 15 years executive experience one firm. OPD 571.

REPRESENTATION WANTED

Sales Engineer with large industrial following wishes to represent manufacturer of industrial emulsion coatings. OPD 583.

MACHINECRAFT

Stokes 3 DDS2, 1-T, 1-RD3, 2-B.
Baker Perkins 100 gal. S.S. double arm 50 HP jacketed, vacuum, hyd tilt.
Blaw Knox 2 gal. S.S. Autoclave 5000 lb.
50 gal. S.S. Autoclave 2000 lb. press.
Vulcanizer 60 in. x 9 ft. 125 lbs.
Oliver S.S. Pressure Filter.
Sweetland #2 all Stainless.
Stainless Steel Ball Mill.
Aluminum Condenser 350 sq. ft.
4- 24 in. Filter Press S.S. Fittings Wd. Fr.
1-24 in. Filter Press open delivery.
2-Colloid Mills.
2-Procter & Schwartz finned drum driers.
Continuous stripping column 2 x 13 steel.

Louis Sussman, Inc.
880 Wilson Ave. (East of Doremus)
Newark 5, N.J. MI 2-7634

Scientific Design Plans

—Continued from page 5

glycol, and other petrochemicals from raw materials supplied by Showa Oil Company. The new petrochemical company is a joint venture of nine former Mitsubishi zaibatsu (financial combine) members: Mitsubishi Chemical Industries, Ltd.; Asahi Glass Company; Mitsubishi Rayon Company; Mitsubishi Metal Mining Company; Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha, Ltd.; Mitsubishi Bank; Mitsubishi Mining Company; Meiji Life Insurance Company; and Tokio Marine & Fire Insurance Company.

Petrochemical Nutshell Offered for Cracking

—Continued from page 5

rubber during World War II, nevertheless volume nearly doubled, and plastics replaced conventional materials in many applications.

"In the postwar period the rate of growth in plastics was sharply accelerated, as pentup demand and a rising population further stimulated the search for alternate materials. Today plastics, which are largely derived from petrochemical raw materials, constitute by far the most important segment of the petrochemical industry in respect to both volume and value," says the organization.

18 Percent Annual Growth

"Since 1950," the study continues, "growth in the dollar value of petrochemical production has averaged 18 percent annually whereas all other chemicals have shown a growth rate averaging only 8 percent annually.

"Combined, the total value of all chemicals produced has risen an average of about 12.5 percent each year during this period. These figures compare with an annual average rate of growth of 7.5 percent in the dollar value of the gross national product. The 1950-1957 period appears to represent the normal growth pattern of the petrochemical industry, since in the early postwar years total petrochemical production was distorted by a sharp decline in output of synthetic rubber, one of the principal petrochemical products.

"Assuming that the gross national product continues to rise at the same rate as in the past, the growth of the petrochemical industry and the chemical industry should at least equal their past records," says Harris, Upham. "In fact it is not illogical to conclude that a faster growth rate in the future might be expected of the petrochemical industry, as the population increases and conventional materials become more scarce and costly. In this connection any excess capacity which may exist today in the petrochemical and the chemical industry is likely to be fully utilized within a few years.

Plastics To Lead In Growth

"The plastics segment of the petrochemical industry is expected to display the greatest future growth," according to the brokerage house. "Plastic production of about 4 billion pounds is still small in relation, for example, to normal steel output of 240 billion pounds or better annually. Plastics have already displaced steel in many applications and have also made inroads into markets previously held by non-ferrous metals.

The latest invasion of another industry's markets by plastics is in the packaging section of the paper industry where polyethylene plastic film has been replacing paper on a major scale in many applications. Synthetic fibers, mostly petrochemically derived, also represent a fast-growing field and have gained nearly 10 percent of the total fiber market in recent years."

The study concludes that "since petrochemicals have shown a faster growth rate than other segments of the chemical industry, it naturally follows that those companies with the greatest participation in the petrochemical field should experience the fastest growth rate."

"However, this criteria does not necessarily follow, since there are many other factors to consider," the organization observes, "such as product diversification, profitability of petrochemicals manufactured, quality of research, degree of integration and the prospects of the non-petrochemical segments of a particular company's business. In general, however, those companies which are well diversified and concentrated in the petrochemical field should experience a comparatively better growth rate in their future sales and earnings."

Book Shelf

THE PASTEUR FERMENTATION CENTENNIAL 1857-1957. A scientific symposium report. Cloth; 207 pages, 6 x 9 inches. New York: Chas. Pfizer & Co.

This volume covers the complete details and proceedings of the conference of scientists from various parts of the world, sponsored by Chas. Pfizer & Co., New York, in 1957. The symposium was in honor of the one hundredth anniversary of the discovery by Louis Pasteur of the cause of fermentation.

This centennial meeting of scientists was for the purpose of honoring Pasteur, and of reviewing and bringing up to date the latest knowledge and industrial processes based on fermentation.

Among the major topics discussed at the symposium, various phases of which were presented by different speakers, were: cellular and biochemical interplay between host and parasite, new developments and prospects in fermentation chemicals, and trends in antibiotic research.

The careful reading of this book will give all those in the chemical and drug industry, who are not directly involved in fermentation chemistry, a new understanding and appreciation of a very significant section of modern chemical operations, not well understood by most of us.

FUNDAMENTALS OF HIGH POLYMERS—By O. A. Battista. Cloth; 140 pages, 6x9 inches. New York: Reinhold Publishing Corporation. $5.50.

This small volume is a kind of primer, giving a bird's-eye view of the whole panorama of the high polymer field. It is designed for the non-specialist who would like a working knowledge of just what high molecular weight polymers are all about.

The various chapters deal with basic terms and definitions. Then for each type of high polymer something of the chemistry involved is presented in understandable fashion. The architecture and geometry of high polymers and long chain molecules is discussed. The book also deals with macromolecules in solution and the solid state of high polymers. The book closes with a work on the outlook for high polymers in the future.

SELL NOW!

TURN INVENTORIES INTO CASH!

RAW MATERIALS
RESIDUES
BY-PRODUCTS
FINISHED PRODUCTS

Chemical Service Corp.
88 BEAVER ST. N. Y. 5.
HAnover 2-6970
EST. 1925 Cable address "RETORTS" N. Y.

SURPLUS
Wanted
• Excess Inventory
• Waste Solvents
• Crudes Distilled

INDUSTRIAL BY-PRODUCTS & SURPLUS CO.
Division of Asota Chemical Co., Inc. • 40-40 Lawrence St.
INdependence 1-4100 Flushing 54, N. Y.

SURPLUS CHEMICALS BOUGHT
CHEMICALS • COLORS
PLASTICS • RESINS
INSECTICIDES • PHARMACEUTICALS
CASH OFFERS
Efficient Service • Confidential
Write, Wire, Phone
Rambach *Chemical Company*
93-03 Sutphin Blvd., Jamaica 35, N. Y., AXtel 7-8900
Cable Address • RAMBACHEM

SELL in the WEST
your SURPLUS
Chemicals - Plastic
Pigment - Resin
STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL
PHONE WRITE WIRE
LEM CHEMICAL & PLASTIC CO.
1828 No. Main St., Los Angeles 31, Calif.
CApitol 3-1181

- WANTED FOR CASH -
Off Spec. Job-Lot Discontinued, SURPLUS Used or Spoiled
Glycols (Any Type) • Plasticizers • Vegetable—Animal Oils
Solvents • Chemicals • Raw Materials & Finished Goods
Drum Lots to Tanker Lots . . . Any Quantity
Don't Throw Away Materials Which Are Seemingly Useless . . . See Us First ! !
HIGHEST SPOT CASH PRICES PAID
CHEMSOL, INC., • 70 Dod Street, Elizabeth, New Jersey • EL 4-7654

we will buy your...
SURPLUS CHEMICALS
SOLVENTS • WAXES • OILS
RESINS • DRUGS • COLORS
WIRE OR PHONE FOR IMMEDIATE ACTION
All offers held in strictest confidence
Barclay CHEMICAL COMPANY, INC.
77 VARICK STREET NEW YORK 13, N.Y. WO 4-5120

OIL & CHEMICAL PLANT FOR IMMEDIATE SALE!

Unusual opportunity to purchase a plant readily adaptable for vegetable, marine oil and other specialized chemical operations. Complete laboratory. 17,000 square feet of modern building on 3¾ acres. Private railroad siding.

Favorable zoning provisions. Low fire, tax rate. City water and sewerage. Stills, tank storage; over 300,000 gallon capacity. Located near Camden, N. J., in thriving, Southern New Jersey city of 36,000. Write to:
Silmo Chemical Co., Vineland, New Jersey.

Advertisers Index

Allied Chemical Corporation, Nitrogen Division 36
American Agricultural Chemical Co., The.. 1
American Mineral Spirits Company..... 64
Argueso, M., & Co., Inc..... 56
Armour Chemical Division, Armour & Company 57
Ashcraft-Wilkinson Co..... 38

Baker, J. T., Chemical Co..... 1
Barclay Chemical Company, Inc..... 62
Bareco Wax Co Division Petrolite Corporation 54
Berge Chemical Division, Food Machinery & Chemical Corp..... 35, 38
Berkshire Chemicals, Inc..... 35
Better Finishes & Coatings, Inc..... 32
Bios Laboratories, Inc..... 47
Blockson Chemical Company..... 32
Bower, Henry, Chemical Mfg. Co..... 34
Bowman, Charles, & Co..... 29
Brill Equipment Company..... 60
Brode Corporation, The..... 58

Celanese Corporation of America, Chemical Division 64
Chemical & Process Machinery Corp..... 60
Chemical Service Corp..... 62
Chemical Solvents, C. P., Incorporated..... 64
Chemical Specialties Co., Inc..... 46
Chemsol, Inc 62
Christensen, Lars..... 34
Ciba Company, Inc..... 53
Columbia Pulverizing Corp..... 49
Columbia Southern Chemical Corporation 15, 32
Commercial Solvents Corporation..... 6
Concord Chemical Company..... 56
Conray Products Co., Division Chemical Service Corp..... 46
Coupe, Robert A..... 35
Cowles Chemical Company..... 64
Crossett Chemical Company Division of The Crossett Company..... 39

Dawe's Laboratories, Inc..... 46
Delhi-Taylor Oil Corp..... 11
Distillation Products Industries, Div. of Eastman Kodak Company..... 39
Dow Chemical Company, The.... 33, 37, 43, 44
Dunkel, Paul A., & Company, Inc..... 47
Du Pont de Nemours, E. I., & Co., (Inc.).. 34
Duval Sulphur & Potash Co..... 36

Eastman Chemical Products, Inc.....12, 53
Emery Industries, Inc..... 56
Enjay Company, Inc..... 22
Equipment Clearing House, Inc..... 61
Falcon Manufacturing Division, First Machinery Corp..... 59

Felton Chemical Company, Inc..... 50
Fezandie & Sperrle..... 43
Filter Fabrics, Inc..... 53
First Machinery Corp..... 60
Florasynth Laboratories, Inc..... 50
Fritzsche Brothers, Inc..... 50

Gane's Chemical Works, Inc..... 44
Gas Purifying Materials Co., Inc..... 34
Gelb, R., & Sons, Inc..... 61
Glycerine Producers Association..... 17
Grace Chemical Company..... 53
Greeff, R. W. & Co..... 1, 38
Gross, A., & Company..... 58
Gyma Laboratories of America, Inc..... 46

Hall, C. P., Co., The..... 47
Harchem Division, Wallace & Tiernan, Inc. 39
Harshaw Chemical Co., The..... 38, 42
Heat & Power Co., Inc..... 60
Hercules Powder Company, Incorporated... 42
Hoffmann-La Roche, Inc..... 31
Hooker Chemical Company..... 33
Hutchinson, D. W., & Co., Inc..... 50

Industrial By-Products & Surplus Co..... 62

Jefferson Lake Sulphur Company..... 41

Koppers Company, Inc..... 40

Lawler Company..... 61
Lem Chemical & Plastic Co..... 62
Lever Brothers Company..... 38
Lindsay Chemical Division, American Potash & Chemical Corporation..... 47
Loeb, H., & Son..... 61
Loeb Equipment Supply Co..... 60
Lucidol Division, Wallace & Tiernan, Incorporated 37

Machinery & Equipment Co., Inc..... 60
Machinery & Equipment Corp..... 59
Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc..... 50
Merck & Co., Inc..... 33
Michel, M., & Company, Inc..... 64
Mutual Citrus Products Company..... 19

National Casein..... 53
Neville Chemical Company..... 52
New Jersey Zinc Company, The..... 43
Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Company, Inc. 13

Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation Industrial Chemicals..... 24
Oronite Chemical Company..... 23

Peerless Oil & Chemical Corp..... 64
Penick, S. B., & Company..... 45
Pennsalt Chemicals Corporation, Industrial Division 1
Pennsylvania Industrial Chemical Corp..... 54
Pennsylvania Refining Company..... 55
Perry Equipment Corp..... 59
Pfizer, Chas., & Co., Inc..... 10
Philipp Brothers Chemicals, Inc..... 52
Plastics & Coal Chemicals Division, Allied Chemical Corporation..... 41
Potash Company of America..... 36
Prior Chemical Corporation..... 1
Process Plants Service, Inc..... 60
Procter & Gamble Co..... 38
Publicker Industries, Inc..... 39

Rambach Chemical Company..... 62
Raney Catalyst Co..... 39
Read, Chas. L., & Co., Inc..... 34
Richmond Mica Corp..... 53
Richter, Gedeon Pharmaceutical Products, Inc. 46
Rona Laboratories, Inc..... 54

Shea Chemical Corporation..... 35
Silmo Chemical Co..... 62
Smith, Werner G., Inc..... 57
Foster D. Snell, Inc..... 38
Solvay Process Division..... 25
Standard Collapsible Tube Co..... 46
Stein Equipment Co..... 61
Strohmeyer & Arpe Co..... 56
Sumner Chemical Company, Inc..... 49
Sunkist Growers, Inc..... 21
Sussman, Louis, Inc..... 62

Taconic Natural Oils Co..... 51
Tamms Industries, Inc..... 54
Tennessee Corporation..... 35
Texas Gulf Sulphur Co., Inc..... 34
Turner, Joseph & Co..... 34

Ungerer & Co..... 50
Union Carbide Chemicals Company, Division of Union Carbide Corporation..... 2
Union Standard Equipment Co..... 61
United Heckathorn..... 34
U. S. Borax & Chemical Corporation Pacific Coast Borax Company Division..... 1
U. S. Industrial Chemicals Company, Division of National Distillers & Chemical Corporation 28a, 28b
United States Steel Corporation..... 41

Valentine Technical Instrument Corp..... 57
Vanadium Corp. of America..... 28
van Ameringen-Haebler, Inc..... 51
Van Gelder Vanto Corporation..... 45

West End Chemical Co..... 27
Western Condensing Co..... 8
Will & Baumer Candle Co., Inc..... 56
Wolf, Bill, Inc..... 60
Wyandotte Chemicals Corporation..... 35

Zink & Triest Co..... 51

Pesticides Ruled

—Continued from page 5

consumption of fresh fruits and vegetables treated with chemical preservatives," the report points out.

"Increased buyer resistance would result in making fresh produce less available to consumers and would prove to be a detriment to the nutrition and health of the nation.

"It may well disrupt and impede the entire marketing processes for fresh produce, causing hardships to producers as well.

"Labeling of fresh fruits and vegetables pursuant to section 403(k)," concluded the committee, "is not necessary to protect public health since the pesticide chemicals used on such produce, within the tolerances established by the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare pursuant to section 408 of the act, may be considered as harmless."

Witco Chemical Will Make

—Continued from page 3

open market, 150,000 shares will represent new financing by Witco, which will use the net proceeds for general corporate purposes, including the construction and expansion program on which it is currently engaged.

The major project in the program is the construction of a phthalic anhydride plant in Chicago with an annual capacity of 20 million pounds. The plant, with auxiliary facilities, will cost about $3.5 million and is expected to be completed the second quarter of next year.

The remaining 50,000 shares will be sold for the account of certain stockholders.

Koppers Argentine Pact

—Continued from page 7

President of Koppers, said that the carrying out of the contract is contingent on several factors, including licensing and other approvals by the Argentine government and the raising of capital, a large part of which is expected to be furnished from within Argentina.

The plants would utilize gas from the YPF refineries nearby for the making of ethylene, which would in turn be made into polyethylene, the much-used plastic. Koppers would furnish the engineering, the "know-how" and operational management.

The present plans also envision expansion to other related fields at a later date.

Europeans Believed

—Continued from page 7

European consumption will grow at an even greater rate in the next five years."

The great interest in Europe, Dr. Aries feels, stems from the realization that HF will become an increasingly significant material as a result of the rapidly growing market for aerosol propellants and refrigerants which are now beginning to catch on in Europe.

Since ample supplies of fluorspar are found there, and the continent's living standards are rising rapidly, he contends that the basis for a fluorochemical industry industrial complex exists.

a Quiz that may save your life

Q. What is cancer?
A. An uncontrolled growth of cells. If permitted to spread through the body, it inevitably leads to death.

Q. Can cancer be cured?
A. Many types can be cured, but only if they are discovered and treated early.

Q. How can cancer be discovered in time?
A. By your doctor who has available many diagnostic tests.

Q. What is the American Cancer Society?
A. The only national voluntary agency which fights cancer by research, education and service to cancer's victims.

Q. What has it accomplished?
A. It helped save an American from dying of cancer on an average of every seven minutes last year.

Q. Does that mean it has solved the cancer problem?
A. Unfortunately, no. Despite the advances made, more than 235,000 Americans will die of cancer this year.

Q. Can I help to prevent this tragedy?
A. Yes. By having regular health examinations yourself. And by contributing to The American Cancer Society.

Q. What will my contribution be used for?
A. For research that may some day save your life, for education and for helping cancer's victims.

Strike back at cancer... man's cruelest enemy — *Give*

American Cancer Society

GLYCOLS

Ethylene Glycol • Diethylene Glycol
Triethylene Glycol • Propylene Glycol, Ind. & U.S.P.
Dipropylene Glycol • Hexylene Glycol

THE CP CHEMICAL SOLVENTS
INCORPORATED

60 PARK PLACE, NEWARK 2, NEW JERSEY — MArket 2-3650 WOrth 2-7763

DETAMIDE 95

(DIETHYLTOLUAMIDE - MIN. 95% META ISOMER)
. . . the most effective insect repellent

TOLUIC ACIDS
. . . m-Toluic . . . o-Toluic . . . p-Toluic

Cowles CHEMICAL COMPANY
7016 Euclid Avenue • Cleveland 3, Ohio

ETHYL ACETATE **TRIETHANOLAMINE**
BUTYL ACETATE **DIETHANOLAMINE**
METHYL ETHYL KETONE
ALCOHOLS **GLYCOLS** **BENZOL**

PEERLESS OIL & CHEMICAL CORP.

3830 REVIEW AVENUE
Long Island City 1, N.Y.
EXeter 2-7700

New York City's

Chemical Center

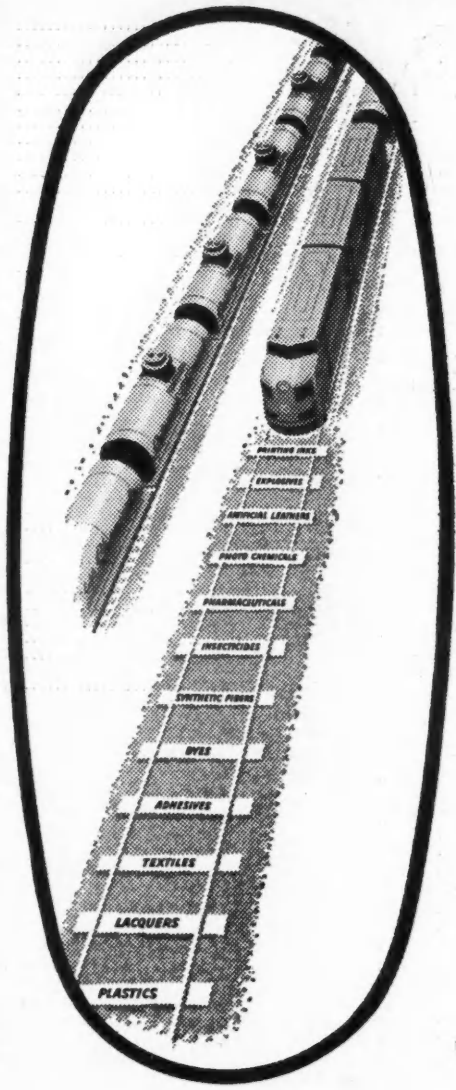
A CAREY BROS. INDUSTRY

AMSCO is first ...in sales

Year after year American Mineral Spirits Company has enjoyed the reputation of being first in petroleum solvent sales. This is partly because AMSCO offers industry the most complete line of solvents. But the main reason is that solvent users everywhere know they can trust the quality of AMSCO solvents.

Why not let AMSCO serve you? Just call or write the AMSCO office nearest you, or General Eastern Offices, Murray Hill, New Jersey.

AMERICAN MINERAL SPIRITS COMPANY
NEW YORK • CHICAGO • LOS ANGELES



Celanese acetyl chemicals work for all industries

. . . tankcar, tankwagon or drum shipments from strategically located warehouses assure dependable volume supply. Get on the right track for:

acetic acid
acetaldehyde
acetic anhydride
n-butyl alcohol and acetate
n-propyl acetate
sodium acetate
vinyl acetate monomer
vinyl propionate monomer
pentaerythritol

Celanese Corporation of America, Chemical Division, 180 Madison Ave., New York 16, N. Y.

Celanese®

Celanese CHEMICALS

Export Sales: Amcel Co., Inc., and Pan Amcel Co., Inc., 180 Madison Avenue, New York 16, N. Y.

New Checklist shows uses for normal straight-chain "CACHALOT" fatty alcohols

Aliphatics versatile as additives, reactants

Booklet offers quick data review

Here's a partial checklist of uses for CACHALOT brand octyl, decyl, myristyl, lauryl, cetyl stearyl, and oleyl fatty alcohols:

Chemical processes requiring emulsifiers, foam controllers, polymerization regulators, dispersants, thickeners are typical jobs for the varied reactive possibilities of CACHALOT fatty alcohols.

Detergent and soap manufacturers use CACHALOT alcohols as anti-caking compounds, clarifiers, stabilizers, surfactants. CACHALOT technical, NF, TGA, USP grades are promptly available in tonnage lots.

Pharmaceutical and cosmetic manufacturers rely on CACHALOT fatty alcohols in antiseptics, emollients, fungicides because each package is identified by its production control number.

Plastic, resin, and rubber processors find CACHALOT fatty alcohols helpful as plasticizers and mold release agents. Bulk users appreciate the steam-cleaned tank cars, surveyor-supervised loading, certified weights, and laboratory analysis that accompanies each tank car shipment.

Metal-working applications include anti-pitting agents, drawing compounds, rust inhibitors, either as additives or in the form of esters, phosphates, sulfates, epoxies, etc. High purity CACHALOT fatty alcohols work well in complex reactions.

CACHALOT: reg. trade name

Get all the facts on fatty alcohols

MICHEL

M. Michel and Company, Inc.
90 Broad Street, New York 4